Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

12 Gold Street — The Market Authority Since 1871 — New York, N. Y.

Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs

Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

September 7, 1931

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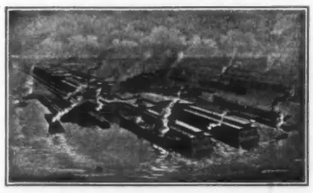

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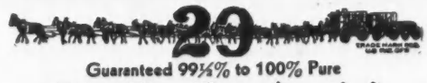
Chemicals Products Division

Executive Office: 260 South Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa.



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Borax Glass Manganese Borate Ammonium Borate

Samples on request

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SEP 8 1931

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Market Authority Since 1871
Chemicals-Dyestuffs-Drugs-Paints-Oils-Fertilizers

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Volume 120 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1931 Number 10

Late Market News

Miscellaneous Oils Quiet

Chinawood oil was extremely quiet at the week end but offerings were light and the market was fairly steady at the decline previously noted. There were no new developments reported in the situation abroad. Coconut oil was quiet and easy though no further quotable change occurred in prices. Tallow offerings were light and the market was steady though quiet. Business in the general list of animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases was dull.

Kauri Gum Statistics

Advices from Auckland received by kauri gum importers at the close of last week indicated that production during July was 244 tons and exports 389 tons. Because of heavy rains in the interior most of the gum received in July was wet.

Fertilizer Organics Quiet

Quiet surrounded the market for organic fertilizer ammoniates at the close of last week. The asking prices for blood, tankage and other organics were unchanged.

Heavy Chemicals Steady

The market for industrial chemicals was a dull and featureless affair at the close of the week. The undercurrent in the market as a whole was steady. Although demand for the various metal derivatives was slow, the various commodities held steady, influenced by a firm tone noted in the various basic, metal markets. Antimony metal, however, continued easy.

Trade News Briefs

Max E. Goldsmith, of the Hirshberg Paint Company, Baltimore, spent the month of August at Atlantic City.

S. E. Booker, general manager for the Peaslee Gaulbert Paint & Varnish Company, Louisville, vacationed at Asheville, N. C.

The Parco Development Company, Parco, Wyo., has uncovered a large deposit of mica (vermiculite) in its land in the Encampment district.

The Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company, Cleveland, has omitted the usual quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share due at this time on the preferred stock.

The Mercury Mining Syndicate, San Francisco, has changed its name to the Bradley Mining Company. F. W. Bradley is president of the company.

Irving R. Boody & Co., Inc., dealers in vegetable oils and Oriental products, has moved from 132 Front street to 99 Wall street, this city. Telephone numbers, Digby 4, 2051 to 2057.

Hearings in the Federal Trade Commission's investigation of cottonseed prices have been discontinued indefinitely, it is stated at the commission's offices. They will be resumed later in the Fall, at a location which is yet to be determined.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Columbus, Ga., has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission against a rate of 13½ cents per 100 pounds on cottonseed, carloads, from Rutherford and Prudence, Ala., to Columbus. It asks for a rate of 11 cents.

A site 180 by 140 feet at North Water street and Pythian avenue, Decatur, Ill., has been acquired by Flint, Eaton & Co., pharmaceutical manufacturer, that city, and, according to George R. Flint, president of the company, a new plant with 30,000 square feet of floor surface will be completed or in course of construction by next Summer, when the lease on the present factory location expires. The proposed factory will be nearly double the size of the present building. Plans for the new building are now being prepared by local architects.

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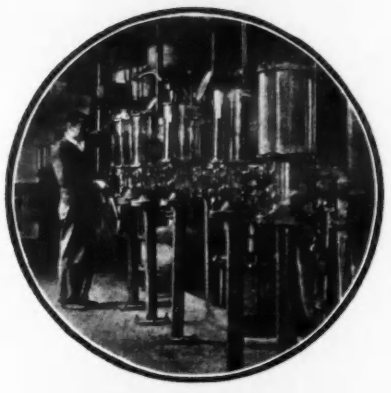
• DIVISION OF U. S. INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL CO. •

Air view of Baltimore chemical plant showing water and rail facilities.

ETHYL ACETO-ACETATE

(*Acet-Acetic Ester*)

$CH_3CO.CH_2CO_2C_2H_5$



Continuous Ethyl Acetate unit. The largest of its kind.

SPECIFICATIONS

Color & Properties :
Liquid—Approaching water-white in color.

Constants :
Ester: 95% or over
Specific Gravity: 1.027 at 20°-20°C.
Wt. per Gal.: 8.55 pounds.
Acidity: not over 0.5% as acetic acid

Solubility :
Miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether, ethyl acetate, and other common organic solvents

Derivation :
Condensation reaction between two mols of ethyl acetate with elimination of one mol of a'cohol

Method of Purification :
Distillation under vacuum

Grades :
Technical—95% or over

Containers :
Tin-lined drums
Carboys and bottles

Fire Hazard :
Combustible, but not inflammable. Flash point above 80°F.

Railroad Shipping Regulations :
None

Bulk shipments are made in the 400 company-owned tank cars.

THE properties of ethyl aceto-acetate define it as an unusual chemical due to its structure which permits great latitude in reactions. This latter quality proves of greatest value in the preparation of dyestuff and pharmaceutical intermediates. It is also well suited for organic synthesis, and in the preparation of many organic solids, antipyrine, ionone and other synthetic perfume bases.

It is made by treating pure ethyl acetate with metallic sodium in specially designed equipment followed by stages of isolation and distillation.

The U. S. I. C. is the largest producer of ethyl aceto-acetate. Because of rigidly enforced manufacturing standards which assure purity and uniformity, this product is superior to any on the market.

U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., Inc., 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. Branches in all principal cities.

U.S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO., INC.

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Ethyl Phthalate. Butyl Phthalate. Nitrocellulose Solutions.

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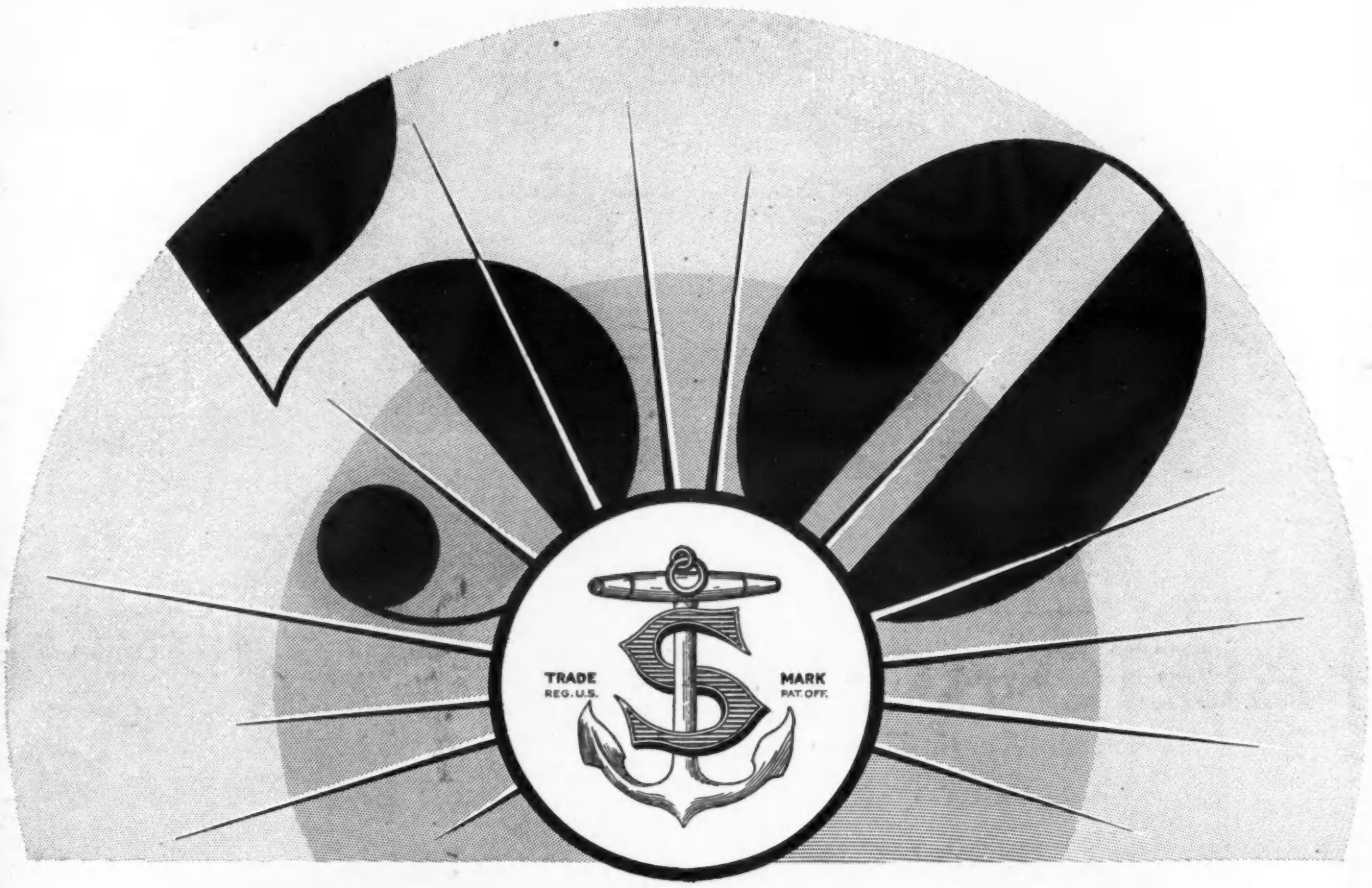

Fifty Years of SOLVAY LEADERSHIP

PIONEER American manufacturer of commercial alkali, The Solvay Process Company was incorporated in 1881. For fifty years since its inception, the Company has been in continuous operation, and today, in 1931, operates plants at Solvay, near Syracuse, N. Y., and at Detroit, Mich.

The world's largest alkali company, a universally acknowledged leader, The Solvay Process Company now supplies a large part of the alkali consumed in many foreign countries as well as the United States.

From the knowledge inherent in an organization so intimately connected with the growth and development of the alkali-consuming industries, the Company has been able to make continued important improvements in methods of handling and using alkalies as well as in the products themselves. Development of such improvements has been a natural outgrowth of the Company's wide practical experience and the original work done in its laboratories.

The confidence which alkali users have placed in the name Solvay has been one of the greatest single factors in the establishment of Solvay leadership. And recognizing this the Company has made available to its customers the benefit of the advice and assistance of its technical experts.

Under this plan, which has proved so mutually agreeable in fifty years of operation, large and small users alike are assured that their needs will be served most efficiently and satisfactorily.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION 61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by The Solvay Process Company

BOSTON CHICAGO CINCINNATI CLEVELAND DETROIT PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH ST. LOUIS SYRACUSE INDIANAPOLIS KANSAS CITY

THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY

PLANTS AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK AND AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

1881 • GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY • 1931

Current Market Quotations

Where not otherwise indicated, quotations are spot prices on original packages in large lots. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports on other pages, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports are indicated on page 2.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic)			
Acetaldehyde, drums	lb.	.18½@	.21
Acetamide, C., P., works, bottles, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.35
Acetanilide, technical, 95 p.c., barrels	lb.	.20 @	.22
U.S.P., contracts, 10,000 lbs., barrels	lb.	.23 @	—
lesser quantities, barrels, kegs	lb.	.24 @	.25
Acetin, technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.32
Acetone, drums, car lots	lb.	.10 @	.10¼
less car lots	lb.	.10¾@	.11
tanks	lb.	.09¾@	—
Methyl (see M).			
Oil, barrels	gal.	1.15 @	1.50
Acetophenone, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.50
Acetphenetidin, barrels	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
contracts, barrels, kegs	lb.	1.20 @	—
Acid:—			
Acetic, commercial, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	2.85
carboys	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.35
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	4.85 @	5.10
carboys	100 lbs.	5.35 @	5.60
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.16 @	5.41
carboys	100 lbs.	5.66 @	5.91
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.94 @	6.19
carboys	100 lbs.	6.44 @	6.69
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.76 @	7.01
carboys	100 lbs.	7.26 @	7.51
84 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.00 @	7.34
carboys	100 lbs.	7.50 @	7.84
glacial, U.S.P., bbls.	100 lbs.	9.28 @	9.48
carboys	100 lbs.	9.78 @	9.98
synthetic, 99½ p.c., tanks	100 lbs.	8.98 @	—
aluminum drums, cans, car lots	100 lbs.	9.23 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.48 @	—
U.S.P. reagent, 90.5 p.c., carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	9.73 @	—
less car lots	100 lbs.	9.98 @	—
pure, 30 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.47 @	3.72
carboys	100 lbs.	3.97 @	4.22
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	3.89 @	4.14
carboys	100 lbs.	4.39 @	4.64
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.52 @	6.77
carboys	100 lbs.	7.02 @	7.27
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	8.55 @	8.80
carboys	100 lbs.	9.05 @	9.30
redistilled, 28 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	2.88 @	3.13
carboys	100 lbs.	3.38 @	3.63
56 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.40 @	5.65
carboys	100 lbs.	5.90 @	6.15
60 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	5.76 @	6.01
carboys	100 lbs.	6.26 @	6.51
70 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	6.61 @	6.86
carboys	100 lbs.	7.11 @	7.36
80 p.c., barrels	100 lbs.	7.55 @	7.80
carboys	100 lbs.	8.05 @	8.30
Acetic anhydride, drums	lb.	.21 @	.25
Acetylsalicylic, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.90
Animal, fatty, drums	lb.	.06 @	.07
Anthranilic, refined, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.95
technical, barrels	lb.	.75 @	—
Arsenous, technical (see Arsenic, White).			
U.S.P. powdered, drums, kegs	lb.	.25 @	—
Benzoic, technical, kegs	lb.	.38 @	.4b
U.S.P., kegs	lb.	.48 @	.52
Battery, carboys	100 lbs.	1.60 @	3.00
Boric, technical, 99½ p.c., car lots, sacks	ton.	125.00@	132.50
barrels	ton.	135.00@	142.50
kegs	ton.	145.00@	152.50
ton lots, or more, sacks	ton.	135.00@	142.50
barrels	ton.	145.00@	152.50
kegs	ton.	155.00@	162.50
less than ton lots, sacks	ton.	145.00@	152.50
barrels	ton.	155.00@	162.50
kegs	ton.	165.00@	172.50
U.S.P., grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.			
Broenner's, barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.25
Butyric, 60 p.c., tech., works, carboys	lb.	.28 @	—
95 p.c., w.w., works, carboys	lb.	.70 @	—
edible grade, works, cbys	lb.	1.30 @	—
Camphoric, cans	lb.	5.25 @	—
Carbolic (see Phenol).			
Chlorosulphonic, drums	lb.	.04½@	.06½
Chromic, 99 p. c., drums extra.	lb.	.14½@	.17
Cinnamic, refined, bottles	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Citric, dom., crystals, bbls.	lb.	.35 @	—
kegs	lb.	.35½@	—
granular, barrels	lb.	.35 @	—
kegs	lb.	.35½@	—
powder, barrels	lb.	.35½@	—
imported, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.36
Cleve's, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Coconut oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.06	Nom.
Corn oil, mills, tanks	lb.	.04	Nom.
Cottonseed oil, mills, barrels	lb.	.04¼	Nom.
Cresylic, 95-97 p.c., dark drums, gal.		.47 @	.48
97-99 p.c., pale, drums	gal.	.54 @	.56
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
Formic, domestic, 90 p.c., car lots, carboys	lb.	.10½@	.11
less car lots, carboys	lb.	.11½@	.12½
imported, carboys	lb.	.10 @	.14
Gallic, technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.74 @	—
Gamma, barrels	lb.	.77 @	.79
H, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Hydriodic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.67 @	—
Hydrobromic, U.S.P., 10 p.c. solution, carboys	lb.	.20 @	—
Hydrochloric (see muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, works, cyl	lb.	.80 @	1.30
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
lead carboys	lb.	.08 @	.08½
48 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.10 @	.10½
52 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.11 @	.11½
60 p.c., lead carboys	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Hydrofluosilic, 35 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11 @	.12
Hypophosphorus, 30 p.c., U. S.P., demijohns	lb.	.85 @	—
Lactic, 22 p.c., dark barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.06
44 p.c., dark barrels	lb.	.09 @	.09½
light, refined, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12
U.S.P. X, 85 p.c., carboys	lb.	.57 @	.59
U.S.P. VIII, 75 p.c.	lb.	.53 @	.55
Laurent's, barrels	lb.	.36 @	.37
Maleic, crystals, kegs	lb.	.35 @	—
Malic, powdered, kegs	lb.	.45 @	.60
Mixed, tanks....nitric unit.	lb.	.06½@	.07½
tanks, sulphuric unit.	lb.	.0085@	.009
Monochloracetic, tech., bbls.	lb.	.20 @	.28
99 p.c., barrels	lb.	.25 @	.30
Monosulphonic, barrels	lb.	1.55 @	1.65
Muriatic, 18 deg., tanks, works, 100 lbs.		1.00 @	—
carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
Acid, muriatic, 20 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.10 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.45 @	—
truckloads, del'd	100 lbs.	1 70 @	—
22 deg., tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
carboys, car lots, works, 100 lbs.		1.95 @	—
truckloads, delvd	100 lbs.	2.20 @	—
C.P., carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
6-lb. bottle	lb.	.06 @	.17
Naphthionic, barrels	lb.	No stocks	
Neville & Winther's, barrels	lb.	.85 @	.87
Nitric, 36 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.00 @	—
truckloads, dlvd	100 lbs.	5.25 @	—
38 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	5.50 @	—
truckloads, dlvd	100 lbs.	5.75 @	—
40 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.00 @	—
truckloads, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.25 @	—
42 deg., carboys, car lots, works	100 lbs.	6.50 @	—
truckloads, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.75 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.11 @	.12
7-lb. bottles	lb.	.13 @	.28
Oleum (see sulphuric fuming).			
Oxalic, domestic, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	.12½
Para-aminobenzoic, frt. all'd. barrels	lb.	1.20 @	1.30
Phenylacetic, bottles	lb.	2.65 @	5.00
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).			
Phosphate (see Superphosphate).			
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., U.S.P. (spec. grav., 1.347), carboys, demijohns	100 lbs.	.14 @	—
10 p.c., diluted, U.S.P., carboys, demijohns	lb.	.08½@	.09
85 p.c., syrupy, U.S.P. (spec. grav. 1.710), demijohns	lb.	.14 @	.15
80 p.c. (spec. grav. 1.750), demijohns	lb.	.15 @	.16
Picramic, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.70
Picric, car lots, barrels	lb.	.30 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.40 @	1.00
Pyrogallic, crystals, cans	lb.	1.50 @	1.60
resublimed, cans	lb.	1.90 @	—
Salicylic, technical, barrels	lb.	.33 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.40 @	.45
Stearic, double pressed, bags	lb.	.08½ @	.09
single, pressed, bags	lb.	.08 @	.08½
triple pressed, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
Sulphanilic, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	.72 @	.90
technical, works, drums	lb.	.15 @	.21
Sulphuric, 60 deg., tanks	ton.	11.00 @	—
66 deg., tanks	ton.	15.50 @	—
carboys, car lots	100 lbs.	1.35 @	—
truckloads, delvd	100 lbs.	1.60 @	—
98 p.c., tanks	ton.	16.50 @	—
chemically pure, carboys	lb.	.06 @	.07
9-lb. bottles	lb.	.06 @	.17
fuming (oleum), 20 p.c., tanks	ton.	18.50 @	—
Tannic, technical, barrels	lb.	.23 @	.40
U.S.P., fluffy, barrels	lb.	.90 @	.98
Tartaric, U.S.P., domestic, crystals, barrels	lb.	.28½@	—
kegs	lb.	.29 @	—
powdered and granular, barrels	lb.	.28½@	—
imported, crystals, kegs	lb.	.27½@	.28½
Tobias, barrels	lb.	.80 @	.85
Trichloracetic, bottles	lb.	2.75 @	—
kegs	lb.	2.00 @	—
Tungstic, technical, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.70
chemically pure, kegs	lb.	3.60 @	4.00
Aconite leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Root, bales	lb.	.12½@	.13
Aconitine, alkaloid, amorphous, vials	oz.	17.00 @	—
crystals, vials	oz.	29.00 @	—
Adeps lanae anhyd, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
hydrous, drums	lb.	.14 @	.15
Agar agar, No. 1, bales	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
No. 2, bales	lb.	1.07 @	1.10
No. 3, bales	lb.	.70 @	.75
Agaric, white, bales	lb.	.25 @	.28
Albumen—			
Blood, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.40
Egg, edible, cases	lb.	.63 @	.67
technical, cases	lb.	.57 @	.62
Milk, ground, sacks	ton.	65.00 @	—
unground, sacks	ton.	65.00 @	—
Vegetable, edible, works, barrels	lb.	.65 @	.70
Alcohol—			
Amyl (see Fusel oil, refined). from pentane, car lots, works, drums	lb.	20.6@	—
less car lots, freight allowed, drums	lb.	21.8@	—
tanks, works	lb.	20.3@	—
Benzyl, bottles	lb.	.85 @	2.15
Butyl, works, tanks	lb.	.15¾@	.16¾
car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16¼@	.17¼
less car lots, wks, drums	lb.	.16¾@	.17¾
less than 50 gals., works, drums	lb.	.21¼@	—
Cinnamic, bottles	lb.	2.50 @	3.25
***Denatured completely, No. 1, 188 proof, works, barrels**	gal.	.35 @	.40
drums	gal.	.31 @	—
anhydrous, frt. alld. E. of Miss., car lots, drums.	gal.	.54 @	—
less car lots, drums	gal.	.58 @	—
tanks	gal.	.50 @	—
completely, No. 5, revised, 188 proof, barrels	gal.	.33 @	.41
drums	gal.	.28 @	.35
tanks	gal.	.25 @	—
(180 proof, C.D., 1c. per gal. less than 188 proof) special, No. 1, 190 proof, works, barrels	gal.	.32 @	.40
drums	gal.	.27 @	.35
tanks	gal.	.24 @	—
***Delivered prices in drums exceed works (Zone A) prices according to freight distances, as follows:— Zone B**	1c. per gal.		
Zone C	2c. per gal.		
Zone D	3c. per gal.		
Zone E	4c. per gal.		
Diacetone, tanks, contract	lb.	.15¾@	—
spot, tanks	lb.	.16¾@	—
pure, tanks	lb.	.17¾@	—
Ethyl, 190 proof (from molasses), car lots, barrels	gal.	2.42 @	—
drums	gal.	2.37 @	—
less car lots, barrels	gal.	2.54 @	2.56
drums	gal.	2.49 @	2.51
tanks	gal.	2.34 @	—
(from grain, 5c. higher) absolute, drums	gal.	4.79 @	4.90
Alcohol, isoamyl, primary, works, cans	gal.	4.00 @	4.50
Isopropyl, refined, 91 p. c., drums	gal.	.95 @	—
98 p.c., drums	gal.	1.20 @	—
technical, tanks	gal.	.60 @	—
drums	gal.	.80 @	—
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Phenylethyl, bottles	lb.	4.15 @	4.40
Alcotate, Bayway, N. J., New Orleans, South Chicago, drums, gal.		.73 @	.83
tanks	gal.	.67½@	—
works, drums	gal.	.62 @	.72
tanks	gal.	.60 @	—
Aldehol, denaturing grade, works, drums or tanks	gal.	.70 @	.82
Aldol, tech., car lots, drums	lb.	.27 @	—
less car lots, drums	lb.	.31 @	—
Aletris, root, bags	lb.	.21 @	.28
Alizarin red (see Red, alizarin).			
Alkanet, root, bales	lb.	.09 @	.11
Aloe, Barbados, true, cases	lb.	No stocks.	
Cape, cases	lb.	.11 @	.12
Curacao, cases	lb.	.20¾@	.21
gourds, barrels	lb.	.55	Nom.
Socotrine, kegs	lb.	.37 @	.38
Aloin, 1,000-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.50 @	—
10-lb. lots, barrels, cans	lb.	1.65 @	—
Alphanaphthol, refined, lots	lb.	.80 @	.85
technical, barrels	lb.	.60 @	.65
Alphanaphthylamine, barrels	lb.	.32 @	.34
Althea root, cut, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
Alum:—			
Ammonia, burnt, U.S.P., barrels, lb.	.15 @	—	
ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Ammonia-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.05¾
Potash, ground, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
lump, barrels	lb.	3.00 @	3.25
powder, barrels	lb.	3.25 @	3.50
Potash-chrome, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05½
Soda, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.04¼
Alumina, anhydrous, commercial, works, drums extra, 1,000 to 3,550 lbs.	lb.	.09 @	—
4,000 to 8,750 lbs.	lb.	.08 @	—
10,000 to 17,200 lbs.	lb.	.07 @	—
20,000 to 33,300 lbs.	lb.	.06 @	—
40,000 lbs. and up	lb.	.05 @	—
crystals, commercial, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.06½@	.07
solution, works, drums	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
Hydrate, heavy, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06½
light barrels	lb.	.16 @	.17
Oleate, precipitated	lb.	.21 @	.21½
Palmitate, precipitated	lb.	.19 @	.22
Resinate, precipitated	lb.	.15 @	.16
Stearate, precipitated	lb.	.17½@	.20
car lots	lb.	.17 @	—
Sulphate, commercial, car lots, works, bags, barrels, 100 lbs.		1.25 @	1.40
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	1.65
Iron-free, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.05
less car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.30
Aluminum, 98-99 p.c. virgin	lb.	.2330@	—
powdered (see Bronze powder).			
Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	32.00 @	37.00
Amidopyrine, cans	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, commercial, tanks (50,000 lbs.)	lb.	.05¾@	—
pure, cylinders	lb.	.15½@	.15¾
Acetate, kegs	lb.	.33 @	.35
Aldehyde, drums	lb.	.65 @	.70
Aqua, 26 deg., carboys	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
drums, car lots	lb	.02¾@	.03
less than car lots	lb.	.02¾@	.03
tanks (on NH_3 content)	lb.	.05½@	—
Bicarbonate, car lots, works, barrels, 100 lbs.		5.15 @	—
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
contracts, barrels	100 lbs.	5.15 @	—
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.22
Borate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.35½
Bromide, granular, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.39
Carbonate, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.11½
imported, casks	lb.	.10¾@	.11
U.S.P., lump, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.13½
powder, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14½
Chloride, technical (see Ammoniac, sal).			
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.14
Citrate, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.19
Hypophosphite, barrels	lb.	1.00 @	1.10
Iodide, jars	lb.	5.20 @	—
Nitrate, technical, casks	lb.	.08½@	.12
Oxalate, neutral, crystals, powder, barrels	lb.	.22 @	—
pure, crystals, barrels, kegs, lb.		.24 @	.32
Persulphate, kegs	lb.	.25 @	.27½
Phosphate, dibasic, N.F., barrels	lb.	.35 @	.43
technical, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.16
monobasic, pure, barrels	lb.	.40 @	.42
technical, barrels	lb.	.11½@	.12½
Salicylate, U.S.P., kegs	lb.	1.15 @	1.20
Sulphate, domestic, f.o.b. works, September shipment, bulk	ton.	26.00 @	—
200-lb. bags	ton.	28.00 @	—
100-lb. bags	ton.	29.00 @	—
export, f.a.s., New York, double bags	ton.		Nom.
imported, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, September shipment, bulk	ton.	23.00	@24.00
Sulphate-nitrate, 26 p.c. nitrogen, 31.6 p.c. ammonia, imported, shipment, Northern ports, bulk	ton.	45.00 @	—
Southern ports, bulk	ton.	45.10 @	—
Sulphocyanide, kegs	lb.	.36 @	.48
Ammoniac (see Gum, ammoniac).			
Ammoniac, sal, gray, domestic, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.40 @	5.50
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	5.90 @	6.50
imported, casks	lb.	.05½@	.06
lump, imported, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.11
white, domestic, granular, casks, car lots, contracts, works	100 lbs.	4.50 @	4.90
imported, casks	100 lbs.	4.50 @	5.25
Amyl acetate, works, tanks	lb.	17.2@	—
car lots, works, drums	lb.	17.6@	—
less car lots, freight allowed	lb.	19.1@	—
Alcohol (see Fusel Oil, refined).			
Butyrate, bottles	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Amyl chloride, normal, works, drums	lb.	.61 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.68 @	—
Chlorides, mixed, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.127 @	—
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.138 @	—
tanks, works	lb.	.125 @	—
Salicylate, cans	lb.	.85 @	1.00
Amylene, less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.21 @	—
Anethol, bottles	lb.	1.15 @	1.50
Angostura bark, bales	lb.	.18 @	.19
Angelica root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Anilin oil, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17
tanks	lb.	.14½@	.15
Oil for red, drums	lb.	.38 @	.40
Anise, Russian, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.07¼
Spanish, bags	lb.	.07½@	.07¾
Star, bags	lb.	.13½@	.14
Anisic aldehyde, C.P., bottles	lb.	3.10 @	3.25
Annatto paste, boxes	lb.	.34 @	.37
Seed, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08¾
Anthraquinone, 99.5 p.c., sublimed, kegs	lb.	.50 @	.55
Antimony chloride solution (butter of antimony), domestic, carboys	lb.	.13 @	.17
imported, carboys	lb.	.14½@	—
Metal, bulk	lb.	.0660@	—
Needle, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Oxide, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06
Salt, 62% to 65%, tins	lb.	.22 @	.24
Sulphuret, golden, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.20
vermillion, barrels	lb.	.38 @	.42
White pigment, barrels	lb.	.10¾@	.11½
Antipyrine, bulk, cans	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Apomorphine, cans	oz.	22.60 @	23.00
Archil, extract, concentrated, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
double, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
triple, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.14
Areca nuts, powdered, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.12
Arecoline hydrobromine, bottles, vials	oz.	5.25 @	5.35
Argols, crude, 30 p.c., casks	lb.	.07 @	.07½
80 to 85 percent, casks	lb.	.16½@	.17
Arnica flowers, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., barrels	lb.	.08 @	.09
Arsenic, metal, lump, cases	lb.	.30 @	.35
Iodide (arsenous), bottles, jars	lb.	6.25 @	6.40
Red, kegs	lb.	.09½@	.10
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).			
White, powdered, kegs	lb.	.04 @	.05
Arsenous chloride, liquid, bottles	lb.	1.85 @	—
Asafetida, cases	lb.	.18 @	.19
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.33 @	.38
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous)			
Asphaltum, Barbadoes (Manjak), A, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.06
AA, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
California, barrels	ton.	32.50 @	41.00
Cuban, bags	ton.	60.00 @	150.00
Egyptian, bags	lb.	.13 @	.15
Gilsonite, select, bags, car lots, works	ton.	30.50 @	32.90
ex warehouse, bags	ton.	31.00 @	33.00
Maltha, barrels	ton.	48.00 @	50.00
Mexican, barrels, drums	ton.	21.00 @	22.00
Texas, barrels, drums	ton.	15.00 @	25.00
Trinidad, commercial, barrels, drums	ton.	23.00 @	25.00
varnish grade, barrels	ton.	100.00 @	125.00
Atropine alkaloid, vials	oz.	6.50 @	7.00
Sulphate, vials	oz.	2.00 @	2.25

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bags	lb.	.26 @	.30
Barberry bark, bags	lb.	.10½@	.11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Barbital, cases	lb.	3.70 @	3.80
Barium carbonate, natural (witherite), 90 p.c., ground, 99 p.c., through 200 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	47.00 @	—
90 p.c. through 100 mesh, car lots, works, bags	ton.	44.00 @	—
precipitated, bags	ton.	56.50 @	58.50
Chlorate, kegs	lb.	.14 @	.15
Chloride, C.P. crystals, barrels	lb.	.17 @	.18
technical, crystals, domestic, car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	63.00 @	65.00
less car lots, barrels, bags	ton.	67.00 @	69.00
imported, bags	ton.	67.00 @	75.00
Dioxide (peroxide), drums	lb.	.12 @	.13
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.18
Hydroxide (hydrate), barrels	lb.	.04¾@	.06½
Iodide, bottles	lb.	5.25 @	—
Nitrate, casks	lb.	.07½@	.08
Oxide (monoxide), drums	lb.	.12 @	—
Sulphate, technical (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).			
x-ray, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.11
Barytes, domestic, floated, car lots, barrels	ton.	30.50 @	—
f.o.b. St. Louis, barrels, ton		22.00 @	—
paper bags	ton.	22.20 @	—
cloth bags	ton.	23.00 @	—
less car lots, barrels	ton.	34.00 @	35.00
Southern, off color, works, bulk	ton.	12.00 @	16.00
imported, barrels	ton.	27.00 @	—
Bauxite, mines, bulk	ton.	5.00 @	6.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).			
Bay rum, imported, barrels	gal.	.70 @	.75
Bayberry bark, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Belladonna leaves, bales	lb.	.13 @	.17
Root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.14
Benzaldehyde, technical, drums, kegs	lb.	.80 @	.85
U.S.P., IX, drums	lb.	1.10 @	1.20
U.S.P., X, drums	lb.	1.25 @	1.35
Benzene (benzol), 90 p.c., drums, tanks	gal.	.23 @	—
nitration, drums	gal.	.18 @	—
tanks	gal.	.24 @	—
pure, drums	gal.	.19 @	—
tanks	gal.	.23 @	—
Benzidin base, barrels	lb.	.18 @	—
Benzol (see Benzene)		.65 @	.68
Benzoyl chloride, drums	lb.	.40 @	.45
Peroxide, works, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.95
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., bottles, Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., tins	lb.	.95 @	1.10
Chloride, 95@97 p.c. refined, drums	lb.	.40 @	.41
technical, drums	lb.	.30 @	.40
Formate, cans	lb.	3.00 @	4.00
Benzylidin, acetone, bottles	lb.	2.15 @	3.00
Berberis aquifolium root, bales, lb.		.03 @	.00
Betamethylanthraquinone barrels, lb.		.70 @	.75

ANNOUNCING

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Betanaphthol, sublimed, barrels,	lb.	.55	@ .60
technical, car lots, barrels	lb.	.22	@ —
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.24	@ —
Benzoate, boxes, kegs	lb.	2.35	@ 2.50
Betanaphthylamine, sublimed, kegs	lb.	1.25	Nom.
technical, kegs	lb.	.58	@ .66
Bath root, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Bismuth citrate, U.S.P., VIII, boxes	lb.	2.60	@ 2.05
Hydroxide, boxes	lb.	2.90	@ 2.05
Metal, ton lots	lb.	1.50	@ 1.55
Nitrate crystals, jars	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
Oxychloride, boxes	lb.	2.95	@ 3.00
Subbenzoate, boxes	lb.	3.10	@ 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P., barrels, fiber drums	lb.	1.70	@ 1.75
X-ray, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	2.65	@ 2.70
Subgallate, barrels	lb.	1.75	@ 1.80
Subiodide, bottles	lb.	4.10	@ 4.15
Subnitrate, powder, bottles, fiber drums	lb.	1.50	@ 1.55
Subsalicylate, 62@66 p.c., barrels	lb.	2.55	@ 2.60
Trioxide, powder, boxes	lb.	3.25	@ 3.30
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, U.S.P., scales, cans	lb.	5.35	@ 5.40
Black:—			
Bone, powdered, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .15
Carbon gas, litho ink qualities, bags	lb.	.22	@ .30
standard, rubber, ink and paint qualities, bags, cases	lb.	.07	@ .07½
works, Texas, bags	lb.	.03	@ .03½
Louisiana, bags	lb.	.0310	@.0360
varnish grade, highest, bags,	lb.	.35	@ .55
medium, bags	lb.	.16	@ .26
Coach, in oil, cans	lb.	.29	@ .30
in japan, cans	lb.	.42	@ .44
Drop, barrels	lb.	.05½	@ .17
in oil, cans	lb.	.32	@ .34
Iron oxide, com., barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .07
C.P., barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Ivory, genuine, barrels	lb.	.30	@ .35
Lamp, commercial, barrels	lb.	.07	@ .08
grinders blue-tone, barrels,	lb.	.10	@ .18
litho, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .22
special high-grade, bbls.	lb.	.24	@ .40
velvet, barrels	lb.	.09	@ .12
in oil cans	lb.	.44	@ .45
Mineral, works, bags	ton.	28.00	@32.00
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).			
Black dyes are listed under Dye.)			
Black haw bark, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Root bark, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17
Black Indian hemp root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Blanc fixe, dry, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ —
less car lots, works, barrels,	lb.	.04½	@ —
pulp, works, bulk	ton.	42.50	@45.00
Bleaching powder, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	1.75	@ 2.00
less car lots, works, drums,	100 lbs.	1.90	@ 2.35
Blood, dried, domestic, 15@17p.c. ammonia, bulk	unit.	1.60	@ —
high-grade ground, 16@17 p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. Chicago, bulk	unit.	1.50	@ 1.75
imported, Sept. shipment, bulk,	unit.	2.25	@ —
Bloodroot, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Blue:—			
Bronze, barrels	lb.	.34	@ .35
Celestial, barrels	lb.	.10	@ .15
Chinese, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51	@ .52
Cobalt, imitation, in oil, cans,	lb.	.45	@ .46
Milori, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
Prussian, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .37
in oil, cans	lb.	.51	@ .52
Soluble, barrels	lb.	.36	@ .37
Ultramarine, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .30
in oil, cans	lb.	.43	@ .44
(Blue dyes are listed under Dye).			
Blueflag, root, bales	lb.	.13	@ .14
Blue mass, U.S.P., cans, kegs,	lb.	.94	@ .96
Blue stone (see Blue vitriol).			
Blue vitriol, 99 p.c., crystals, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.60	@ —
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	3.75	@ 4.30
Bone, raw, 4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	25.00	@26.00
Indian	ton.	23.50	@ —
South American, to arrive	ton.	26.00	@ —
steamed, 1¼ p.c. ammonia, 60 p.c. phosphate, f.o.b. Chicago	ton.	17.00	@19.00
4½ p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate	ton.	26.00	@ —
South American, to arrive	ton.	25.00	@ —
Meal, steamed, domestic, 3 p.c. ammonia, 50 p.c. phosphate, Baltimore, bags	ton.	21.00	@ —
f.o.b. Chicago, bags	ton.	15.00	@16.00
imported, bags	ton.	20.00	@ —
Boneset herb, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
leaves, bags	lb.	.08	@ .09
Borage flowers, bales	lb.	.11½	@ .12
Borax, technical, car lots, crystals, sacks	ton.	56.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	66.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	76.00	@ —
granulated, fine, sacks	ton.	50.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	60.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	70.00	@ —
coarse, sacks	ton.	56.00	@ —
barrels	ton.	66.00	@ —
kegs	ton.	76.00	@ —
powdered, sacks	ton.	52.50	@ —
barrels	ton.	62.50	@ —
kegs	ton.	77.50	@ —
Ton lots, or more, $7 per ton over car-lot prices.			
Less than ton lots, $15 per ton over car-lot prices.			
U.S.P. grades, $15 per ton advance over above prices.			
Bordeaux mixt., paste, bbls.	lb.	.11½	@ .14
powder, barrels	lb.	.11½	@ .14
Borneol, bottles	lb.	1.50	@ 2.25
Brazilwood sticks, shipment	ton.	26.00	@28.00
Extract (see Hypernic).			
Brimstone (see Sulphur).			
Bromides (see name of base).			
Bromine, purified, works, car lots, cases	lb.	.36	@ —
1,000-lb. lots, cases	lb.	.38	@ —
smaller lots, cases	lb.	.43	@ —
Bromoform, U.S.P., jars	lb.	1.65	@ 1.80
Bronze powder, aluminum, bulk,	lb.	.65	@ 1.20
Gold, bulk	lb.	.60	@ 1.20
Broomtop, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Brown:—			
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	37.00	@45.00
Sienna, American, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .04
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03½
Italian, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .11
raw, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .11
in oil, best grades, cans	lb.	.30	@ .41
Spanish, high grades, bulk	lb.	.03	@ —
low grades, bulk	lb.	.02¼	@ —
Umber, American, burnt, powdered, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¾	@ .03½
Turkey, burnt, powdered, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
raw, powdered ton lots, barrels	lb.	.04	@ .06
in oil, best grades cans	lb.	.25	@ .27
Brown, Vandyke, domestic, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.03	@ .03¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.04¼	@ .05
in oil, cans	lb.	.30	@ .31
Brucine, alkaloid, cans	oz.	.10	@ .11
sulphate, cans	oz.	.05	@ .06
Bryonia root, bales	lb.	.09	@ .10
Buchu leaves, bales	lb.	.18	@ .20
Buckthorn bark, true, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
Berries, bags	lb.	.35	@ .36
Burdock, root, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Burgundy pitch, dom., stands	lb.	.05¼	@ .07
imported, stands	lb.	.10	Nom.
Butane, commercial, 16-32 deg., group 3, tankcars	gal.	.04	@ —
Butternut bark, bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Butyl acetate, 5 drums	lb.	.17	@ —
1 to 4 drums	lb.	.17½	@ —
tankwagons	lb.	.16½	@ —
tankcars	lb.	.16	@ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl).			
Aldehyde, works, drums	lb.	.37	@ .44
propionate, works, tanks	lb.	.22	@ .22½
works, drums	lb.	.24	@ .25
Stearate, works, drums	lb.	.25	@ .30
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.55	@ .60
Butyric ether, cans	lb.	.85	@ 1.00

C

Cadmium, bromide, jars, bottles,	lb.	1.35	@ 1.45
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.80	@ —
Metal, cases	lb.	.55	@ .60
Sulphide, boxes	lb.	.65	@ .75
Caffeine alkaloid, contract 1,000 lbs. or more, cans, cases	lb.	2.40	@ —
less than 1,000 lbs., cans, cases	lb.	2.45	@ 2.50
Citrated, cans	lb.	1.85	@ 1.90
Hydrobromide, jars, bottles	lb.	4.97	@ —
Calabar beans, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
Calamus root, bleached, cases	lb.	.32	@ .35
Calcium acetate, delivered, bags, 100 lbs.	2.00	@ —	
Arsenate, car lots, drums	lb.	.06	@ —
Bromide, jars	lb.	.60	@ .62
Carbide, drums	lb.	.05	@ .06
Carbonate (see Chalk, precipitated and Whiting).			
Chlorate, works, drums	lb.	.08½	@ .09¼
Chloride, flake, domestic, 77 to 80 p.c., bags	100 lbs.	1.63	@ 1.98
drums	100 lbs.	1.63	@ 1.98
car lots, works, drums,	ton.	22.75	@ —
imported, 75 p.c., drums	ton.	22.50	@24.00
solid, domestic, 73 to 75 p.c., drums	100 lbs.	1.60	@ 1.84
car lots, works, drums	ton.	20.00	@ —
imported, shipment, casks,	ton.	18.00	@19.00
Glycerophosphate, bbls, kegs	lb.	1.05	@ 1.27
Hydrate, works, bags	ton.	11.50	@12.00
barrels	100 lbs.	.80	@ .85
Hypospshosphite, cans	lb.	.55	@ .60
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.80	@ —
Lactate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.37	@ .40
Nitrate, imported, 15 p.c. N, shipment, ex vessel, Northern ports, bags	ton.	40.00	@ —
Southern ports, bags	ton.	40.00	@ —
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.19	@ .21
Phosphate, barrels	lb.	.08	@ .08¾
Resinate, precip., barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.17½	@ .20
oar lots	lb.	.17	@ —
Sulphate (see Plaster of paris).			
Sulphide, crude, drums	lb.	.21½	@ .24
luminous, tins	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
Calendula flowers, bales	lb.	.27	@ .29
Calomel, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.75	@ —
Camphor, refined, slabs, cases	lb.	.52	@ .52½
tablets, tins	lb.	.68	@ .69
powdered, barrels	lb.	.52	@ .52½
Monobromate, boxes, kegs	lb.	1.85	@ 1.95
Camwood bark, ground, bbl.	lb.	.18	@ —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canary seed, Argentine, bags	lb.	.03¾	@ .04½
Morocco, bags	lb.	.04¼	@ .04¾
Turkish, bags	lb.	.04½	@ .05
Candles:—			
Paraffin, 6s, 14 oz., case of 40 sets	set	.09	@ .09½
6s, 14 oz. case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.10	@ .10¼
6s, 12 oz., 40-set cases	set	.08¼	@ .08½
6s, 12 oz. case of six cartons containing 36 sets	set	.09	@ .09¼
Stearin, 6s, 16 oz., plain cases	set	.12	@ .20
Canella alba bark, bales	lb.	.25	@ .26
Cannabis, bales	lb.	.18	@ .21
Cantharides, Chinese, cases	lb.	.35	@ .40
powdered, boxes	lb.	.60	@ .65
Russian, cases	lb.	.75	@ .76
powdered, boxes	lb.	.80	@ .85
Caraway seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.05¾	@ .05½
Carbazole, refined, barrels	lb.	.75	@ —
Carbinol:—			
Butyl, normal, works, drums,	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
secondary, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Diethyl, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Isobutyl works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
small lots, works	gal.	5.00	@ —
Methylpropyl, works, drums	lb.	.66	@ —
small lots, works	lb.	.75	@ —
Carbon bisulphide, drums	lb.	.05¼	@ .12
Dioxide, cylinders	lb.	.06	@ .08
Tetrachloride, C.P., car lots, drums,	lb.	.08¼	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.09	@ .09½
commercial, car lots, drums,	lb.	.06¼	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Cardamom seed, bleached, cases,	lb.	1.00	@ 1.40
decorticated, cases	lb.	.58	@ .59
green, bags	lb.	.41	@ .42
Carvol, bottles	lb.	3.00	@ 3.25
Cascara sagrada bark, old crop, four years, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
one year, bales	lb.	.10½	@ .11
two years, bales	lb.	.11	@ .11½
new crop, bales	lb.	.09½	@ .10
Case-hardening mixture, 45 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.10¾	@ —
granular, drums	lb.	.11¾	@ —
30 p.c., lump, drums	lb.	.09	@ —
Casein, domestic, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.06	@ .07¼
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Argentine, 80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.09½	@ .10½
20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.08½	@ .09
French, 20-30 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.10	@ .11
80-100 mesh, car lots, bags	lb.	.13	@ .13½
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, bales	lb.	.07	@ .07½
No. 3, bales	lb.	.06	@ .06¾
shortstick, bales	lb.	.06¼	@ .06½
China, selected, cases	lb.	.07	@ .07½
broken, bags	lb.	.04½	Nom.
extra, bags	lb.	.05	@ .05¼
Saigon, cases	lb.	.19	@ .20
Cassia buds, cases	lb.	.24	@ .25
Cassia fistula, baskets	lb.	.09	@ .10
Castile soap, white	case.	15.00	@ —
Castoreum, cans	lb.	18.00	@20.00
Castor Pomace, 5½ p.c. ammonia, f.o.b. works, bags	ton.	12.00	@ —
Catnep, leaves, bales	lb.	.16	@ .17
Celery seed, bags	lb.	.17¼	@ .17¾
Celluloid, scrap, black, mixed	lb.	.01	@ —
colored, single	lb.	.03	@ —
transparent	lb.	.19	@ .20
ivory, grained	lb.	.13	@ —
ungrained	lb.	.13	@ —
amber	lb.	.14	@ —
shavings, amber	lb.	.13	@ .14
colored, mixed	lb.	.02	@ —
ivory	lb.	.13	@ .14
white	lb.	.13	@ .14
Cellulose, acetate, barrels, bags, ton lots	lb.	.80	@ .90
less ton lots	lb.	1.00	@ 1.15
scrap, transparent, bags	lb.	No stocks	
Cerium oxalate, barrels	lb.	.32	@ .33
Chalk, grinders', powdered, barrels	ton.	12.00	@ —
precipitated, car lots, extra light, casks	lb.	.03½	@ .04½
heavy, casks	lb.	.02	@ .03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03¼	@ .05¼
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, genuine, cases	lb.	.14	@ .16
Roman, bales	lb.	.32	@ .33
Charcoal, common, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
willow, powdered, barrels	lb.	.06	@ .07
Chestnut extract, clarified, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels	lb.	.02	@ .02¼
tanks	lb.	.01½	@ .01¾
powdered, f.o.b. works, bags,	lb.	.05	@ —
China clay, domestic, lump, mines, bulk	ton.	8.00	@ 9.00
powdered, spot, bags	ton.	10.00	@15.00
imported, lump, bulk	ton.	15.00	@25.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.01¾	@ .03
Chloral hydrate, drums	lb.	.70	@ .75
Chlorine, liquid, car lots, works, cylinders	lb.	.04	@ .04½
contracts, cylinders	lb.	.04	@ .04½
2,000 lbs., or more, cylinders,	lb.	.07	@ .07½
less than 2,000 lbs., cylinders	lb.	.08½	@ —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.75	@ —
Pacific Coast, delivered	lb.	.02½	@ —
Chloroacetaphone, f.o.b. works, 5 ton lots, drums	lb.	3.92	@ —
2 ton lots, drums	lb.	4.22	@ —
1 ton lots, drums	lb.	4.52	@ —
Less than 1 ton, drums	lb.	5.00	@ —
Chloroform, technical, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.25	@ .26
resale, drums	lb.	.24	@ .25
Chloropicrin, commercial, cylinders, works	lb.	1.00	@ 1.35
Chrome acetate, 7½@8 p.c. chrome, barrels	lb.	.05	@ —
Cake, works, bulk	ton.	15.00	@15.50
foreign, bulk	ton.	15.50	@ —
Colors (see Green, etc., also Dye)			
Oxide (see Green, Chrome Oxide)			
Sulphate, pearl, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40	@ .45
powder, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.40	@ .45
scales, boxes, cans, fiber drums	lb.	.45	@ .50
Trioxide (see Acid, Chromic)			
Chrysarobin, cans	lb.	3.00	@ 3.05
Cinchona bark, quills, short, bags	lb.	.45	@ .50
long, cases	lb.	.55	@ .60
broken, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
chips, bags	lb.	.18	@ .19
Cinchonidine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.59	@ .63
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.32	@ —
Cinchonine alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.39	@ .43
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.23	@ —
Cinchophen, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	3.25	@ —
boxes, drums, kegs	lb.	3.35	@ 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)			
Aldehyde, f.f.c., bottles	lb.	2.15	@ 2.45
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 1, bales,	lb.	.18	@ .18½
No. 2, bales	lb.	.12	@ .12½
Citral, 100 p.c., cans	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
Citrine ointment, jars, tubes	lb.	.65	@ —
Citronellal, bottles	lb.	1.50	@ 2.25
Citronellol, bottles	lb.	2.75	@ 4.50
Cleaners' naphtha (see Petroleum solvents)			
Clove, Madagascar, bales	lb.	.18	@ .18½
Zanzibar, bales	lb.	.17	@ .18
Clover tops, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Coaltar, barrels	bbl.	10.00	@10.50
Colors (see Dye).			
Cobalt acetate, barrels	lb.	.83	@ .85
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	1.65	@ 1.70
Hydrate, barrels	lb.	2.15	@ 2.25
Linoleate, paste, barrels	lb.	.42	@ .42½
solid, 8½ p.c., barrels	lb.	.42	@ .42½
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	1.35	@ 1.45
Resinate, fused, A, barrels	lb.	.12½	@ —
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.11¾	@ —
2 p.c., barrels	lb.	.16	@ .16¼
3 p.c., barrels	lb.	.17	@ .17½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.41	@ .42
Cocaine hydrochloride, cans	oz.	8.50	@ 8.75
Cochineal, gray, bags	lb.	.53	@ .55
Teneriffe silver, bags	lb.	.54	@ .55
Cocillana bark, bags	lb.	.14	@ .14½
Cocoa butter, bulk, bags	lb	.15	@ .15½
Codeine alkaloid, cans	oz.	10.20	@10.25
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	9.20	@ 9.25
Phosphate, cans	oz.	7.75	@ 7.80
Sulphate, cans	oz.	8.25	@ 8.30
Cohosh root, black, bales	lb.	.05	@ .06
blue, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Colchicine alkaloid, vials	oz.	27.00	@28.00
Colchicum seed, bags	lb.	.65	@ .70
Collodion, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.15	@ .17
flexible, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.17	@ .19
Colocynth, pulp, bales	lb.	.19	@ .20
Colombo root, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Coltsfoot leaves, bales	lb.	.06	@ .07
Condurango bark, bags	lb.	.09	@ .10
Conium leaves, bales	lb.	.10	@ .11
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cans	lb.	.20	@ .21
S.A., U.S.P. cans	lb.	.21	@ .22
Copper, electrolytic	lb.	.07¾	@ —
Carbonate, barrels	lb.	.08¼	@ .17½
Chloride barrels	lb.	.22	@ .28
Cyanide, technical, barrels	lb.	.41	@ .46
Iodide, bottles	lb.	6.22	@ 6.27
Oleate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.24	@ .25
Oxide, black, kegs	lb.	.14½	@ .19
red, kegs	lb.	.15	@ .16
Resinate, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.18	@ .19
Stearate, precip., barrels	lb.	.35	@ .40
Sulphate (see Blue Vitriol).			
Copperas, crystals and granular, car lots, works, bags	ton.	13.00	@14.00
barrels	ton.	16.00	@17.00
bulk	ton.	11.00	@12.00
powdered, barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ —
Copra, coast, bags	lb.	.02	@ .0205
Coriander seed, Morocco, bags,	lb.	.03¾	@ .04¼
bleached, bags	lb.	.06	@ .06½
Russian, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Corn syrup, 42 deg., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.06	@ —
43 deg., barrels	100 lbs.	3.16	@ —
Cornsilk, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06
Corrosive sublimate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	1.21	@ 1.36
Cottonroot bark, bales	lb.	.06½	@ .07
Cottonseed hull ash, 25-30 p.c. potash, deliv'd, bulk	unit-ton.	1.65	@ —
Coumarin, cans	lb.	3.60	@ 4.00
Cramp bark, genuine, bales	lb.	.28	@ .30
so-called, bales	lb.	.06¼	@ .07
Cranesbill root, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Cream artar, domestic, barrels	lb.	.22¼	@ .22½
kegs	lb.	.22¾	@ —
Creosote, U.S.P., bottles	lb.	.45	@ .47
Carbonate, bottles, carboys	lb.	1.40	@ 1.75
Creosote oil, grade I, works, tanks	gal.	.11½	@ .12½
II (coaltar solution), works, tanks	gal.	.10½	@ .11½
III, works, tanks	gal.	.10½	@ .11½
Cresol, U.S.P., drums	lb.	.12½	@ .13
Crotonaldehyde, technical, car lots, drums	lb.	.32	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.36	@ —
Cubeb, berries, XX bags	lb.	.31	@ .32
powdered, cases, bags	lb.	.33	@ .34
Cudbear, powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	@ .23
Culver's root, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Cumin seed, Algerian, bags	lb.	.06¾	@ .07¼
Morocco, bags	lb.	.07	@ .07½
Cutch, Borneo, bales	lb.	.05½	@ .06½
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.10	@ .10½
Extract, Borneo or Philippine, solid, 55 p.c., bags	lb.	.03¾	@ .05
Cyanamide, 21-22 p.c. nitrogen, bulk, delivered	unit-ton	.97½	@ —
Cyanide-chloride mixture, 75 p.c., less car lots, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
granular, drums	lb.	.17	@ —

D

Damiana leaves, bales	lb.	.14	@ .15
Dandelion root German, bales	lb.	.12	@ .13
Deertongue leaves, bales	lb.	.08	@ .09
Degras, common, domestic, works car lots, barrels	lb.	.03¼	@ .03
10 to 25 barrels	lb.	.03¾	@ .04
less than 10 barrels, bbls.	lb.	.04¼	@ .04
English, barrels	lb.	.04½	@ .04½
German, barrels	lb.	.03½	@ —
neutral, domestic, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08½
English, barrels	lb.	.07½	@ .08
German, barrels	lb.	.06¾	@ .07
Derris root, bales	lb.	.37	@ .40
Dextrin, British, gum, bags,	100 lbs.	3.72	@ 3.92
corn, canary, bags	100 lbs.	3.47	@ 3.67
white, bags	100 lbs.	3.42	@ 3.62
potato, imported, bags	lb.	.06	@ .09
tapioca, bags	lb.	.06¼	@ .09
Diamyl ether, works, drums	lb.	.60	@ —
small lots	lb.	.77	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.33	@ —
Dianisidin, barrels	lb.	2.35	@ 2.42
Dibutyl phthalate, drums	lb.	.24½	@ .25½
Diethyl carbonate, commercial, drums	lb.	.31¾	@ —
refined, 99 p.c.	lb.	.50	@ —
Phthalate, drums	lb.	.23	@ —
Tartrate, drums	lb.	.60	@ —
Diethylanilin, drums	lb.	.60	@ .62
Diethyleneglycol, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.14	@ —
less car lots, drums	lb.	.15	@ .16
Monosbyl ether, car lots, works, drums	lb.	.15	@ —
less car lots, works, drums	lb.	.16	@ .18
Monobutyl ether, works, drums,	lb.	.24	@ .30
tanks, works	lb.	.23	@ —
Digitalis, leaves, bales	lb.	.11	@ .12
Dill seed, reclaned, bags	lb.	.07¾	@ .08½
Dimethylanilin, drums	lb.	.26	@ .28
Dinitrobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13½	@ .16½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, barrels	lb.	.13	@ .14
Dinitronaphthalene, kegs	lb.	.35	@ .38
Dinitrophenol, barrels	lb.	.29	@ .30
Dinitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16	@ .16½
Diorthotoluolguanidin, drums	lb.	.42	@ .44½
Dip oil, 25 p.c., drums	gal.	.26	@ .28
Diphenyl, car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.30	@ —
less car lots, works, barrels	lb.	.35	@ .40
Diphenyl oxide, bottles	lb.	1.10	@ 1.25
Diphenylamine, barrels	lb.	.38	@ .40
Diphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.30	@ .32½
Diphenylmethane, bottles	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
Disodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, dibasic).			
Divi-divi, shipment, bags	ton.	30.00	@31.00
Extract, 25 p.c. tannin, bbls.	lb.	.05	@ .05½
Doggrass root, cut, bales	lb.	.15	@ .16
Dogwood bark, dom., bales	lb.	.07	@ .08
Jamaica, bales	lb.	.07½	@ .08
Dover's powder, U.S.P., cans	lb.	2.75	@ 2.80
Dragon's blood, mass, cases	lb.	.55	@ .95
reeds, thin, cases	lb.	.90	@ 1.10
Duboisine sulphate, vials	oz.	35.00	@36.00
Dye, coaltar:—			
Color Index No.			
10 Naphthol yellow S	lb.	1.35	@ 1.40
20 Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.50	@ .54
24 Sundan I	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
27 Orange G	lb.	.60	@ .75
31 Amido naphthol red G	lb.	.50	@ .54
36 Chrome yellow 2G	lb.	.65	@ .70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
57 Amido naph. red 6B	lb.	.35	@ .40
73 Sudan II	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
79 Ponceau 2R	lb.	.50	@ .60
88 Bordeaux B	lb.	.90	@ .95
138 Metanil yellow	lb.	.75	@ .80
151 Orange II	lb.	.25	@ .35
168 Lake red C	lb.	1.15	@ 1.25
176 Fast red A	lb.	.55	@ .60
179 Azo rubin	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	@ 1.65
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	@ .90
189 Lake red R, powdered	lb.	3.00	@ 3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.30	@ .40
204 Chrome black A	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	@ 2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	@ 2.00
234 Resorcin brown B	lb.	.75	@ .80
235 Resorcin dark brown	lb.	.75	@ .80
246 Acid black 10B	lb.	.50	@ .70
252 Brilliant crocein	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
258 Sudan IV	lb.	1.00	@ 1.25
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	@ .80
280 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	@ 1.00
299 Chrome black F	lb.	.30	@ .40
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	@ .95
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
331 Bismark brown	lb.	.40	@ .45
332 Bismark brown 2R	lb.	.40	@ .45
364 Paper yellow	lb.	.50	@ .60
365 Chrysophenin G	lb.	.35	@ .40
388 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.50	@ 1.75
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	@ 1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	1.25	@ 1.30
401 Developed black BHN	lb.	.50	@ .75
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.25	@ .30
415 Direct orange R	lb.	.60	@ .70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.75	@ .85
420 Direct brown M	lb.	1.00	@ 1.10
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.35	@ .55
495 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	@ .50
502 Direct azurin G	lb.	.75	@ .80
512 Direct blue RW	lb.	.80	@ 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	1.10	@ 1.25
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	.50	@ 1.00
539 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.75	@ 1.00
581 Direct black EW	lb.	.25	@ .50
582 Direct black RX	lb.	.35	@ .45
593 Direct green B	lb.	.75	@ .90
594 Direct green G	lb.	1.00	@ 1.05
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.35	@ 1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	@ 1.50
636 Fast light yellow 2G	lb.	2.00	@ 3.00
666 Acid green B	lb.	1.50	@ 1.75
680 Methyl violet	lb.	2.00	@ 2.25
698 Acid violet	lb.

If it's affected by moisture

Your product can be shipped safely and more economically in Bemis Waterproof Bags than in any other kind of container.

Every year sees more and more dry paints and chemicals—even quicklime—traveling in Bemis Waterproof Bags.

Ask us for the experiences of other shippers; and let our technical staff help you determine whether Bemis Waterproof Bags are suitable for your use.

BEMIS BRO. BAG CO.

400 Poplar Street
ST. LOUIS, MO.

5102 Second Avenue
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

BEMIS
WATERPROOF
BAGS

0-17

Dyes, natural (see name of article).
Dyers' solvent (petroleum solvents).

E

Echinacea root, bales.....lb. .17 @ .18
Egg yolk, granular, cases....lb. .48 @ .55
spray, cases.....lb. .50 @ .57
Elder flowers, bright, bales...lb. .25 @ .30
dark, bales.....lb. .21 @ .23
Elecampane root, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06
Elm bark, grinding, bales....lb. .09 @ .10
powdered, barrels, boxes.lb. .16 @ .18
select, bundles, cases.....lb. .19 @ .22
Emetine hydrochloride, bottles, vials..oz.18.00 @19.00
Ephedra, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Epsom salt, domestic, technical, bags, barrels..100 lbs. 1.70 @ 1.90
U.S.P., car lots, bags.....
100 lbs. 2.15 @ —
car lots, barrels..100 lbs. 2.25 @ —
less car lots, bbls.100 lbs. 2.50 @ 3.00
dried, bags, l.c.l.....lb. .06 @ —
Imported, U.S.P., barrels....
100 lbs. 2.00 @ 2.25
Ergot, Russian, Polish, bags..lb. .41 @ .43
Spanish, bags.....lb. .44 @ .46
Eserine salicylate, bottles, vials, oz.25.00 @ —
Sulphate, bottles, vials.....oz.25.00 @ —
Ether, concentrated, drums...lb. .09 @ —
U.S.P., anesthesia, drums..lb. .21 @ .28
U.S.P., 1880, drums.....lb. .38 @ .39
washed, drums.....lb. .36 @ .37
Ethyl acetate, l.c.l., minimum 5 drums..lb. .07 @ —
l.c.l., 1 to 4 drums....lb. .07½@ —
tank cars.....lb. .06 @ —
tank wagons.....lb. .06½@ —
anhydrous, car lots, drums, lb. .075 @ —
less car lots, drums...lb. .085 @ —
tanks.....lb. .075 @ —
90 p.c., drums.....lb. .089 @ —
99 p.c., U.S.P., drums..lb. .10 @ —
Bromide, technical, drums..lb. .50 @ .55
Chloride, drums.....lb. .22 @ .24
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.20 @ 4.50
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 6.35 @ —
Lactate, works, tanks.....lb. .24½@ —
car lots, works, drums....lb. .25 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .26 @ .29
Oxalate, drums.....lb. .37½@ .50
cans.....lb. .52 @ .55
Oxybutyrate, drums, works.lb. .30½@ .32½
Ethylbenzylaniline, drums....lb. .88 @ .90
Ethylene bromide, drums....lb. .65 @ .70
Dichloride, drums.....lb. .05½@ .07½
Ethyleneglycol, refined, drums.lb. .25 @ .28
Monobutyl ether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .24 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .25 @ .27
tanks, works.....lb. .23 @ —
Monoethylether, car lots, works, drums..lb. .17 @ —
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .18 @ .20
tanks, works.....lb. .16 @ —
Monoethyl ether acetate, car lots, works, drums..lb. .19½@ .20
less car lots, works, drums, lb. .20½@ .21
tanks, works.....lb. .18½@ .19
Ethylidin aniline, drums.....lb. .45 @ .47½
Ethylmethyl ketone, drums...lb. .36 @ —
Ethylorthoparatoluenesulfonamide, barrels..lb. .55 @ —
Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, barrels..lb. .60 @ —
Eucalyptol, cans.....lb. .75 @ .80
Eucalyptus leaves, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06
Eugenol, cans.....lb. 3.00 @ 4.00
Euphorbia pilulifera, bales...lb. .05 @ .05½

F

Feldspar, powdered, works, bulk, ton.15.00 @21.00
Fennel seed, French, bags....lb. .07¾@ .08¼
German, large, bags.....lb. .09 @ .09¼
small, bags.....lb. .06½@ .07
Fenugreek seed, bags.....lb. .04¼@ .04¾
Fir balsam, Canada, cans...gal.10.00 @11.00
Oregon, barrels.....gal. 1.10 @ 1.20
Fish berries, bags.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Fish scrap, dried, 11@12 p.c. ammonia and 15 p.c. bone phosphate, factory, bulk, contracts, futures..unit-ton. 2.90 & .10
ground, 11@12 p.c. ammonia, 15 p.c. bone phosphate, f.o.b. Baltimore, bags..ton.50.00 @51.00
wet, acidulated, 6 p.c. ammonia, 3 p.c. phosphoric acid, factory, bulk, unit-ton. 2.25 & .50
Flake, white, barrels.....lb. .11½@ —
Fleaseed, French, black, bags.lb. .34 @ .35
Indian, black, bags.....lb. .08 @ .09
Fluorspar, domestic, acid grade, 98 p.c., works..ton.41.00 @46.00
enameler's 96 to 98 p.c., bags..ton.36.00 @40.00
ground, car lots, bulk, works..ton.43.50 @ —
No. 1 standard ground, works, bulk..ton.32.50 @ —
bags.....ton.36.50 @ —
No. 2, lump, works.....ton.20.00 @ —
washed, gravel, 85 and 5, bulk, works..ton.18.00 @ —
ground, bags, works....ton.31.00 @31.50
imported, 85 and 5, ground, bulk..ton.20.40 @20.65
Formaldehyde, car lots, works, barrels..lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .06½@ .07
Formaldehydeaniline, drums...lb. .37½@ .40
Fringetree bark, bales.....lb. .11 @ .12
Fuller's earth, domestic, mines, bulk..ton.15.00 @20.00
imported, powdered, car lots, bags..ton.24.00 @26.00
Furfural, tech., contract, 150,000 lbs., works.....lb. .10 @ —
car lots, works, drums..lb. .12½@ —
refined, car lots, drums, works, lb. .15 @ —
less car lots, drums, works.lb. .17½@ .25
Fusel oil, crude, drums.....lb. .14½@ —
refined, drums.....lb. .245 @ .281
Fustic extract, crystals, barrels, lb. .18 @ .22
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .08 @ .10
42 deg., barrels.....lb. .07 @ .09
solid, drums.....lb. .14 @ .16
Sticks, shipments.....ton.25.00 @26.00

G

G salt, barrels.....lb. .42 @ .43
Galangal root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Gall extract, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .20
Gambier, common, bags.....lb. .07 @ .07½
plantation, bags.....lb. .07¾@ .08¼
Singapore, cube, bags.....lb. .10¼@ .10¾
Extract, 35 p.c. tannin, bbls.lb. .08 @ .10
Gasoline, at refinery, Bayonne, U.S. Motor tanks..gal. .06 @ —
58-60, 437 e.p., navy, export, bulk..gal. .05¾@ —
cases.....gal. .2640@ —
61-63, export, bulk.....gal. .06¼@ —
64-66, export, bulk.....gal. .06½@ —
66-68, aviation, bulk..gal. .08¼@ —
California, 56-58, 375 e.p.gal. .05¾@ —
Gasoline, at refinery, Gulf Coast, U. S. Motor, export, bulk, gal. .05½@ .05¼
60-62, 390 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .05¾@ .05½
60-62, 400 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .05¼@ .05⅝
64-66, 375 e.p., export, bulk, gal. .05½@ —
Louisiana - Arkansas, 50-60, 450 ep..gal. .05 @ .05½
58-60, 437 e.p., U.S. Motor, gal. .05¼@ .05⅝
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .06 @ .06½
North Texas, 48-50, 450 e.p., gal. .04¼@ .04½
50-52, 450 e.p.....gal. .04½@ .04½
58-60, 450 e.p.....gal. .04¼@ .04½
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .04¾@ .05
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .05 @ .05¼
64-66, 390 e.p.....gal. .05¼@ .05½
64-66, 375 e.p.....gal. .05¾@ .06
68-70, 360 e.p.....gal. .06 @ .06⅛
68-70, 350 e.p.....gal. .06⅛@ .06¼
grade A, 72-78, under 375 e.p..gal. .05 @ .05¼
AA, 80-87, 99 p.c., recovrey..gal. .04¾@ .05
B, 76-82, 375 e.p.....gal. .04¾@ .05
BB, 84-92, 85 p.c., recovrey..gal. .05¼@ .05½
C, 80-88, 350 e.p.....gal. .04¾@ .05
Pennsylvania, 52-54, 450 e.p., naphtha..gal. .04¾@ .05
58-60, 437 e.p., 122 l.b.p., U.S. Motor..gal. .05 @ —
60-62, 400 e.p.....gal. .05¼@ —
64-66, 300 e.p.....gal. .05¾@ .05⅝

Gasoline, tankwagon and service station prices (State tax included):—

	T.W.	S.S.
Atlanta .....gal.	—	.18
Boston .....gal.	.14	.16
Chicago .....gal.	.12	.14
Cincinnati .....gal.	.16	.17
Denver .....gal.	.16	.19
Louisville .....gal.	.16	.18
Minneapolis .....gal.	.122	.142
New Orleans.....gal.	.155	.175
New York.....gal.	.143	.163
San Francisco.....gal.	.13½	.175

Gelatin, silver, cases.....lb. .49 @ .55
Gelsenium root, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Gentian root, bales.....lb. .07¾@ .08
ground, barrels, boxes....lb. .10 @ .11
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .11 @ .12
Geraniol, cans.....lb. 1.35 @ 4.65
Geranyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 5.75
Ginger root, African, bags....lb. .06½@ .06⅝
Cochin, abc, bags.....lb. .08 @ .09
lemon, bags.....lb. .07¼@ .07½
Jamaica, fancy, bold, bags.lb. .15 @ .15½
medium, bold, bags.....lb. .10½@ .11
grinding, dark, bags...lb. .09 @ .09½
bright, bags.....lb. .09½@ .10
Japanese, bags.....lb. .10 @ .10½
Ginseng root, cultivated, cases, lb. 8.50 @10.00
wild, Southern, cases.....lb.11.00 @13.00
fibers, cases.....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Glauber's salt, domestic, car lots, works, bulk..ton.15.00 @ —
bags .....100 lbs. 1.00 @ —
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.10 @ —
less car lots, bags.100 lbs. 1.10 @ 1.60
barrels .....100 lbs. 1.25 @ 1.70
imported, bags.....100 lbs. .70 @ .75
anhydrous (see Soda sulphate).
Glue:—
Bone, common grades, car lots, bbls..lb. .08 @ .10
better grades, car lots, bbls., lb. .10 @ .15
imported, medal, bags....lb. .15 @ .17
Hide, high - grade, car lots, bbls..lb. .20 @ .25
medium grade, car lots, bbls..lb. .16 @ .20
low grade, car lots, bbls., lb. .13 @ .16
Glycerin, C.P., drums extra..lb. .11½@ .12
cans.....lb. .13 @ .13½
dynamite, drums included..lb. .09¾@ .09⅞
saponification, domestic, loose, drums..lb. .06½@ .07
foreign, drums.....lb. .07½@ .08
soaplye, loose, drums....lb. .05½@ .05¾
30 degrees, yellow, drums..lb. .10½@ .11
Golden seal root, bales.....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
powdered, boxes.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.45
Grains of paradise, bags.....lb. .11 @ .12
Graphite, amorphous, barrels.lb. .04 @ .15
flake, barrels.....lb. .06 @ .30
Gray powder (see Mercury and chalk.)
Grease:—
House, tierces.....lb. .02¼@ .02¾
White, tierces.....lb. .02¾@ .03⅞
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras.)
Yellow, tierces.....lb. .02¼@ .02⅝
Green:—
Chrome, C.P., dark, barrels.lb. .28 @ .33
light, barrels.....lb. .23 @ .25½
medium, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .27½
in japan, cans.....lb. .55 @ .56
Chrome oxide, domestic, bbls. lb. .23 @ .26
imported, kegs.....lb. .25 @ .27
Commercial, barrels .....lb. .06¼@ .10
in oil, 25 p.c., cans.....lb. .27 @ .29
Grinders', barrels.....lb. .08 @ .10
Jobbers', barrels.....lb. .06¼@ .07
Limeproof, kegs.....lb. .09¼@ .15
Paris (see P).
Verdigris (see V).
(Green dyes are listed under Dye.)
Grindelia robusta, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Guaiac resin, cases.....lb. .25 @ .28
strained, cases.....lb. .70 @ .71
Wood .....lb. .04 @ .05
Guaiacol, liquid, demijohns...lb. 1.65 @ 1.92
Carbonate, boxes, kegs....lb. 1.20 @2.04
Guarana, powdered, cases....lb. .80 @ .90
Gum:—
Aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cases....lb. .45 @ .46
Arabic, amber sorts, cleaned, bags..lb. .08½@ .09
white sorts, No. 1 bags...lb. .27 @ .28
No. 2 bags.....lb. .25 @ .26
powdered, barrels, kegs...lb. .15 @ .17
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cases.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.55
Sumatra, cases.....lb. .28 @ .29
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, in bond, bags.....lb. .58 @ .60
Copal, Batu, bold, half-scraped, bags..lb. .04½@ .05
unscraped, bags.....lb. .03½@ .04
nubs and chips, bags...lb. .03½@ .04
Congo, picture, white, bags, lb. .35 @ .45
pale, bold, selected, amber, bags..lb. .08 @ .09
dark, amber, bags...lb. .06 @ .07
Gum, Copal, Congo, opaque, bold, bags..lb. .20 @ .22
kettle-size, bags.....lb. .18½@ .20
sorts, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06
nubs bags.....lb. .07 @ —
chips, bags.....lb. .07 @ —
dust, bags.....lb. .04 @ —
East Indian, pale, bold, cases, nubs, bags.....lb. .15½@ .16
chips, bags.....lb. .09 @ .10
black, bold, half scraped, bags..lb. .07½@ .08
unscraped, bags.....lb. .04 @ .04½
nubs and chips, bags..lb. .04 @ —
Macassar, bold, Loba, A, baskets..lb. .11 @ .12
Loba, B, baskets.....lb. .09½@ .10
nubs, Loba, CBB, baskets, lb. .08 @ .09
Loba, CNE, baskets...lb. .06 @ .07
chips, Loba, DBB, baskets, Loba, DU, baskets....lb. .08 @ .08½
Loba, DK, baskets.....lb. .08 @ .08½
Manila, chips, bags.....lb. .06 @ .07
nubs, bags.....lb. .08 @ .09
Pontianak, genuine, selected bold, cases..lb. .09 @ .10
mixed bold, bags.....lb. .15½@ .16½
chips, small, bags.....lb. .14 @ .15
split, bags.....lb. .10 @ .12
nubs, bags.....lb. .14 @ .15
Spirit soluble, pale, M. A. baskets..lb. .12 @ .13
extra pale, WS, baskets..lb. .05½@ .06
amber, MB, baskets.....lb. .07½@ .08
Dammar, Batavia, standard A/E cases..lb. .06 @ .07
mixed, AD, cases.....lb. .10 @ .10½
seeds, E, cases.....lb. .16 @ .17
dust, cases.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Singapore, No. 1, cases....lb. .05½@ .06
No. 2, cases.....lb. .14½@ .15
No. 3, cases.....lb. .09 @ .10
dust, bags.....lb. .05 @ .06
Elemi, No. 1, cans.....lb. .05 @ .06
No. 2, cans.....lb. .10½@ .11½
No. 3, cans.....lb. .09 @ .10
Ester, dark, barrels.....lb. Nom.
light, barrels.....lb. .05 @ .05½
Euphorbium, cases.....lb. .05½@ .05¾
Galbanum, cases.....lb. .14 @ .15
Gamboge, mass, pipe, cases..lb. .85 @ .90
powdered, barrels.....lb. .65 @ .70
Ghatti, soluble, bags.....lb. .80 @ .85
Superior, bags.....lb. .12 @ .13
Guaiac (see G).
Karaya, powdered, barrels, boxes, drums, X..lb. .09 @ .10
No. 1.....lb. .21 @ .22
No. 2.....lb. .12½@ .13
Kauri, bright, dust, cases...lb. .10½@ .11
brown, BX, cases.....lb. .16 @ .17
B 1, cases.....lb. .45 @ .50
B 2, cases.....lb. .30 @ .33
B 3, cases.....lb. .16 @ .18
chips, extra, cases.....lb. .14 @ .15
ordinary, cases.....lb. .22 @ .24
dust, cases.....lb. .10½@ .12
bright, scraped fine, cases.lb. .06 @ .08½
ordinary, No. 1, cases...lb. .75 @ 1.50
No. 2, cases.....lb. .46 @ .53
No. 3, cases.....lb. .30 @ .35
white, chips, ordinary, cases, lb. .14 @ .17
dust, ordinary, cases....lb. .19 @ .20
Kino, tins.....lb. .10½@ .12½
Mastic, cases.....lb. .55 @ .60
Myrrh, cases.....lb. .50 @ .51
Olibanum, siftings, cases...lb. .16 @ .18
tears, cases.....lb. .07½@ .08
Opium (see O).
Paracoumarone (see P).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, casks.....lb. .12 @ .24
Scammony, cases.....lb. .18 @ .19
Senegal, picked, bags.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
sorts, bags.....lb. .20 @ —
Talha, bags.....lb. .09 @ .09½
Thus, barrels.....280 lbs.11.00 @11.25
strained, barrels.....280 lbs.11.00 @11.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo—
No. 1, cases.....lb. 1.28 @ 1.40
No. 2, cases.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.15
No. 3, cases.....lb. .90 @ .95
No. 4, cases.....lb. .75 @ .85
No. 5, bags.....lb. .70 @ .75
No. 6, bags.....lb. .50 @ .60
sorts, bags.....lb. .40 @ .45
Turkish, No. 1, cases....lb. .90 @ .95
No. 2, cases.....lb. .70 @ .75
No. 3, bags.....lb. .60 @ .65
No. 4, bags.....lb. .50 @ .55
Yacca, bags.....lb. .03 @ .04

H

Heliotropin, crystals, cans....lb. 2.00 @ 5.00
Hellebore root, white, powdered, barrels..lb. .11 @ .12
Hematine, crystals, barrels...lb. .14 @ .18
Hemlock extract, 25 p.c. tannin, barrels..lb. .04½@ —
Hempseed, Manchurian, bags.lb. .06½@ .07
Henbane leaves, bales.....lb. .08½@ .09
Henna leaves, bales.....lb. .07½@ .08
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .12 @ .14
Heptane, mixed, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .12 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .14 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .15 @ —
normal, Group 3, tankcars.gal. .12½@ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .14½@ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .15½@ —
Hexalin, drums.....lb. .60 @ —
Hexane, normal, Group 3, tankcars..gal. .11 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .13 @ —
l.c.l., drums.....gal. .14 @ —
laboratory grade, Group 3, car lots, drums..gal. .16½@ —
drums, l.c.l.....gal. .23 @ —
Hexamethylenetetramine, drums, lb. .46 @ .47
Homatropine hydrobromide, bottles, vials..oz.13.50 @14.00
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago, unit-ton. 1.25 @ —
imported, to arrive...unit-ton. 1.80 @ —
Horehound, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
Hydrangea root, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Hydrastine, alkaloid, vials...oz.17.00 @18.00
Hydrochloride, vials .....oz.17.00 @18.00
Sulphate, vials .....oz.19.00 @20.00
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrogen peroxide, U.S.P., barrels..lb. .04 @ .08
bottles .....gross. 7.75 @18.50
25 volume, barrels, carboys, lb. .05½@ —
100 volume, carboys.....lb. .21 @ —
Hydroquinone, kegs.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Hyoscine Hydrobromide, vials.oz.18.00 @18.50
Hyoscyamine alkaloid, vials..oz.15.00 @ —
Hydrobromide, vials.....oz.15.00 @ —
Sulphate, vials.....oz.15.00 @ —
Hypernic, solid, drums.....lb. .17 @ .20
liquid, 51 deg., barrels....lb. .11 @ .15

I

Iceland moss, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Ichthyol, bottles.....lb. 4.00 @ 4.25
Indian red (see Red Indian).
Indigo, Madras, barrels....lb. 1.25 @ 1.26
synthetic, liquid, barrels....lb. .12@ —
Indol, C.P., bottles.....oz. 2.25 @ 9.00
Infusorial earth, white, bags, ton.35.00 @ —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kegs.....kilo. £1 15s 3½d
resublimed, kegs.....kilo. 4.65 @ 4.70
Iodoform, kegs.....lb. 6.50 @ 6.55
Ionone, bottles.....lb. 4.00 @25.00
Ipecac root, Cartagena, bags.lb. 1.25 @ 1.30
powdered, boxes.....lb. 1.45 @ 1.50
Irish moss, ordinary, bales...lb. .07 @ .08
bleached, prime, bales.....lb. .10 @ .12
Iron chloride, crystals, technical, barrels..lb. .05 @ .07
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08
solution, carboys.....lb. .05 @ .06
Citrate, U.S.P., VIII, cans..lb. .94 @ .99
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Iodide, bottles.....lb. 4.30 @ 4.35
syrup, demijohns.....lb. .50 @ .55
Nitrate, commercial, kegs..lb. .02¾@ .03
Oxalate, powdered, kegs....lb. .50 @ .52
scales, cans.....lb. .85 @ .90
pearls, cans.....lb. .90 @ .95
Oxide (see Black, Red, etc).
Phosphate, ferric, cans.....lb. .69 @ .70
ferrous, cans.....lb. .29 @ .35
Pyrophosphate, cans.....lb. .74 @ .75
pearls, cans.....lb. .69 @ .70
Reduced, 90 percent, cases..lb. .65 @ .70
Sulphate, tech. (see Copperas).
U.S.P., crystals, barrels..lb. .04½@ .05
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown scales, cans..lb. .67 @ —
green scales, cans.....lb. .65 @ —
Iron-ammonia oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .27½@ .29½
Iron-potash oxalate, crystals, barrels, kegs..lb. .32½@ .41
Iron-soda oxalate, barrels, kegs, lb. .27½@ .29½
Isoeugenol, bottles .....lb. 3.75 @ 4.25
Isopentane, works, drums....lb. .48 @ —
small lots.....lb. .58 @ —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bales.....lb. .10 @ .11
Jalap root, bales.....lb. .28 @ .38
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .23 @ .36
Juniper berries, bags.....lb. .04½@ .05

K

Kalama, tins.....lb. .50 @ .55
Kava kava root, bales.....lb. .13 @ .14
Kerosene, at refinery, Bayonne, S.W. export, bulk....gal. .04¾@ —
cases .....gal. .1765@ —
W.W., bulk.....gal. .06 @ —
export, bulk.....gal. .05¾@ —
cases .....gal. .18 @ —
Gulf ports, export, prime white, bulk...gal. .03½@ .03½
water white, bulk....gal. .03¾@ .04
Louisiana - Arkansas, 41-43 water white, bulk..gal. .02½@ .02¾
North Texas, 41-43 water white..gal. .01¾@ .01¾
42-44, water white....gal. .01¾@ .01¾
Oklahoma, 41-43 water white, gal. .01¾@ .01¾
42-44, water white....gal. .01¾@ .02
Pennsylvania, 45 water white, gal. .03¼@ .03¾
46 water white.....gal. .03¾@ .04
Kerosene, tankwagon prices:—
Atlanta .....gal. .165 @ —
Boston .....gal. .10 @ —
Chicago .....gal. .09 @ —
Cincinnati .....gal. .11 @ —
Denver .....gal. .135 @ —
Louisville .....gal. .11 @ —
Minneapolis .....gal. .099 @ —
New Orleans.....gal. .12 @ —
New York.....gal. .11 @ —
San Francisco.....gal. .155 @ —
Kerosene distillate (see Oil, furnace).
Kola nuts, bags.....lb. .05½@ .06

L

Lady Slipper root, bales.....lb. .40 @ .45
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard, city, tierces.....100 lbs. 7.25 @ —
compound, tierces.....100 lbs. 8.75 @ 9.25
Middle Western, tierces.100 lbs. 7.45 @ —
neutral, tierces.....100 lbs. 8.50 Nom.
prime Western, tierces.100 lbs. 7.60 @ —
Larkspur seed, bags.....lb. .30 @ .31
Laurel berries, bales.....lb. .07 @ .08
leaves, Greek, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
Italian, bales.....lb. .05 Nom.
Lavender flowers, ord., bales..lb. .19 @ .22
select, bales.....lb. .30 @ .35
Lead (see daily quotations in market report).
Acetate, brown, broken, barrels..lb. .09½@ .10¼
white, broken, barrels.....lb. .11 @ .12
crystals, barrels.....lb. .10½@ .11⅛
granular, barrels.....lb. .11 @ .12
powdered, barrels.....lb. .11¼@ .12¼
Arsenate, powdered, drums.lb. .10 @ .14
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Iodide, jars.....lb. 3.20 @ —
Linoleate, solid, barrels.....lb. .26 @ .26½
Nitrate, barrels.....lb. .13 @ .24
Red, dry, casks.....lb. .07¾@ —
100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.....lb. .13¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1000@ —
in oil, steel kegs, less than 500 lbs..lb. .14¾@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1327@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs....lb. .1247@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1169@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1147@ —
Resinate, precip., barrels...lb. .18 @ .18½
fused, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .10
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .31 @ .31¼
Sulphate, barrels, works....lb. .06¾@ —
(See also Lead, white).
White, basic carbonate, American, dry, casks..lb. .07¼@ —
basic, sulphate, dry, casks.lb. .06¾@ —
in oil, 100-lb. kegs, less than 500 lbs.....lb. .13¼@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1030@ —
Lemon peel, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Licorice extract, mass, cases..lb. .19½@ .26
powdered, barrels.....lb. .29 @ .40
Root, bales.....lb. .05 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes..lb. .08 @ .09
selected, cases.....lb. .12 @ .15
Lime, lump, works, barrels..bbl. 1.70 @ 2.20
bulk .....ton. 8.50 @ 9.00
Chlorinated (see Bleaching powder)
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-sulphur sol., barrels...gal. .15 @ .15½
Lime-urea, 34 p.c. nitrogen, 41 p.c. ammonia, ex vessel, shipment, 100 kilos, bags, Northern ports..ton.83.00 @ —
Southern ports, bags..ton.83.15 @ —
Linalool, cans.....lb. 1.90 @ 3.25
Linalyl acetate, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.35
Linden flowers, with leaves, bales..lb. .16 @ .17
without leaves, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Linseed cake, bags.....ton.24.00 @ —
Meal, bags.....ton.32.00 @ —
Litharge, assayer's casks..., lb. .08¾@ —
commercial, powd., casks...lb. .06¾@ —
steel kegs, less than 500 lbs. lb. .1325@ —
500 to 2,000 lbs.....lb. .1192@ —
2,000 to 10,000 lbs....lb. .1120@ —
10,000 to 30,000 lbs....lb. .1041@ —
car lots, minimum 15 tons, lb. .1030@ —

PHENOL
U. S. P., 39° M. P. and 39.5° M. P. Natural, Crude 80% and 90%

CRESOL
U. S. P., Meta Para, Ortho, Special Fractions

CRUDE CRESYLIC ACID
95% Dark and 99% Straw Color

XYLENOLS

TAR ACID OILS

NAPHTHALENE
Crude, Refined Chipped, Flake and Ball

RUBBER SOFTENERS

CUMAR
Coumarone-Indene Resin

BARRETAN

PICKLING INHIBITORS

PYRIDINE
Denaturing and Commercial

FLOTATION OILS and REAGENTS

HYDROCARBON OIL

SHINGLE STAIN OIL

SPECIAL HEAVY OIL

TRADE B MARK

NAPHTHALENE

THERE is one direct, certain way to get Naphthalene of the highest purity, with prompt delivery service. This is to specify Barrett Polar Brand.

Barrett Naphthalene is made in flake and ball, and is shipped in bulk or packages. It is also produced in chipped form for industrial use.

The Barrett name is your assurance of uniform quality —and Barrett service makes prompt delivery equally certain.

The Barrett Company

40 Rector Street New York, N. Y.

Barrett Standard Chemicals

THE CALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
BOUND BROOK, N. J. *Tel. Walker 5-3100* NEW YORK, N. Y

Lithium bromide, jars.....lb. 1.80 @ 1.85
Carbonate, barrels.....lb. 1.35 @ 1.40
Citrate, barrels.....lb. 1.70 @ 1.80
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 5.65 @ —
Lithopone, domestic, car lots, bags..lb. .04½@ —
barrels .....lb. .04¾@ —
less car lots, bags.....lb. .04¾@ —
barrels .....lb. .05 @ —
imported, ex dock, barrels..lb. .04¾ Nom.
ex warehouse, barrels.....lb. .05½@ .05¾
Liverwort leaves, bales.....lb. .14 @ .15
Lobelia, bales.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Seed, bags.....lb. .21 @ .22
Logwood extract, crystals, barrels..lb. .12½@ .16
liquid, 51 deg., barrels.....lb. .07 @ .08¼
solid, boxes.....lb. .12 @ .14
Sticks, Haitian, shipment..ton.24.00 @25.00
Lovage root, domestic, bales..lb. .30 @ .40
imported, bales.....lb. .15 @ .16
Lupulin, N.F., tins.....lb. 1.20 @ 1.25
Lycopodium, cases.....lb. .32 @ .34

M

Mace, Banda, cases.....lb. .42 @ .43
Batavia, No. 2, cases.....lb. .31 @ .32
Penang, No. 2, cases.....lb. .35 @ .36
Madder, Dutch, bags.....lb. .22 @ .25
Magnesia carbonate, technical, car lots, works, bags, lb. .06 @ —
barrels .....lb. .07 @ —
U.S.P., barrels.....lb. .08 @ .09
Calcined, U.S.P., barrels...lb. .25 @ .30
Chloride, flake, domestic, works, barrels..ton.35.00 @36.00
imported barrels.....ton.31.75 @33.50
Hypophosphite, cans.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.10
Palmitate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .24
Peroxide, works, drums....lb. 1.15 @ 1.20
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, barrels.....lb. .09¾@ .10¼
Stearate, barrels.....lb. .19½@ .22
Sulphate (see Epsom Salt).
Magnesite, calcined, barrels.ton.50.00 @60.00
Malva flowers, black, bales...lb. .25 @ .30
blue, bales.....lb. .40 @ .41
Leaves, bales.....lb. .12 @ .13
Manaca, root, bales.....lb. .22 @ .23
Mandrake root, bales.....lb. .08 @ .09
Manganese borate, high grade, barrels..lb. .19 @ —
technical, barrels...lb. .15 @ .16
Chloride, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .09
Dioxide, technical, drums...lb. .03½@ .06
85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
U.S.P., precipitated, kegs.lb. .35 @ .52
Glycerophosphate, barrels, cans, lb. 2.90 @ 3.10
Iodide, bottles, jars.....lb. 6.40 @ 6.45
Linoleate, barrels.....lb. .21 @ .21½
Ore, powdered or granulated, 75@80 p.c., barrels...lb. .02½@ .03
80@85 p.c., barrels.....lb. .03½@ —
85@88 p.c., barrels.....lb. .04 @ .04½
Oxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Peroxide (see Manganese dioxide).
Resinate, fused, barrels.....lb. .08¼@ .08½
precipitated, barrels.....lb. .12½@ .13½
Sulphate, works, barrels....lb. .07 @ .08
anhydrous, works, barrels..lb. .08 @ .08½
Mangrove bark, ship., bags..ton.27.00 @28.00
Extract, 55 p.c., bags.....lb. .04 @ —
Manna flakes, large, cases....lb. .55 @ .60
small, cases.....lb. .40 @ .45
Marble flour, bags.....ton.14.00 @15.00
Marjoram, French, bales.....lb. .14½@ .15
German, bales.....lb. .14½@ .15
Matico, leaves, bales.....lb. .25 @ .26
Menthol, imported, cases....lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
synthetic, tins.....lb. 3.00 @ 3.10
Mercurial mass (see Blue Mass).
Ointment, 30 p.c., cans.....lb. .85 @ —
33⅓ p.c., cans.....lb. .88 @ —
50 p.c., cans.....lb. 1.18 @ —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, kegs.....lb. 1.49 @ —
Chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, green, jars, kegs....lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
red, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.89 @ 5.05
yellow, jars, kegs.....lb. 4.80 @ 4.96
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, black, drums, kegs..lb. 3.68 @ —
red (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech., dom., bbl...lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
U.S.P., drums, kegs.....lb. 2.34 @ —
Mercury and chalk, kegs.....lb. .84 @ —
Metal leaf (in packages of 20 books—500 leaves):—
Aluminum, 6¼x5½ in.....pkg. 1.40 @ 1.50
Composition, 5⅝x5¼ in...pkg. 1.50 @ 1.60
Gold, XX deep, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg.10.50 @12.50
imported, 3⅜x3⅜ in.pkg.10.25 @10.50
3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg.11.50 @13.00
4 x4 in.....pkg.14.50 @14.70
3⅜x5½ in.....pkg.17.50 @18.50
3⅜x5½ in.....pkg.18.25 @19.20
Silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.....pkg. 2.25 @ 2.75
4x4 in.....pkg. 3.00 @ —
Metanitroanilin, kegs.....lb. .67 @ .69
Metanitroparatoluidin, barrels..lb. 1.45 @ 1.50
Metaphenylenediamine, kegs..lb. .80 @ .84
Metatoluylenedia mine, kegs...lb. .67 @ .69
Methanol, crude, dlvd, tanks..gal. .20 @ —
denaturing grade, producers, tanks..gal. .45 @ —
95 p.c., car lots, barrels..gal. .41 @ —
drums .....gal. .35 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .43 @ —
drums .....gal. .37 @ —
tanks .....gal. .33 @ —
97 p.c., car lots, barrels...gal. .42 @ —
drums .....gal. .36 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .44 @ —
drums .....gal. .38 @ —
tanks .....gal. .34 @ —
purified, car lots, barrels...gal. .43½@ —
drums .....gal. .37½@ —
less car lots, barrels.....gal. .45½@ —
drums .....gal. .39½@ —
tanks .....gal. .35½@ —
synthetic, 99⅛ p.c., drums, spot, car lots..gal. .37½@ —
less car lots.....gal. .39½@ —
tanks .....gal. .35½@ —
Methyl acetate, dom., drums.gal. No stocks
imported, drums.....lb. .19 @ .19½
synthetic, 100 p.c., drums.gal. 1.20 @ 1.40
Acetone, car lots, drums...gal. .55 @ —
less car lots, drums.....gal. .57 @ .59
tanks .....gal. .53 @ —
Anthranilate, bottles .....lb. 2.00 @ 9.00
Benzoate, bottles.....lb. 1.85 @ 2.50
Chloride, cylinders.....lb. .45 @ —
Cinnamate, bottles.....lb. 3.50 @ 5.00
Salicylate, drums.....lb. .42 @ .45
tins .....lb. .42 @ .45
Methylanthraquinone, kegs...lb. .85 @ .95
Methylbentenone, bottles....lb. 3.50 @ 4.50
Methylheptin carb., bottles..oz. 2.00 @ 2.50
Methylene blue, med., kegs...lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
Mica, dry ground, wks., bgs.ton.65.00 @80.00
wet ground, works, bags..ton.110.00 @115.00
Michler's ketone, kegs. .....lb. 3.00 @ 3.50
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .05½@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .06 @ —
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .06 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .06½@ —
unskimmed, roller, car lots, barrels..lb. .17 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .18 @ —
spray, car lots, barrels....lb. .20 @ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .21 @ —
Millet seed, bags.....lb. .03¾@ .04¼
hulled, bags.....lb. .07 @ .07½
Mineral thinner (see Petroleum spirits and V.M.P. naphtha).
Monochlorbenzene, drums...lb. .06 @ 07¼

Monoethylanilin, drums.....lb. 1.05 @ 1.06
Monoethylorthotoluidin, drums..lb. .70 @ .75
Monomethyl para-aminosulphate, drums..lb. 3.75 @ 4.00
Morphine acetate, bottles....oz. 7.80 @ 7.85
Alkaloid, cans.....oz. 9.65 @ 7.70
Ethylhydrochloride, vials....oz. 9.25 @ 9.30
Hydrobromide, cans.....oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Sulphate, cans.....oz. 7.75 @ 7.80
Mullein flowers, cans.....lb. .80 @ .85
leaves, bales.....lb. .06 @ .07
Musk, natural, Cabardine, grained, bottles..oz. No stocks
pods, bottles.....oz.12.50 @13.00
Tonquin, grained, bottles..oz.20.00 @21.00
pods, bottles.....oz.12.50 @13.00
synthetic, ambrette, cans...lb. 6.75 @ 7.25
ketone, cans.....lb. 5.50 @ 7.50
xylol, 100 p.c., cans.....lb. 2.65 @ 2.85
Musk root, bales.....lb. .06½@ .07
Mustard seed, Bari, brown....lb. .10 @ .10½
Bombay, brown, bags.....lb. .07½@ .08
California, brown, bags...lb. .08½@ .09
Chinese yellow, bags.....lb. .04¾@ .05
Dutch, yellow, bags.....lb. .07 @ .07½
English yellow, bags.....lb. .08½@ .09
Roumanian, yellow, bags.lb. .04⅞@ .05¼
Sicilian, brown, bags.....lb. .09 @ .09½
Myrobalans, J1 ship't, bags.ton.29.00 @29.50
J2, shipment, bags.....ton.18.50 @19.50
R2, shipment, bags.....ton.18.00 @19.00
Extract, liquid, 25 p.c., bbls.lb. .03¾@ .04¼

N

Naphtha, painters' (see Petroleum thinner and V.M.P. naphtha).
solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, domestic, 74 to 76 p.c., bags..100 lbs. 1.65 @ 2.25
imported, bags.....100 lbs. 1.65 @ 1.85
dyestuffs, bags.....lb. .04½@ .06
refined, balls, spot, barrels..lb. .05¼@ .06⅛
contract, car lots, barrels, lb. .03¾@ —
flake, spot, barrels.....lb. .04½@ .05⅛
contract, car lots, barrels..lb. .03¾@ —
Nerolin, crystals, cans.....lb. 1.40 @ 1.85
Nickel chloride, barrels.....lb. .18 @ .19¼
kegs .....lb. .19¼@ .23
Oxide, barrels.....lb. .38 @ .40
Salt, double, barrels.....lb. .10¼@ —
single, barrels.....lb. .10¼@ —
contracts, 1931, single or double salt, barrels....lb. .10¼@ —
Nicotine, 95 p.c., tins.....lb. 3.25 @ —
50 p.c., tins.....8 lbs. 9.85 @ —
Sulphate, tins.....10 lbs. 9.85 @ —
tins .....5 lbs. 5.65 @ —
Niter cake, works, bulk.....ton.14.00 @16.00
barrels .....ton.23.00 @25.00
Nitrobenzene, double distilled, tanks .....lb. .09 @ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09¼@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .11 @ —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .08¼@ —
car lots, drums.....lb. .09 @ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .10 @ —
Nitrocellulose, 4 and 8 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
15 to 20 up to 300 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .29 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ .32
AS, ½ sec., car lots, works, barrels .....lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
15 to 20 and 30 to 40 sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .34 @ .36
Bronzing, 40 and 70 sec., car lots, work, barrels.....lb. .35 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .36 @ .38
AS, ¼ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .35 @ .36
⅛ sec., car lots, works, barrels..lb. .31 @ —
less car lots, works, barrels..lb. .33 @ .34
(Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra; barrels to be paid for extra, but returnable.)
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, S-10 p.c. ammonia, bags, prompt shipment, c.i.f. Atlantic ports..unit-ton. 1.65 @ —
Nitronaphthalene, barrels.....lb. .25 @ —
Nitrotoluene, works, drums...lb. .14 @ .15
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bags.....lb. .18 @ —
Chinese, shipment, cases....lb. .17 @ —
Extract (see Gall extract.)
Nutmegs, 80s, bags, cases....lb. .16 @ .16½
110s, bags, cases.....lb. .14 @ .14½
grinding, bags, cases.....lb. .08¼@ .13
Nux vomica, bales.....lb. .06 @ .06½
powdered, barrels, boxes....lb. .08 @ .09

O

Oakbark extract, 25 p.c., tannin, barrels..lb. .04¼@ .04⅛
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octanes, mixed, group 3, tank-cars..gal. .14 @ —
car lots, drums.....gal. .16 @ —
Oil:—
Acetone (see A).
Almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bottles.....lb. 2.00 @ 2.25
s.p.a., bottles.....lb. 2.50 @ 2.75
sweet, true (expressed), cans, cases. .44 @ .46
Amyris, tins.....lb. 1.90 @ 2.00
Angelica root, bottles.....lb.22.00 @25.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, lead-free, U.S.P., tins.lb. .42 @ .45
Apricot, kernel, drums, cans.lb. .24 @ .26
Bay, West Indian, tins.....lb. 1.80 @ 2.00
Bergamot, artificial, cans...lb. 1.25 @ 1.50
natural, Messina, coppers.lb. 1.75 @ 2.10
Betula (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birch tar, crude, tins.....lb. .12 @ .13
rectified, tins.....lb. .40 @ .55
Bois de rose, Brazilian, tins.lb. .60 @ .65
Cayenne, tins.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
Cade, U.S.P., tins.....lb. .26 @ .27
Cajeput, technical, drums...lb. .55 @ .60
U.S.P., IX, tins.....lb. .65 @ .70
U.S.P., X, tins.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Calamus, tins.....lb. 2.75 @ 3.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, drums, lb. .20 @ .22
cans .....lb. .22 @ .24
white, drums.....lb. .13¾@ .15
cans .....lb. .18 @ .20
Cananga, native, tins.....lb. 1.65 @ 1.85
rectified, tins.....lb. 1.95 @ 2.10
Capsicum (oleoresin), U.S.P., VIII, cans..lb. 2.35 @ 2.50
Caraway, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
Cardamom seed, bottles.....lb.16.00 @17.00
Cassia, redistilled, U.S.P., cans, lb. .90 @ 1.00
Castor, blown, car lots, drums, lb. .13¾@ —
less car lots, drums.....lb. .14 @ —
medicinal, car lots, bbls...lb. .11¾@ —
cases .....lb. .12¾@ —
drums .....lb. .11½@ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .12 @ —
cases .....lb. .13 @ —
drums .....lb. .11¾@ —
tanks .....lb. .10½@ —

Oil Castor, No. 3, car lots, barrels..lb. .11⅛@ —
cases .....lb. .12⅜@ —
drums .....lb. .11 @ —
less car lots, barrels.....lb. .11½@ —
cases .....lb. .12½@ —
drums .....lb. .11¼@ —
tanks .....lb. .10 @ —
Cedarleaf, tins.....lb. .85 @ 1.05
Cedarwood drums, tins.....lb. .33 @ .36
Celery seed, bottles.....lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Chinawood, barrels, drums..lb. .07¼@ .07½
tanks .....lb. .06¾@ .06½
Coast, spot, tanks.....lb. .05¾@ .06
futures .....lb. .05¾@ .06
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bottles..lb. 7.25 @ 9.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cans.....lb. .39 @ .41
drums .....lb. .36 @ .38
Java, drums.....lb. .53 @ .55
Clove, U.S.P., cans.....lb. 1.30 @ 1.35
Coconut, Ceylon grade, bbls.lb. .04⅝@ .04¾
Coast, tanks.....lb. .03¼@ .03½
Cochin grade, barrels.....lb. .05¼@ .05¼
Manila, barrels.....lb. .04⅝@ .04¾
bulk, shipment, c.i.f....lb. .03⅝ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .03⅝@ .03¾
Coast, tanks.....lb. .03¼@ .03½
Cod, British, E.C., barrels, gal. .40 Nom.
German, barrels, c.i.f., 100 kilos.11.30 @12.90
Japanese, drums.....gal. .35 @ .37
Newfoundland, tanked, barrels..gal. .35 @ .36
Codliver, Norwegian, bbls.bbl.29.00 @32.00
Newfoundland, barrels....bbl.34.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, bottles.....lb. 4.50 @ 4.75
Corn, crude, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .07¾
works, tanks.....lb. .05¼@ .05½
refined, barrels.....lb. .09 @ .09¼
Cottonseed (see daily records in market report).
Creosote (see C).
Croton, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 4.25 @ 4.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 2.50 @ 3.10
Cumin, bottles .....lb. 7.00 @ 7.50
Degras (see D).
Diesel, Bayonne, bulk.....bbl. 1.40 @ —
California, 27 plus.....bbl. 1.15 @ —
Dip (see D).
Dill, from seed, bottles....lb. 3.00 @ 3.25
from weed, bottles.....lb. 5.25 @ 5.30
Erigeron, tins.....lb. .95 @ 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian, cs..lb. .30 @ .31
drums .....lb. .29 @ .31
Fennel seed, sweet, tins....lb. .95 @ 1.05
Fuel, California tidewater, bunker..bbl. .85 @ .89
Gulf Coast .....bbl. .90 @ —
Kansas, 24-26.....bbl. .35 @ .40
Louisiana-Arkansas, 16-20.bbl. .20 @ .25
18-20 .....bbl. .25 @ .27½
New York and New Jersey, terminals:—
Monday .....bbl. .70 @ —
Tuesday .....bbl. .70 @ —
Wednesday .....bbl. .70 @ —
Thursday .....bbl. .70 @ —
Friday .....bbl. .70 @ —
Saturday .....bbl. .70 @ —
North Texas, 24-26.....bbl. .20 @ .25
26-30 .....bbl. .27½@ .30
Oklahoma, 14-16.....bbl. .17½@ .20
18-22 .....bbl. .17½@ .20
22-26 .....bbl. .20 @ .25
24-26 .....bbl. .25 @ .27½
26-30 .....bbl. .27½@ .30
28-30 .....bbl. .35 @ .37½
Pennsylvania, 30-34.....gal. .02¾@ .03
36-40 .....gal. .02¾@ .03
Furnace, bulk, Bayonne...gal. .06 @ —
Kansas, 38-40.....gal. .01¾@ .02
Louisiana - Arkansas, 38-40 light straw..gal. .01¼@ .01¾
Oklahoma, 35-37.....gal. .01¾@ .01½
36-38 .....gal. .01¼@ .01¾
38-40 .....gal. .01¼@ .01½
Fusel (see F).
Gas, Bayonne, 32-36, bulk.gal. .04 @ —
Gulf Coast, 32-36.....gal. .02 @ —
Kansas, 32-36.....gal. .01¼@ .01½
Louisana-Arkansas, 32-36.gal. .01¼@ .01½
North Texas, 32-36.....gal. .01 @ .01¼
Oklahoma, 32-36.....gal. .01 @ .01¼
Gaultneria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf).
Geranium, Algerian, rose, tins, lb. 3.90 @ 4.50
Bourbon, tins.....lb. 3.75 @ 4.50
Turkish, tins.....lb. 2.10 @ 2.25
Ginger, distilled, bottles.....lb. 4.15 @ 4.35
Haarlem, domestic, bottles, gross. 3.25 @ 3.30
imported, bottles.....gross. 3.35 @ 3.40
Hemlock, tins.....lb. .85 @ 1.00
Herring, coast, tanks.....gal. .20 Nom.
Juniper berry, U.S.P., tins..lb. 1.40 @ 3.50
Wood, tech., not U.S.P., tins..lb. .50 @ .75
Lard, common, No. 1, barrels, 100 lbs. 7.75 @ —
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs. 7.50 @ —
extra, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.50 @ —
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.00 @ —
prime, barrels.....100 lbs.12.25 @ —
winter, strained, barrels, 100 lbs. 9.25 @ —
Lavender flowers, French, U.S.P., tins..lb. 2.00 @ 3.45
garden, tins.....lb. .45 @ .50
Spike, French, technical, tins, lb. .65 @ .75
Spanish, technical, tins..lb. .50 @ .60
Lemon, California, cans....lb. .75 @ .80
Messina, coppers, tins....lb. .85 @ 1.15
Lemongrass, native, drums, tins. .44 @ .46
Lime, distilled, tins.....lb. 9.75 @10.25
expressed, tins.....lb.11.50 @12.50
Linaloe wood, cases.....lb. 1.75 @ 1.85
Linseed, boiled, tanks.....lb. .0760@ —
car lots, barrels.....lb. .0820@ —
less car lots, barrels....lb. .0860@ —
less than 5 barrels.....lb. .0900@ —
double boiled, less than 5 barrels..lb. .0930@ .0950
raw, tanks.....lb. .0720@ —
car lots, barrels.....lb. .0780@ —
less than car lots, barrels, lb. .0820@ —
less than 5 barrels.....lb. .0860@ —
refined, barrels.....lb. .0850@ .0890
varnish grade, barrels....lb. .0870@ .0910
Lubricating, spot, car lots, barrels, bright stock, light..gal. .37½@ —
cylinder, light, filtered, D 600..gal. .33 @ —
Warren E 600.....gal. .26 @ —
unfiltered, 600 s. r..gal. .20 @ —
650 s. r.....gal. .23½@ —
600 flash s. r.....gal. .24½@ —
630 flash s. r.....gal. .25½@ —
motor, 600, No. 7 color, gal. .35 @ .36
500, No. 7½ color...gal. .25 @ .26
400, No. 7½ color...gal. .24 @ .25
300, No. 7 color....gal. .20 @ .21
pale, 100 vis., No. 2¼ color..gal. .16 @ —
180 vis., No. 3¾ color, gal. .20 @ .20½
230 vis., No. 3¾ color, gal. .24 @ .24½
red, 200 vis., No. 6 color, gal. .16½@ .17
250 vis., No. 6 color, gal. .17½@ .18
265 vis., No. 6½ color, gal. .20 @ —

Oil, Lubricating, California, pale, 60 vis., 2 to 2½ color..gal. .07 @ —
70 vis., 2½ color.....gal. .07 @ —
75 vis., 2 to 2½ color..gal. .07 @ —
100 vis., 2 to 2½ color.gal. .07½@ —
140 vis., 2½ color....gal. .08 @ —
200 vis., 2½ to 3 color..gal. .10 @ .10⅝
220 vis., 2½ color....gal. .10 @ —
300 vis., 2½ to 3 color..gal. .10⅝ @ .10¾
350 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .11 @ .11¼
370 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .11 @ —
400 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .12 @ —
450 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .12 @ —
500 vis., 2½ to 3 color.gal. .13 @ —
red, 100 vis., 4½ to 6 color. gal. .07½@ —
140 vis., 5 to 6 color..gal. .08 @ —
200 vis., 4½ to 5 color.gal. .10 @ .10¼
220 vis., 5 to 6 color..gal. .10 @ —
300 vis., 4½ to 6 color.gal. .10¼@ .11
350 vis., 4½ to 6 color.gal. .11 @ —
370 vis., 5 to 6 color.gal. .11 @ —
400 vis., 4½ to 6 color.gal. .11½@ —
450 vis., 5 to 6 color.gal. .12¾@ —
500 vis., 5 to 6 color.gal. .13 @ .13¼
550 vis., 5 to 6 color.gal. .13¼@ —
600 vis., 5 to 7 color.gal. .13½@ .13⅝
Oklahoma, 100 vis., No. 2 color..gal. .04¼@ .04⅜
100 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .04½@ .04⅝
150 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .06¼@ .06⅜
150 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .06 @ .06¼
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .07½@ .07⅝
180 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .07¼@ .07½
180 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .07 @ .07⅛
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .08¼@ .09
200 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .08 @ .08⅛
200 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .07¾@ .08
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .09 @ .09⅛
220 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .08 @ .08⅜
220 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .07¾@ .08
240 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .10¼@ .10⅜
240 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .09½@ .10
240 vis., No. 5 color....gal. .09 @ .09½
280 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .12 @ .12⅝
280 vis., No. 4 color....gal. .11 @ .11¼
280 vis., No. 5½ color..gal. .09¾@ .10
Pennsylvania, 150 vis., No. 3 color..gal. .15½@ .16½
180 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .18 @ —
200 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .20 @ .21
220 vis., No. 3 color....gal. .22 Nom.
600 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .12 @ .12½
635 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .13½@ .14
850 fire steam ref. cyl. stock..gal. .14½@ .15
600 E amber fil. cyl. stock, gal. .18 @ —
600 D cyl. stock.....gal. .22 @ —
600 cold test (light bright), gal. .28 @ .28¼
600 cold test (dark bright), gal. .27 Nom.
Mace, distilled, tins.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore, tanks..gal. .17½@ .20
refined, light pressed, barrels, gal. .34 @ .39
tanks .....gal. .28 @ .30
white, bleached barrels.gal. .39 @ .41
tanks .....gal. .33 @ .36
yellow, bleached, bbls...gal. .36 @ .38
tanks .....gal. .30 @ .32
Mustard, artificial, U.S.P., bottles..lb. 1.50 @ 1.55
natural, U.S.P., bottles....lb. 9.00 @10.00
expressed, barrels.....gal. .75 @ —
Neatsfoot, cold pressed, barrels, 100 lbs.14.75 @ —
Extra, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.25 @ —
No. 1, barrels.....100 lbs. 8.00 @ —
pure, barrels.....100 lbs.10.75 @ —
Nutmeg, U.S.P., tins.....lb. 1.10 @ 1.15
Olive, denatured, barrels...gal. .73 @ .78
edible, barrels.....gal. 1.70 @ 1.85
foots, barrels.....lb. .04¼@ .05
Oleo, No. 1, barrels....100 lbs. 6.62½@ —
No. 2, barrels.....100 lbs. 6.12½@ —
Orange, sweet, distilled, tins.lb. .75 @ .80
expressed, California, tins..lb. 1.80 @ 1.90
Messina U.S.P., coppers.lb. 1.85 @ 2.50
West India, tins.....lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
Origanum, commercial, tins.lb. .25 @ .50
Palm Lagos, casks.....lb. .04¾@ —
shipment, casks.....lb. .04½@ —
Niger, casks.....lb. .04¼@ .04⅝
shipment, casks.....lb. .04¼@ —
Palm kernel, denatured, casks, lb. .05 @ .05¼
Palmarosa, tins.....lb. 2.10 @ 2.25
Patchouli, bottles.....lb. 4.75 @ 5.00
Peanut, crude, barrels.....lb. .08¾ Nom.
mill tanks.....lb. .07½ Nom.
refined, edible, barrels....lb. .11 @ .14
Pennyroyal, domestic, tins..lb. 1.75 @ 2.00
imported, tins.....lb. 1.00 @ 1.10
Peppermint, natural, cases..lb. 1.60 @ 1.70
redistilled, U.S.P., tins....lb. 1.75 @ 1.90
Perilla, drums.....lb. .07¾@ .08
tanks, coast.....lb. .06¼@ .06⅝
Petitgrain, Paraguay, tins..lb. 1.10 @ 1.25
Pimento, tins.....lb. 1.50 @ 1.60
Pine, steam distilled, straw color, barrels..gal. .61 @ —
water-white, barrels.....gal. .66 @ —
Pine needle, Siberian, cans..lb. .65 @ .70
Poppyseed, barrels.....gal. 1.70 @ —
Rapeseed, blown, barrels..gal. .70 @ .72
refined, denatured, barrels, gal. .44 @ .45
Red, distilled, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08⅜
drums .....lb. .07¾@ .08¾
tanks .....lb. .07 @ —
saponified, barrels.....lb. .07½@ .08⅜
drums .....lb. .07¾@ .08¼
tanks .....lb. .07½@ —
white, barrels.....lb. .11½@ .12
Turkey (see Oil, turkey red).
Rose, artificial, bottles.....oz. 2.60 @ 3.00
natural, coppers.....oz. 9.50 @29.00
Rosemary, technical, tins...lb. .32½@ .35
U.S.P., tins.....lb. .40 @ .45
Rosin, first rectified, drums.gal. .50 @ .52
second rectified, drums...gal. .54 @ .56
third rectified, drums....gal. .60 @ .62
Rubberseed, drums.....lb. .09 @ .09½
works, tanks.....lb. .08¼ Nom.
Salmon, coast, tanks.....gal. .21 Nom.
Sandalwood, E.I., U.S.P., makers, tins..lb. 7.50 @ 8.00
Sardine, coast, tanks.....gal. .19 Nom.
Sassafras, artificial, drums..lb. .26 @ .28
cans .....lb. .31 @ .32
natural, tins.....lb. .90 @ 1.10
Savin, tins .....lb. 2.00 @ 2.50
Sesame, refined, drums.....lb. .08½@ .09
Soybean, domestic, crude, barrels..lb. .0660@ .0700
tanks .....lb. .0600@ —
refined, barrels.....lb. .0730@ .0780
tanks .....lb. .0670@ —
imported, blown, barrels..lb. .09¼@ .10
crude, barrels .....lb. .08½@ .09
Coast, tanks.....lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, barrels .....lb. .09½@ .10
Spearmint, U.S.P., cases....lb. 1.40 @ 1.60
Sperm, bleached, 38 deg., barrels..gal. .82 @ .83
45 deg., barrels.....gal. .77 @ .78
natural, barrels.....gal. .74 @ .75
Spruce, tins.....lb. .85 @ 1.00
Sweet birch, Northern, tins.lb. 2.25 @ 3.40
Southern, tins.....lb. 1.60 @ 1.70
Tallow, acidless, bbls..100 lbs. 7.25 @ —
tanks .....100 lbs. 6.62½@ —
Tansy, tins.....lb. 2.10 @ 2.25
Tar, commercial, barrels..gal. .22 @ .25
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed coast, barrels.....lb. .07½ Nom.

1931

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Oil, thyme, red, drums, tins	lb.	.45 @	.60
white, tins	lb.	.75 @	.85
Tung (see Oil, chinawood).			
Turkey red, 50 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.07 @	.09½
75 p.c., barrels, drums	lb.	.09 @	.10
Turpentine (see T).			
Vetiver, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	4.25 @	4.50
Whale, crude, No. 1, coast, tanks	lb.	.04½ Nom.	
No. 2, coast, tanks	lb.	.04 Nom.	
refined, natural, barrels	gal.	.66 @	.68
winter, bleached, barrels	gal.	.68 @	.70
extra, barrels	gal.	.71 @	.73
White, medicinal, domestic, 880@885 s.g., drums	gal.	1.00 @	1.05
875@880 s.g., drums	gal.	.75 @	.80
865@870 s.g., drums	gal.	.70 @	.75
Russian, 860@865 s.g., 75-80 vis., drums	gal.	.63 @	.78
870@875 s.g., 145-150 vis., drums	gal.	.71 @	.87
875@880 s.g., 185-190 vis., drums	gal.	.73 @	.80
880@885 s.g., 323-330 vis., drums	gal.	.75 @	.91
885@890 s.g., 325-330 vis., drums	gal.	.80 @	.90
Wintergreen, Northern, tins	lb.	7.00 @	8.50
Southern, tins	lb.	3.50 @	3.75
synthetic (see Methylsalicylate).			
Wood, (see Oil, chinawood).			
Wormseed, tins	lb.	2.90 @	3.25
Wormwood, tins	lb.	5.75 @	6.00
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, bottles	lb.	5.00 @	6.00
Manila, bottles	lb.	21.00 @	22.00
Opium, U.S.P., cases	lb.	11.90 @	12.90
granulated, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85 @	13.85
Powdered, U.S.P., cans	lb.	12.85 @	13.85
Orange mineral, American, casks,	lb.	.09¾@	.11
French, Tours, casks	lb.	.16½@	—
kegs	lb.	.17½@	—
Orange peel, bitter, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
sweet, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Orange flower petals, cases	lb.	.25 @	.30
Orris root, Florentine, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14
fingers, cases	lb.	.90 @	.95
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.17 @	.18
Verona, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
powdered, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Orthochloranilin, drums	lb.	.65 @	.75
Orthoaminophenol, barrels	lb.	2.15 @	2.25
Orthoanisidin, barrels	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Orthochlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Orthocresol, drums	lb.	.18 @	.22
Orthodichlorobenzene, tins	lb.	.08 @	.10
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, tins.	lb.	.70 @	.75
Orthonitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.85 @	.90
Orthonitrotoluene, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17
Orthotoluenesulphonate, kegs	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Orthotoluidin, drums	lb.	.28 @	.29
Osage orange extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07½

P

Papain, powdered, cases	lb.	2.40 @	2.45
Paprika, extra fancy, cases	lb.	.21½@	.22
fair, bags	lb.	.17½@	.18
fancy, bags	lb.	.21 @	.21½
medium, bags	lb.	.19½@	.20
Para-aminoacetanilide, kegs	lb.	1.05 @	1.10
Para-aminophenol, base, bbls	lb.	.92 @	.94
hydrochloride, barrels	lb.	1.40 @	1.50
Parachlorophenol, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Paracoumarone resin, car lots, drums	lb.	.07 @	.11
Paradichlorobenzene, drums	lb.	.15 @	—
kegs	lb.	.16 @	.23
Paraffin, crude, white scale, 122@124 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.019 @	—
124@126 A.m.p., bbls	lb.	.019 @	—
yellow scale, 124@126 A.m.p., barrels	lb.	.01⅞@	—
fully refined, slabs, 118@120 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02¾@	—
cases	lb.	.03⅝@	03½
123@124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03 @	.03⅛
cases	lb.	.03½@	.03¾
125@127 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	.03¼
cases	lb.	.03⅝@	.03⅝
128@130 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03¼@	—
cases	lb.	.03¾@	—
130@132 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.03⅝@	—
cases	lb.	.04¼@	.04⅜
133@135 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04¼@	.04⅜
cases	lb.	.04¾@	.05
135@137 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.04⅝@	.04¾
cases	lb.	.05¼@	.05⅜
match, 105@108 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
111@115 A.m.p., bbls.	lb.	.02½@	.03½
semi-refined, solid, bags, 122 @124 A.m.p., bags	lb.	.02¾@	.02¾
Oklahoma, at refinery, crude, scale, 122@124, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
124@126, bags	lb.	.01⅞@	.02¼
Paraformaldehyde, kegs	lb.	.38 @	.39
Paraldehyde, technical, drums	lb.	.20½@	.23
U.S.P., carboys	lb.	.48 @	.50
Paranitroacetanilide, kegs	lb.	.52 @	.54
Paranitroanilin, kegs	lb.	.55 @	—
contract, kegs	lb.	.51 @	—
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kegs	lb.	.23½@	.24
Paranitrophenol, kegs	lb.	.46 @	—
Paranitrotoluene, kegs	lb.	.29 @	.30
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls	lb.	.70 @	.75
Paratoluenesulphonanilide, barrels	lb.	.55 @	—
Paratoluidin, barrels	lb.	.45 @	—
Pareira brava root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Paris green, bulk	lb.	.25½@	.37½
Passion flower herb, bales	lb.	.05 @	.06
Patchouli leaves, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pellitory root, bales	lb.	.14 @	.15
Pennyroyal, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Pentane, normal, group 3, tank-cars	gal.	.08 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.11 @	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.14 @	—
Mixed, works, bags	lb.	.29 @	—
small lots, works	lb.	.40 @	—
Pepper, black, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.11¾@	.12
Lampong, bags	lb.	.11 @	.11¼
Tellicherry, bags	lb.	.12¼@	.12½
red, chillies, Japanese, No. 1, bags	lb.	.17¼@	.17¾
old crop, bags	lb.	.16 @	.16½
Mombassa, bags	lb.	.18 @	.18½
white, Java, Muntok, bags	lb.	.17 @	.17¼
Singapore, Muntok, bags	lb.	.16½@	.16¾
Peppermint leaves, bales	lb.	.24 @	.28
Persian berry extract, barrels	lb.	.25	Nom.
Peru balsam, drums	lb.	1.30 @	1.35
Petrolatum, amber, dark, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.02¾
light, car lots, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
cream, car lots, barrels	lb.	.05½@	.05¾
dark, green, car lots, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02
lily white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.06¾
snow white, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	.07¼
veterinary, car lots, barrels	lb.	.02¼@	.02½
Petroleum, crude, at wells:—			
California:—			
Alamitos Heights	bbl.	.65 @	.75
Athens	bbl.	.69 @	.76
Buena Vista Hills	bbl.	.55 @	.76
Coalinga	bbl.	.55 @	.57
Coyote Hills	bbl.	.65 @	.79
Dominguez	bbl.	.69 @	.89
Elk Hills	bbl.	.55 @	.76
Elwood Terrace, f.o.b. ship.	bbl.	.79 @	.87
Huntington Beach	bbl.	.65 @	.76
Inglewood	bbl.	.65 @	.76
Kern River	bbl.	.55 @	—
Kettleman Hills	bbl.	.66 @	—
La Habra	bbl.	.65 @	—
Lost Hills	bbl.	.55 @	.72
McKitrick	bbl.	.55 @	—
Midway	bbl.	.55 @	.76
Montebello	bbl.	.65 @	—
Newhall	bbl.	.55 @	—
Olinda Brea	bbl.	.65 @	.80
Playa del Rey	bbl.	.65 @	.70
Richfield	bbl.	.65 @	.74
Rosecrans	bbl.	.69 @	.89
Santa Fe Springs	bbl.	.62 @	.87
Seal Beach	bbl.	.65 @	.75
Signal Hill	bbl.	.65 @	.81
Sunset	bbl.	.55 @	.76
Torrance	bbl.	.65 @	.70
Wheeler Ridge	bbl.	.55 @	—
Whittier	bbl.	.65 @	—
Canada:—			
Oil Springs	bbl.	1.87 @	—
Petrolia	bbl.	1.80 @	—
East Texas:—			
Gregg County	bbl.	.68 @	—
Rusk County	bbl.	.68 @	—
Smith County	bbl.	.68 @	—
Upshur County	bbl.	.68 @	—
Gulf Coast:—			
*Barber's Hill	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Batson	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Dayton	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Evangeline	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Goose Creek	bbl.	.66 @	.71
High Island	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Hull	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Humble	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Jennings	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Laredo	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Liberty	bbl.	.66 @	.71
Markham	bbl.	.52 @	—
Petus	bbl.	.70 @	—
*Piedras Pintas	bbl.	.56 @	.71
*Refugio, light	bbl.	.55 @	.66
heavy	bbl.	.60 @	—
*Saratoga	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Spindle Top	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Sour Lake	bbl.	.66 @	.71
*Terry	bbl.	.66 @	.71

* Grade B crude. Posted price for grade A oil, 55c. per barrel.

Indiana, Illinois:—			
Illinois	bbl.	.80 @	—
Indiana	bbl.	.50 @	—
Midland	bbl.	.73 @	—
Plymouth	bbl.	No prices	
Princeton	bbl.	.80 @	—
Saginaw	bbl.	.30 @	.42
Kentucky, Tennessee:—			
Ragland	bbl.	.60 @	—
Somerset grade in Cumberland lines	bbl.	.80 @	—
Louisiana, Arkansas:—			
Bellevue	bbl.	.25 @	—
Bull Bayou	bbl.	.46 @	.70
Caddo	bbl.	.46 @	.70
Cotton Valley	bbl.	.46 @	.70
Crichton	bbl.	.46 @	.70
De Soto	bbl.	.46 @	.70
El Dorado	bbl.	.46 @	.70
Haynesville	bbl.	.46 @	.70
Homer	bbl.	.46 @	.70
Pine Island	bbl.	.36 @	—
Smackover	bbl.	.45 @	.52
Stephens	bbl.	.41 @	.44
Urbana	bbl.	No prices	
Urania	bbl.	.45 @	—
Mexico:— (F.o.b. terminals, Mexican ports—based on contract.)			
Panuco	bbl.	.44 @	—
Tax, barrel, .11428c.			
Tuxpan	bbl.	.93 @	—
Tax, barrel, .19459c.			
Midcontinent:—			
Carter County	bbl.	.46 @	.70
Corsicana, heavy	bbl.	.34 @	—
light	bbl.	.64 @	—
East Luling	bbl.	.22 @	—
North Texas	bbl.	.46 @	.70
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	.46@.68@	.70
Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia:—			
Corning	bbl.	.75 @	—
Lima	bbl.	.90 @	—
Pennsylvania, Bradford	bbl.	2.10 @	—
Other fields, in Buckeye lines	bbl.	1.45 @	—
Eureka line	bbl.	1.55 @	—
National Transit lines.	bbl.	1.80 @	—
Southwest Penn lines.	bbl.	1.65 @	—
Wooster	bbl.	1.00 @	—
Rocky Mountain:—			
Big Muddy	bbl.	.68 @	—
Cat Creek	bbl.	.90 @	—
Elk Basin	bbl.	.90 @	—
Grass Creek	bbl.	.90 @	—
Greybull	bbl.	.90 @	—
Lance Creek	bbl.	1.05 @	—
Mule Creek	bbl.	.80 @	—
Pondera	bbl.	.80 @	—
Rock Creek	bbl.	.70 @	—
Salt Creek	bbl.	.30 @	.39
Sunburst	bbl.	.90 @	—
South, Central and Southwestern Texas:—			
Darst Creek	bbl.	.52 @	—
Luling	bbl.	.34 @	—
Lytton Springs	bbl.	.64 @	—
Mirando	bbl.	.60 @	—
Salt Flat	bbl.	.52 @	—
Thrall	bbl.	.40 @	—
Texas Panhandle:—			
Carson County	bbl.	.41 @	.53
Gray County	bbl.	.46 @	.58
Hutchinson County	bbl.	.41 @	.53
Panola County	bbl.	.64 @	—
West Texas:—			
Artesia, N. M.	bbl.	.35 @	—
Crane	bbl.	.35 @	—
Crocket	bbl.	.35 @	—
Ector	bbl.	.35 @	—
Glasscock	bbl.	.35 @	—
Hobbs, N. M.	bbl.	.35 @	—
Hogback, N. M.	bbl.	.80 @	—
Howard	bbl.	.35 @	—
Jackson, N. M.	bbl.	.35 @	—
Lea, N. M.	bbl.	.35 @	—
Mitchell	bbl.	.35 @	—
Pecos	bbl.	.35 @	—
Winkler	bbl.	.35 @	—
Upton	bbl.	.35 @	—
Western Kentucky:—			
Cumberland, Barren, Monroe Counties	bbl.	1.50 @	—
Oil City, in lines of Stoll Refining Co.	bbl.	.75 @	—
Western Kentucky, all gravities	bbl.	.75 @	—
Petroleum, ether, 30-60 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11 @	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.13 @	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.14 @	—
40-75 deg., Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.11½@	—
drums, car lots	gal.	.13½@	—
drums, l.c.l.	gal.	.14½@	—
laboratory grade, Group 3, drums	gal.	.16½@	.23
10-gallon drums	gal.	.50 @	—
Petroleum jelly (see Petrolatum)			
Petroleum solvents and diluents—			
Cleaners' naphtha, refinery, group 3, tankers	gal.	.06¾@	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.142 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.166 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.187 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.210 @	—
Omaha	gal.	.20 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.147 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.21 @	—
Lacquer diluent, refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.12 @	—
refinery, group 3, tankcars	gal.	.08 @	—
Petroleum solvents and diluents (continued)—			
Rubber solvent, standard grade, 108 i.b.p., 288 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.04¾ Nom.	
light grade, 120 i.b.p., 250 e.p.	gal.	.04¾ Nom.	
Stoddard solvent, 48-50 deg., 320 i b.p., 400 e.p., group 3, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.06 @	—
East Coast, refinery, tankcars	gal.	.09 @	.10
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.142 @	—
Des Moines	gal.	.16 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.165 @	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.16 @	—
Newark	gal.	.15 @	—
New Orleans	gal.	.14½@	—
New York	gal.	.14 @	—
Omaha	gal.	.16 @	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.14 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.137 @	—
St. Paul	gal.	.16 @	—
Petroleum thinner, 47-49 deg., 415 e.p., refinery, East Coast, tankcars	gal.	.09 @	.10
steel barrels	gal.	.16 @	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.05 @	—
tankwagon, Chicago	gal.	.107 @	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.144 @	—
Newark	gal.	.15 @	—
New York	gal.	.14 @	—
St. Louis	gal.	.119 @	—
Phenol, U.S.P., works, car lots, drums	lb.	.14¼@	.15½
less car lots, works, drums,	lb.	.15 @	.16
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P., barrels, drums	lb.	.80 @	.82
Phenylacetic aldehyde, bottles	lb.	5.00 @	8.25
Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride, C.P., works, bottles	lb.	3.30 @	6.50
commercial, works, kegs	lb.	3.30 @	6.50
pure, works, bottles	lb.	2.95 @	3.25
Phosgene, cylinders	lb.	.75 @	—
Phosphate rock, Florida, high-grade, hard, 77 p.c., mines	ton.	6.50 @	—
land pebble, 68 p.c., minimum, mine	ton.	3.10 @	3.25
70 p.c., mines	ton.	3.75 @	3.90
72 p.c., mines	ton.	4.25 @	4.35
75 p.c., basis, 74 p.c. minimum, mines	ton.	5.25 @	5.50
75 p.c., minimum, mines, ton.		5.75 @	—
77 p.c. basis, 76 p.c. minimum, mines	ton.	6.25 @	—
Tennessee, 72 p.c., mines, ton.		5.00 @	—
75 p.c., mines	ton.	5.50 @	—
Phosphorus, red, cases	lb.	.42 @	.45
yellow, cases	lb.	.31 @	.37½
Oxychloride, cylinders	lb.	.18 @	.20
Sesquisulphide, cases	lb.	.38 @	.42
Trichloride, cylinders	lb.	.18 @	.20
Phthalic anhydride, refined, drums	lb.	.15 @	.16
Pichi leaves, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bottles, vials	oz.	2.75 @	3.00
Nitrate, bottles, vials	oz.	2.75 @	3.00
Pimento, bags	lb.	.05½@	.06
Pinkroot, true, bales	lb.	.35 @	.36
Pitch, burgundy (see B).			
hardwood, works, one-time container	ton.	35.00 @	45.00
pine, barrels	bbl.	5.75 @	6.25
stearin, drums	lb.	.06½@	.06
Plaster of paris, bags	ton.	23.00 @	29.00
barrels	100 lbs.	3.40 @	3.50
dentists', barrels	100 lbs.	3.75 @	—
Pleurisy root, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16
Podophyllin, U.S.P., tins	lb.	3.90 @	4.00
Poke root, bales	lb.	.05½@	.06
Pomegranate bark, bags	lb.	.15 @	.18
Root bark, bags	lb.	.30 @	.31
Poppy flowers, red, bales	lb	.40 @	.42
Heads, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.40
Seed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Turkish, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.07
Potash, acetate, U.S.P., barrels, kegs	lb.	.27 @	.30
Bicarbonate, U.S.P., crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.09
granular, barrels	lb.	.10¼@	.11
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09½
Binoxalate, drums	lb.	14 @	.22
Bisulphate, kegs	lb.	.16 @	.22
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.34 @	.35
Carbonate, 98-100 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums	lb.	.06¾@	.07⅛
96-98 p.c., calcined, shipment, drums	lb.	.0574@	.06½
80-85 p.c., calcined, casks	lb.	.05 @	.05½
hydrated, shipm't, drums	lb.	.0510@	.0555
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
powdered, barrels	lb.	.16 @	—
Caustic, solid, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, drums	lb.	.06¼@	.06¾
imported, casks	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
flake, 88-92 p.c., domestic, works, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		7.05 @	8.00
less car lots, drums	lb.	.07½@	.08
imported, car lots, drums, 100 lbs.		7.05 @	8.00
liquid, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	—
drums	lb.	.03½@	.03⅝
Chlorate, technical, domestic, works, car lots, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08½
imported, car lots, casks	lb.	.08 @	.08¾
contracts	lb.	.08 @	.08¾
U.S.P., granular, kegs	lb.	.16 @	.17
powdered, kegs	lb.	.08 @	.11
Chloride, crystals, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.32
Citrate, barrels, kegs	lb.	.42½@	.46½
Cyanide, cases	lb.	.55 @	.57½
Glycerophosphate solution, 75 p.c., barrels, cans	lb.	1.20 @	1.40
Guaiacolsulphonate, cans	lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.75 @	.80
Iodide, barrels, fiber drums	lb.	3.50 @	3.55
Kainit*, min. 14 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	9.70 @	—
Manure salt*, 20 p.c., bulk, shipment	ton.	12.65 @	—
30 p.c., bulk shipment	ton.	19.15 @	—
Metabisulphite, barrels	lb.	.11 @	.13
Muriate*, 80-85 p.c., basis 80 p.c., bags, shipment	ton.	37.15 @	—
bulk, shipment	ton.	35.55 @	—
Oxalate, pure, crystals, kegs	lb.	.28 @	.29
technical, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.26
Nitrate, crude, 95 percent, c.i.f. ports, bag	ton.	57.50 @	—
refined (see saltpeter).			
Perchlorate, works, kegs	lb.	.09 @	.11
Permanganate, technical, drums	lb.	.16 @	.17
U.S.P., drums	lb.	.16 @	.16¼
Prussiate, red, barrels	lb.	.35 @	.36
yellow, barrels	lb.	.18½@	.19
Sorts, casks	lb.	.08½@	.09
Sulphate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.14½@	.17
technical*, 90-95 p.c., basis 90 p.c., bags, shipment,	ton.	48.25 @	—
Vegetable, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	20.66 @	—
Xanthate, car lots, drums	lb.	.14 @	—
tanks	lb.	.12 @	—
Potash-magnesia sulphate*, 48-53 p.c., basis 48 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	27.80 @	—
Potash-titanium oxalate, kegs	lb.	.21 @	.22

* See fertilizer market report for discounts and spot delivery prices.

Prickly ash bark bales	lb.	.11 @	.13
Berries, bales	lb.	.21 @	.22
Prince's pine herb, bales	lb.	.13 @	.14
Propane, group 3, tankcar	gal.	.07 @	—
100 lb. cylinders	gal.	.40 @	—
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).			
Pulsatilla, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Pumice stone, lump, casks	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, pure, barrels	lb.	.02½@	.04
Pumpkin seed, bag	lb.	.11 @	.12
Putty, commercial, tubs	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.45
linseed oil, kegs	100 lbs.	4.00 @	4.75
Pyrethrum flowers, powdered, closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.21 @	.22
half closed, barrels, kegs	lb.	.20 @	.21
open, barrels, kegs	lb.	.19 @	.20
with stems, barrels, kegs	lb.	.16 @	.17
Pyridin, drums	gal.	1.50 @	1.75
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atlantic ports, bulk	unit ton.	.12 @	.13

Q

Quassia, chips, bales	lb.	.05½@	.08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 35 p.c. tannin, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	.03⅜
barrels	lb.	.03¼@	.03½
solid, 63 p.c., bags	lb.	.02¾@	—
clarified, 64 p.c., bags	lb.	.03¼@	—
Queen of the meadow, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Root, bags	lb.	.08 @	.09
Quercitron extract, liquid, 51 deg., barrels	lb.	.05¼@	.06½
solid, drums	lb.	.09½@	.10¼
Quicksilver, domestic, 75-lb. flasks net, per flask		83.00	@89.00
foreign, 76-lb. flasks, per flask		100.00	@100.50
Quince seed, bags	lb.	.95 @	1.90
Quinidine alkaloid, crystals, cans.	oz.	.68 @	.72
Sulphate, cans	oz.	.45 @	—
Quinine acetate, cans	oz.	.72 @	—
Alkaloid, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.72 @	—
Arsenite, cans	oz.	.74 @	—
Benzoate, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Bisulphate, cans	oz.	.36 @	—
Citrate, cans	oz.	.46 @	—
Dihydrobromide, bottles	oz.	.50 @	—
Dihydochloride, bottles	oz.	.50 @	—
Ethylcarbonate, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Ferrocyanide, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Formate, cans	oz.	.67 @	—
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.86 @	—
Hydrobromide, cans	oz.	.45 @	—
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.45 @	—
Hydrochlorosulphate, cans	oz.	.50 @	—
Hydroiodide, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.65 @	—
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.57 @	—
Salicylate, cans	oz.	.48 @	—
Sulphate, tins	oz.	.36 @	—
Sulphocarbolate, cans	oz.	.66 @	—
Tannate, cans	oz.	.39 @	—
Tartrate, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Valerate, cans	oz.	.73 @	—
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, cans.	oz.	.52 @	—

R

R Salt, barrels	lb.	.42 @	.43
Rapeseed, Dutch, bags	lb.	.04 @	.04¼
German, bags	lb.	.04¾@	.05
Raspberries, dried, barrels	lb.	.50 @	.55
Red:—			
Amaranth (maroon lake), kegs, lb.		.50 @	1.50
Alizarin, lake, concentrated, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	2.00
Carmine, No. 40, 11-lb. tins	lb.	5.25 @	5.35
100-lb. lots	lb.	4.75 @	5.00
Crocus martis, purple oxide, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.05
Eosin, kegs	lb.	.65 @	.75
Indian dry, American, ordinary, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.09
pure, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.11
English, ord., barrels	lb.	.06 @	.09
pure, barrels	lb.	.09¾@	.10¼
in oil, cans	lb.	.31 @	.32
Iron oxide, from copperas, casks	lb.	.04 @	.14
Lithol toner, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
Mercury oxide, technical, domestic, barrels	lb.	1.80 @	2.00
Metallic, Pennsylvania, works, bags, barrels	ton.	38.00 @	43.00
Oxide, earth, domestic, barrels, lb.		.02 @	.04¼
Persian Gulf, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
Spanish, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.03¼
Para toner, concentrated, 100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.80 @	—
reduced, 10 p.c., kegs	lb.	.10 @	.13
Purple, lake, kegs	lb.	.60 @	2.00
Rose pink, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.25
Lake, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.30
Scarlet lake, kegs	lb.	.35 @	.90
Toluidin toner, kegs	lb.	1.35 @	—
Tuscan, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.40
in oil, cans	lb.	.41 @	.43
Venetian, barrels	lb.	.01½@	.05
in oil, cans	lb.	.17 @	.20
Vermilion, American, bbls.	lb.	.15 @	.25
English quicksilver, ton lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.57	Nom.
less than ton lots, kegs, barrels	lb.	1.60 @	1.65
(Red dyes are listed under Dye).			
Red precipitate, boxes, fiber drums, kegs	lb.	1.90 @	—
Red saunders wood, ground, barrels	lb.	.18 @	—
Resorcinol, technical, works, cans	lb.	.65 @	—
U.S.P., works, cans, kegs	lb.	1.30 @	1.65
Rhatany root, bags	lb.	.10 @	.11
Rhodinol, bottles	lb.	5.75 @	8.75
Rhubarb root, high dried, cases, lb.		.18 @	.19
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.23 @	.24
Rochelle salt, crystals, boxes, kegs	lb.	.17½@	—
powdered, barrels, kegs	lb.	.17½@	—
Rose flowers, red bales	lb.	.50 @	.55
Water, triple	demijohn.	5.50 @	6.00
Rosemary flowers, bales	lb.	.30 @	.31
Leaves, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05
Rosin, gum (nominal)—			
B, barrels	280 lbs.	4.00 @	—
D, barrels	280 lbs.	4.05 @	—
E, barrels	280 lbs.	4.10 @	—
F, barrels	280 lbs.	4.15 @	—
G, barrels	280 lbs.	4.20 @	—
H, barrels	280 lbs.	4.25 @	—
I, barrels	280 lbs.	4.30 @	—
K, barrels	280 lbs.	4.30 @	—
M, barrels	280 lbs.	4.40 @	—
N, barrels	280 lbs.	4.65 @	—
W. G., barrels	280 lbs.	6.25 @	—
W. W., barrels	280 lbs.	6.35 @	—
X, barrels	280 lbs.	6.70 @	—
wood, barrels	280 lbs.	3.70 @	3.90
works, barrels, car lots,	280 lbs.	2.90 @	—
Rottenstone, domestic, mines	ton.	28.50 @	28.00
imported, lump, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.07
powdered, barrels	lb.	.02¾@	.04¼
selected, lump, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.12
Rue, bales	lb.	.15 @	.16

S

Sabadilla seed, pwd., barrels	lb.	.19 @	.20
Saccharin, 1,000-lb. lots, cans	lb.	1.70 @	—
smaller lots, cans	lb.	1.75 @	1.90
Saffron flowers, American, bales, lb.		.21 @	.22
Spanish	lb.	10.75 @	11.00
Safrol, drums, tins	lb.	.29 @	.31
Sage leaves, Dalmatian, bales	lb.	.04¾@	.05½
Sago flour, bags	lb.	.03½@	.04⅝

DOW SALICYLATES

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID CRYSTALS U. S. P.

This product is pure—odorless—practically tasteless. It is free running and immune from deteriorating influences over long periods of time. It can be fed direct to tableting machines with dry, loose starch. This improved product is recommended over all other forms.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers now using these crystals are maintaining exceptionally high standards of quality.

A PARTIAL LIST OF DOW PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation, 10% Starch
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, U. S. P. Powder or Crystals
Antipyrine, U. S. P.
Benzoic Acid, U. S. P.
Bromine, Purified
Chloroform, U. S. P.
Cinchophen, U. S. P.
Ferric Chloride, U. S. P., Solution or Crystals
Methyl Salicylate, U. S. P.
Minor Bromides
Minor Salicylates
Phenol, U. S. P.
Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
Sodium Benzoate, U. S. P.
Sodium Salicylate, U. S. P.
Strontium Bromide, U. S. P. IX.

DOW SALICYLATES ARE:

Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Crystals, U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Powder, U. S. P.
Acetyl Salicylic Acid, Granulation 10% Starch (White, Pink and Green)
Salicylic Acid, U. S. P.
Sodium Salicylate, U. S. P.
Salol, U. S. P.
Methyl Salicylate, U. S. P.
Strontium Salicylate, U. S. P.
Ammonium Salicylate, U. S. P.
Magnesium Salicylate

TRADE DOW MARK

SODIUM SALICYLATE U. S. P.

The extreme whiteness of this product in powder form makes it preferable for tablet manufacture, and in prescription work.

In addition to fully meeting the requirements of the U. S. P., it is practically water white when in nearly saturated aqueous solution form — a desirable advantage when used as a solution for general use, especially for intravenous administration.

Here again, a special Dow manufacturing process results in a higher quality product.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
MIDLAND MICHIGAN

Salicin, cans	lb.	8.00	@10.00
Salol, kegs	lb.	.90	@ .96
Salt, rock (soda chloride), car lots, works, bags	ton.	11.00	@ –
less car lots, bags, del'd	ton.	14.00	@ –
Saltcake, ground, works, barrels	ton.	23.00	@27.00
bulk, works	ton.	16.00	@18.00
chrome (see Chrome cake)			
Saltpeter, crystals, barrels	lb.	.07¾@	.08½
granular, barrels	lb.	.06¾@	.06¾
powder, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
Santonin, crystals, cans	lb.	115.50@	120.00
Saponin, tins	lb.	1.25 @	1.50
Sarsaparilla root, Mex., cut	lb.	.13 @	.14
Sassafras bark, ordinary, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
select, bales	lb.	.16 @	.17
Savory, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Saw palmetto berries, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Scammony root, bags	lb.	.07½@	.08
Schaeffer's salt, kegs	lb.	.53 @	.57
Seidlitz mixture, barrels, kegs, bbls	lb.	.14 @	—
Senega root, bales	lb.	.40 @	.41
Senna leaves, Alexandria, bales	lb.	.10 @	.11
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
No. 2, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
No. 3, bales	lb.	.06 @	.06½
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.10 @	.11
Pods, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Sittings, bales	lb.	.09½@	.11
Serpentaria root, bales	lb.	.36 @	.37
Shellac, bone dry, bales	lb.	.28 @	.30
refined, barrels	lb.	.37 @	.38
D.C., V.S.O., and Diamond I, cases	lb.	.38 @	.40
Superfine, 20 bags or more	lb.	.17½@	–
1 to 19 bags	lb.	.18 @	–
T.N., 20 bags or more	lb.	.16 @	–
1 to 19 bags	lb.	.16¼@	–
Shellac varnish, orange, 5-lb. cut	gal.	1.15 @	1.20
4½-lb. cut	gal.	1.10 @	1.15
4-lb. cut	gal.	1.05 @	1.10
white, 5-lb. cut	gal.	1.40 @	1.45
4½-lb. cut	gal.	1.35 @	1.40
4-lb. cut	gal.	1.30 @	1.35
Silica, ground extra fine (400 mesh), works, bulk	ton.	30.00	@35.00
fine, works, bulk	ton.	8.00	@11.00
water-floated, works, bulk	ton.	18.00	@22.00
Silver, bullion	oz.	.27⅝@	–
Nitrate, vials	oz.	.21⅝@	.23⅝
Nucleinate, vials	oz.	.36 @	.38
Proteinate, vials	oz.	.35 @	.37
Simarubra bark, bales	lb.	.27 @	.28
Skatol, bottles	oz.	4.00	@10.00
Skullcap, Eastern, bales	lb.	.30 @	.40
Western, bales	lb.	.20 @	.30
Skunk cabbage root, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Smalt, black, extra velvet, barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
blue, barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Snakeroot, Canada, bales	lb.	.18 @	.20
Soapbark, bales	lb.	.09 @	.09½
crushed, bales, barrels	lb.	.10 @	.10½
cut, bales, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
powdered, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.15
Soapstone, powdered, mines, bags	ton.	15.00	@22.00
Soda acetate, prime, bbls	lb.	.05½@	.06
commercial, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.06
Antimonate, barrels	lb.	.12 @	.16
Arsenate, drums	lb.	.25 @	.35
Arsenite, liquid, drums	gal.	.50 @	.75
Ash, dense, 58 p.c., car lot, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	–
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38	–
bulk	100 lbs.	1.07½@	–
less car lots, bags,	100 lbs.	1.96½@	2.11½
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17 @	2.32
contract, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.17½@	–
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	–
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.07½@	–
extra light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	–
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50½@	–
less car lots, barrels,	100 lbs.	2.29 @	2.44
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.19 @	–
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	–
barrels	100 lbs.	1.50½@	–
light, 58 p.c., car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	–
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	–
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.00 @	–
paper sacks	100 lbs.	1.12½@	–
less car lots, bags,	100 lbs.	1.94 @	2.09
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	1.84 @	–
barrels	100 lbs.	2.17 @	2.32
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	2.07 @	–
contracts, car lots, works, bags	100 lbs.	1.15 @	–
barrels	100 lbs.	1.38 @	–
bulk shipment	100 lbs.	1.00 @	–
paper bags	100 lbs.	1.12½@	–
Benzoate, U.S.P., contracts, 2,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.42 @	–
drums	lb.	.44 @	.46
1,000-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.43 @	–
drums	lb.	.45 @	.47
100-lb. lots, kegs	lb.	.44 @	–
drums	lb.	.46 @	.48
Bicarbonate, granular, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.75
powdered, car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	1.85 @	–
kegs	100 lbs.	2.10 @	–
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.50
kegs		2.60 @	2.75
Bichromate, casks	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Bifluoride, barrels	lb.	.15½@	.18
Biphosphate, U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.80 @	.84
Bisulphate (see Niter cake).			
Bisulphite, powdered, less car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	3.50 @	3.75
solution, 35-40 p.c., works, car lots, casks	100 lbs.	1.95 @	2.10
Bromide, barrels	lb.	.34 @	.35
Cacodylate, jars	lb.	4.50 @	5.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrated, Soda sal).			
Caustic, 76 p. c., flake, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	–
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74 @	–
contracts car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	–
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	–
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ground, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	–
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.84 @	3.99
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.74 @	–
contracts car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.90 @	–
liquid, contracts, tanks	100 lbs.	2.20 @	–
works, tanks	100 lbs.	2.20 @	–
solid, car lots, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	–
less car lots, drums	100 lbs.	3.44 @	3.59
ex warehouse	100 lbs.	3.34 @	–
contracts car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	–
electrolytic, car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	2.50 @	–
less car lots, works, drums	100 lbs.	3.44 @	3.59
export, drums	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.10
Chlorate, dom., works, kegs	lb.	.06¾@	–
imported, ex dock, kegs	lb.	.07 @	.07½
Soda citrate, granular, U.S.P., VIII, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.29½@	.33½
U.S.P. X, barrels, cans, kegs	lb.	.34½@	.38½
Cyanide, 96-98 p.c., dom., drums	lb.	.15½@	16½
imported, cases	lb.	.16½@	.17
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08½
Glycerophosphate, crystals, barrels, cans	lb.	1.05 @	1.27
solution, 75%, cans	lb.	.80 @	1.05
50%, cans	lb.	.50 @	.70
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.25
Hydrosulphite, barrels	lb.	.22 @	.26
Hydroxide, U.S.P., sticks, cans, bbls	lb.	.21 @	.28
Hypophosphite, cans	lb.	.60 @	.65
Hyposulphite, crystals, large, barrels	100 lbs.	2.40 @	2.75
pea, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.00
granular, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.25
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Metanilate, kegs	lb.	.44 @	.45
Metasilicate, cryst., car lots, works, barrels	100 lbs.	4.00 @	–
less car lots, delv'd., barrels	100 lbs.	5.50 @	6.25
Monohydrated, barrels	100 lbs.	2.60 @	–
works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	–
Naphthionate, barrels	lb.	.52 @	.54
Nitrate, crude, natural, spot, bags	100 lbs.	2.05 @	–
granular, spot, bags	100 lbs.	2.05 @	–
synthetic, domestic, 100-lb. bags, ex-vessel ports	100 lbs.	2.05 @	–
bulk ex-vessel, ports,	100 lbs.	1.95 @	–
refined, granular, barrels	lb.	.03¾@	.04½
powdered, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06
Nitrite, 96-98%, domestic, car lots, barrels	lb.	.07¼@	.07⅓
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.08¼@	.08¾
imported, l.c.l. casks	lb.	.08¾@	.09
Oxalate, neutral, barrels, kegs, bbls	lb.	.08 @	.2s
Perborate, N.F., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.19
Phosphate, dibasic, technical, car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.70
less car lots, barrels	100 lbs.	2.75 @	3.00
U.S.P., granular, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.08
tribasic, car lots, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.20
less car lots	100 lbs.	3.25 @	3.50
Picramate, kegs	lb.	.69 @	.72
Prussiate, yellow, domestic, works, contracts, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	–
prompt shipment	lb.	.12 @	.13
foreign, contracts, casks	lb.	.11¾@	–
prompt shipment, casks	lb.	.12 @	–
Pyrophosphate, barrels	lb.	.19 @	.24
Sal, bags	100 lbs.	1.05 @	–
barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	–
works, bags	100 lbs.	.90 @	–
barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	–
Salicylate, boxes	lb.	.47 @	–
Silicate, 40 deg. turbid, works, drums	100 lbs.	.75 @	.80
tanks	100 lbs.	.60 @	–
60 deg. works, drums	100 lbs.	1.65 @	–
Silicofluoride, barrels	lb.	.04½@	.05
foreign, drums	lb.	.04 @	.04¾
Stannate, drums	lb.	.21 @	.24½
Stearate, lump, works, barrels, bbls	lb.	.20 @	–
powder, works, barrels	lb.	.22 @	–
Sulphate, anhydrous, domestic, barrels	lb.	.02 @	.02¼
imported, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02
crystal (see Glauber's salt).			
Sulphide, 30% crystals, domes., tlc, works, barrels	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.65
imported, barrels	100 lbs.	2.37½@	2.40
60% broken, domestic, casks	100 lbs.	3.00 @	3.25
imported, casks	100 lbs.	3.12½@	3.37½
Sulphite, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.06¼@	.09
Sulphocarbolate, cases	lb.	.26 @	.30
Sulphocyanide, drums, tins	lb.	.32½@	.42½
Tungstate, tech., kegs	lb.	.80 @	.90
chemically pure	lb.	1.00 @	1.25
Solvent naphtha, water white, drums	gal.	.29 @	–
tanks	gal.	.24 @	–
Sparteine sulphate, cans	oz.	.40 @	.45
Spearmint leaves, bales	lb.	.22 @	.25
Spikenard root, bales	lb.	.08 @	.09
Spruce extract, works, tanks	lb.	.01 @	–
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	–
powdered, bags	lb.	.02¼@	.03
super, works, tanks	lb.	.01¾@	–
barrels	lb.	.01¾@	–
powdered, bags	lb.	.04¼@	–
Squaw vine leaves, bales	lb.	.12 @	.13
Squill, bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
powdered, barrels, boxes	lb.	.12 @	.13
St. John's bread, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
St. Ignatius beans, bags	lb.	.65 @	.70
Starch, corn, pearl, bags	100 lbs.	2.77 @	2.97
powdered, bags	100 lbs.	2.57 @	2.77
potato, domestic, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06
imported, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
rice, barrels	lb.	.09 @	.10
wheat, bags	lb.	.06¾@	.10¼
Starch iodide, bottles	lb.	1.77 @	–
Stavesacre seed, bags	lb.	.12 @	.13
Stearin, oleo, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.08¼
Stillingia root, bales	lb.	.06½@	.07
Stonecrot, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Storax, cases	lb.	.35 @	.40
Stramonium leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.12
Seed, bags	lb.	.07 @	.09
Strontium, bromide, barrels	lb.	.46 @	.47
Carbonate, pure, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.36
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.00 @	4.10
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bags	lb.	2.00 @	2.05
Strychnine acetate, cans	oz.	.65 @	–
Alkaloid, crystals, cans	oz.	.66 @	–
powdered, cans	oz.	.56 @	–
Arsenate, cans	oz.	.65 @	–
Glycerophosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	–
Hydrochloride, cans	oz.	.65 @	–
Hypophosphite, cans	oz.	.75 @	–
Nitrate, cans	oz.	.60 @	–
Phosphate, cans	oz.	.65 @	–
Sulphate, crystals, cans	oz.	.56 @	–
powdered, cans	oz.	.46 @	–
Sugar coloring, barrels	gal.	.62 @	.87
Sugar of milk, barrels	lb.	.16 @	.22
Sulphonmethane kegs	lb.	3.05 @	3.10
Sulphomethylmethane, kegs	lb.	4.25 @	4.30
Sulphur, crude, mines, car lots, bulk—long	ton.	18.00	@21.00
spot, nearby, car lots	long ton.	21.00	@ –
ex vessel, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Southern ports, bulk	long ton.	22.00	@25.00
Boston, Portland, bulk	long ton.	22.50	@25.50
flour, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	1.55 @	2.10
barrels	100 lbs.	1.90 @	2.45
extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.40 @	3.00
superfine, bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.20 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.55 @	3.10
refined, extra fine, bags	100 lbs.	2.80 @	3.35
barrels	100 lbs.	3.15 @	3.70
heavy, bags	100 lbs.	2.50 @	3.05
barrels	100 lbs.	2.85 @	3.40
light, bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
barrels	100 lbs.	2.95 @	3.50
rubbermakers', bags	100 lbs.	2.60 @	3.15
Sulphur, flowers, bags	100 lbs.	3.10 @	3.65
barrels	100 lbs.	3.45 @	4.00
precipitated, kegs	lb.	.15 @	.17
broken, bags	100 lbs.	2.15 @	2.50
barrels	100 lbs.	2.30 @	2.65
roll, bags	100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.80
barrels	100 lbs.	2.50 @	2.90
Chloride, works, drums	lb.	.03¾@	.04
tanks	lb.	.03¾@	.04
Dioxide, liquid, commercial, works, cylinders	lb.	.07 @	.07½
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06 @	.06¾
tanks	lb.	.04 @	.05
refrigeration, works, cylinders	lb.	.10 @	.12
multiple unit cars	lb.	.06½@	.07½
Iodide, bottles, jars	lb.	4.55 @	4.80
Sumac, domestic, Southern points, bags	ton.	35.00 @	–
Sicilian, ground, shipments, bags	ton.	50.00	@58.00
Berries, bags	lb.	.07 @	.08
Extract, 42 deg., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.05½
51 deg., barrels	lb.	.06½@	.07
Sicilian, stainless, barrels	lb.	.08½@	.09½
Sunflower seed, Calif., bags	lb.	.05½@	.06¾
Hungarian, bags	lb.	.06½@	.07
Manchurian, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Superphosphate, run of pile, basis 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	7.50 @	–
guaranteed, 16 p.c., f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	ton.	8.00 @	–

T

Talc, domestic, Eastern mines, bulk	ton.	16.00	@18.00
Western mines, bulk	ton.	18.00	@25.00
French, bags	ton.	18.00	@22.00
high-grade, bags	ton.	35.00	@40.00
Italian, bags	ton.	48.50	@53.50
Talc, fibrous, car lots, bags	ton.	20.00 @	–
less car lots, bags	ton.	25.00 @	–
works, car lots, bags	ton.	15.00 @	–
Tallow, animal, edible, bbls	lb.	.04	Nom.
extra, works, loose	lb.	.02¾@	–
special, works, loose	lb.	.02½@	–
vegetable, Chinese, 51 titre, shipment, mats	lb.	.05	Nom.
coast, shipment, mats	lb.	.04½	Nom.
Tamarind, W.I., barrels	lb.	.05 @	.06
kegs		4.00 @	–
Tankage, animal, domestic, ground, 10-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.50 &	.10
unground, bulk	unit-ton.	1.35 &	.10
Chicago, high-grade, for feed, 11-12 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.50 &	.10
fertilizer grade, 11-15 p.c., bulk	unit-ton.	1.25 &	.10
South American, t/a	unit-ton.	2.25 &	.10
garbage, f.o.b. Baltimore, bulk	unit-ton.	2.10@	2.70
Tansy leaves, bales	lb.	.11 @	.14
Tapioca flour, bags	lb.	.03 @	.05½
Tar, pine, kiln burned, barrels	gal.	.17 @	.20
retort, barrels	gal.	.19 @	.22
Tar acid oil, 15 p.c., drums	gal.	.24 @	.25
25 p.c., drums	gal.	.26 @	.28
Tartar emetic, technical, crystals, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26¼
powdered, barrels	lb.	.26 @	.26¼
U.S.P., powdered, barrels	lb.	.31 @	–
Terebene, cans	lb.	.75 @	.80
Terpenyl acetate, cans	lb.	.75 @	.85
Terpin hydrate, kegs	lb.	.34 @	.35
Terpineol, C.P., cans	lb.	.31 @	.32
drums	lb.	.27 @	.29
Alpha, denaturing grade, drums, car lots	lb.	.14¾@	–
contracts	lb.	.13¾@	–
tanks	lb.	.14 @	–
contracts	lb.	.13 @	–
Terra alba, domestic, No. 1, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.15 @	1.75
No. 2, works, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.50 @	2.00
imported, bags	lb.	.01¼@	.01¾
Tetrachlorethylene, C.P., drums, technical, drums	lb.	.25 @	.28
Tetralin, drums	lb.	.18 @	.21
Theobromine, alkaloid, cans	lb.	.20 @	–
Sodicsalicylate, cans	lb.	2.10 @	2.15
Thiocarbanilide, drums	lb.	1.95 @	2.00
Thyme, French, bales	lb.	.25 @	.27
Spanish, bags	lb.	.06 @	.06½
Thymol, bottles	lb.	.06 @	.06¼
Iodide, bottles	lb.	1.70 @	1.80
Tin, Straits	lb.	5.50 @	5.75
Crystals, barrels	lb.	.27 @	–
Oxide, from Straits tin, bbls	lb.	.26 @	.26½
from by-product tin, bbls	lb.	.29 @	.29½
Tetrachloride, anhy., bbls	lb.	.27¾@	–
Titanium dioxide, barrels	lb.	.18756@	–
Pigment, barium base, cans, bags	lb.	.20 @	.20½
barrels	lb.	.08¼@	–
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.06¾@	.07
calcium base, car lots, bags, barrels	lb.	.07 @	–
	lb.	.07¼@	–
less car lots, bags, bbls	lb.	.07¼@	.07½
Tolidin base, kegs	lb.	.90 @	.95
distilled, kegs	lb.	.95 @	1.00
Tolu, balsam, cans	lb.	.65 @	.70
Toluene (toluol), pure, drums	gal.	.32 @	–
tanks	gal.	.27 @	–
Toluidin, mixed, drums	lb.	.27 @	.28
Tonga bark, bales	lb.	.20 @	.21
Tonka beans, Angostura, casks	lb.	1.65 @	1.75
Triacetin, drums	lb.	.32 @	.36
Triethanolamine, works, drums	lb.	.40 @	.42
Tricresyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.26 @	.35
Triphenyl phosphate, drums	lb.	.50 @	.65
Triphenylguanidin, drums	lb.	.58 @	.60
Tripoli, spot, car lots, bags	lb.	.01¾@	.02
works, single ground	ton.	16.00 @	–
double ground	ton.	17.00 @	–
air-floated	ton.	22.50 @	–
Trisodium phosphate, see Soda phosphate tribasic			
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.05¾
Bombay, bags	lb.	.05¾@	.06¼
Madras, bags	lb.	.06¼@	.06½
Turpentine (spirits), gum, ex-dock, barrels, car lots	gal.	.36 @	.36½
10-barrel lots	gal.	.38 @	.38½
5-barrel lots	gal.	.40 @	.40½
wood, steam-distilled, car lots, drums	gal.	.36	Nom.
less than car lots, drums	gal.	.38 @	.40
destructive-distilled, drums	gal.	.33 @	.36

U

Unicorn root, false (helonias), bales	lb.	.28 @	.30
true (aletris), bags	lb.	.21 @	.23
Uranium oxide, kegs	lb.	1.50 @	–
Urea, 46 p.c., N. car lots, shipment, ex-vessel, Atlantic ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	–
Gulf ports, bags	ton.	82.60 @	–
pure, cases	lb.	.15 @	.17
Uva ursi leaves, bales	lb.	.04½@	.05

V

Valerian root, U.S.P., bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Valonia beards, 42 p.c., shipment, bags	ton.	42.00	@43.00
cups, shipment, bags	ton.	28.00	@28.00
mixtures, shipment, bags	ton.	28.50	@31.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins	lb.	.90	@ 1.50
Mexican, whole, tins	lb.	3.85 @	4.75
cuts, tins	lb.	2.35 @	2.45
South American, tins	lb.	2.50 @	2.75
Vanillin, dom., ex-clove oil, tins	lb.	5.00 @	5.75
ex-guaiacol, tins	lb.	4.50 @	5.25
Venice turpentine, true, cases	lb.	.24 @	.25
Verdigris, casks	lb.	.23 @	.24
V.M.P. naphtha, refinery, Bayonne, tankcars	gal.	.08¼@	–
steel barrels	gal.	.16 @	–
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.08¾@	–
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.17 @	–
Chicago	gal.	.127 @	–
Des Moines	gal.	.127 @	–
Milwaukee	gal.	.179 @	–
Minneapolis	gal.	.202 @	–
Newark	gal.	.14 @	–
New York	gal.	.14 @	–
St. Louis	gal.	.139 @	–
St. Paul	gal.	.202 @	–

W

Wahoo bark, bales	lb.	.19 @	.20
Root, bark, bales	lb.	.32 @	.33
Wattle bark, shipment, bags	ton.	34.75	@35.25
Extract, 55 p.c., barrels	lb.	.03¾@	–
Wax—			
Bayberry, imported, bags	lb.	.19½@	.22
Bees, white, pure, cases	lb.	.36 @	.40
yellow, common, African, bags	lb.	.20 @	.21
Brazilian, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
Chilean, bags	lb.	.24 @	.25
refined, cases	lb.	.26 @	.30
Candelilla, bags	lb.	.13 @	.14½
Carnauba, flor, bags	lb.	No stocks.	
No. 1, bags	lb.	.35 @	.36
No. 2, North Country, bags	lb.	.18 @	.19
Yellow, bags	lb.	.33 @	.34
No. 3 chalky, bags	lb.	.13 @	.13½
North Country, bags	lb.	.12½@	.13
Ceresin, domestic, white, bags, bbls	lb.	.10 @	.11
yellow, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10
imported, snow white, 145-147 m.p., bags	lb.	.21 @	.23
154-156 m.p., bags	lb.	.23 @	.25
158-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.25 @	.27
160-165 m.p., bags	lb.	.30 @	.32
yellow, 130-133 m.p., bags, bbls	lb.	.12½@	–
135-138 m.p., bags	lb.	.13 @	–
157-160 m.p., bags	lb.	.13½@	–
167-170 m.p., bags	lb.	.14 @	–
Japan, cases	lb.	.08½@	.08½
Montan, crude, bags	lb.	.03 @	.06
Ozokerite, hard green, 66-68 deg. C., bags	lb.	.21 @	–
c.p. 70-72 deg. C., bags	lb.	.23 @	–
c.p. 74-76 deg. C., bags	lb.	.25 @	–
Paraffin (see P).			
Spermaceti, blocks, cases	lb.	.20 @	.21
cakes, cases	lb.	.21 @	.22
White lead (see Lead, white).			
White pine bark, rossed, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
White precipitate, boxes, fiber drums, barrels	lb.	1.85 @	–
Whiting, domestic, bags, barrels	100 lbs.	1.00 @	–
limestone, ground, car lots	ton.	6.00	@10.00
Paris white, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
imported, commercial, bags	100 lbs.	.85 @	1.50
ton lots, bags	ton.	20.00	@24.00
to arrive, c.l., bags	ton.	17.00	@26.50
English cliffstone, bags	100 lbs.	1.50 @	–
gilders, bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.25 @	1.50
extra bolted, bags	100 lbs.	1.40 @	1.60
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bales	lb.	.04 @	.05
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
thin, natural, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
rossed, green, bales	lb.	.09 @	.10
Wild indigo root, bags	lb.	.09 @	.10

Window glass, per 50-foot box:—

United inches,	Bracket sizes,	Single AA	Single A	Single B
25	6x 8	to 10x15	$24.00	$20.00	$19.00
84	11x14 / 12x13	to 14x20	25.00	21.00	20.00
40	10x26 / 18x22	to 16x24	27.00	22.50	21.00
50	20x20	to 20x30	28.00	23.70	22.00
54	15x36	to 24x30	29.00	24.50	22.50
60	26x28 / 26x34	to 24x36	30.00	26.00	23.25
70	28x32 / 30x30 / 32x38	to 30x40	32.00	28.75	25.25
80	34x36	to 30x50	36.50	32.25	28.75

United inches,	Bracket sizes,	Double AA	Double A	Double B
25	6x 8	to 10x15	32.00	28.00	26.50
84	11x14 / 12x13	to 14x20	35.00	31.00	29.00
40	10x26 / 18x22	to 10x24	39.00	34.00	31.00
50	20x20	to 30x30	42.00	37.00	34.50
54	15x36	to 24x30	43.00	38.00	35.00
60	26x28 / 26x34	to 24x36	44.00	39.00	35.50
70	28x32 / 30x30 / 32x33	to 30x40	47.00	42.00	38.00
80	34x36	to 30x50	51.00	46.00	41.50
84	30x52	to 30x54	52.00	47.00	42.50
91	34x58	to 34x60	56.00	51.00	47.00
100	36x60	to 40x60	60.00	54.00	50.00
90	30x56	to 34x56	55.00	50.00	46.00

The schedule of discounts applying to quotations on window glass is as follows:—For Zones B, C, D, E and F:—Single strength, "B" quality, first 3 bracket sizes, 90-30-3 percent; all brackets above that size, 80-30-3 percent; double-strength, "B" quality, all brackets, 80-30-3 percent. For "A" quality, single-strength glass, discount for first 3 bracket sizes, 88-30-3 percent; all brackets above that size, 88-30-3 percent. Double-strength "A" quality, all brackets, the discount is 88-30-3 percent. The territory embraced in each zone is defined by manufacturers as follows:—

Zone A—Comprises the States of California, Oregon and Washington.

Zone B—Comprises the States of New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana.

Zone C—Comprises the States of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Zone D—Comprises the New England States.

Zone E—Comprises all territory within 100 miles of the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard outside of New England, Louisiana and Texas.

Zone F—Comprises the remainder of the United States not included in zones A, B, C, D and E.

The following boxing charges apply in all zones except Zone A on all orders for single-strength and double-strength glass:—First degree bracket sizes, 10c. per 50-foot box; above sizes, up to and including 100 united inches, 20c. per 50-foot box; sizes over 100 united inches, 40c. per 50-foot case; for glass packed 100 feet to the case the charges are double the amount charged for the same size packed 50 feet to the box.

The following fractional cutting charges apply:—Single strength, 1 fractional, 25c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 50c. per 50-foot box; double strength, 1 fraction, 35c. per 50-foot box; 2 fractions, 70c. per 50-foot box.

Witch hazel extract, distilled, N. F., barrels	gal.	.55 @	.65
Leaves, bales	lb.	.06 @	.07
Wood flour, domestic, bags

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Volume 120 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1931 Number 10

Paint Industry Problems

Because the slackness of business, which has been prevalent over the past eighteen months, has been particularly noticeable in the fields of building construction, automobile production, and other activities in which the consumption of paints, varnishes, and lacquers is proportionately large, the paint industry has felt the effects of the depression seriously. Sales of the products of this industry fell off 20 percent in value in 1930, in comparison with those in the preceding year, and sales during the first six months of this year showed a decline of 20 percent in value from the total for the corresponding period of 1930. This decline cannot wholly be attributed to lower prices; it indicates a material shrinkage in the volume of sales. Naturally, this condition has aggravated the problems of the paint industry, and it has added new problems. In appreciation of this heavier burdening of the industry the national organizations in the paint field, although forced to curtail their expenditures in constructive activities, have been and are putting forth extra efforts to maintain an adequate service for the industry. The first of this year's accounts of this work will be presented in the annual meeting of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association, which will open in Atlantic City, October 4.

This year, above all other recent years in the paint industry, it is important that manufacturers of paints, varnishes, and lacquers and, as well, the suppliers of the many materials, containers, and apparatus employed in the industry, become fully acquainted with the scope and purposes of association activities. It is important, too, that all appreciate the need of supporting these activities, by counsel and advice, as well as financially. This makes it clear that the conventions of the associations should be well attended—not so much in a numerical sense as in the manifestation of interest in the work of the associations and of a willingness to co-operate.

It is the purpose of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association to make its convention this year attractive to those who recognize the seriousness of the problems which confront it as the representative organization of the many allied interests that constitute the paint industry. The need for help in these problems is fully recognized by the leaders of the association, and they plan to present helpful suggestions dealing with each of the many phases in which the problems are manifested.

Better statistical service for the paint industry is one of the most important purposes of the national association. Certain difficulties have been met in the endeavor to furnish the industry with prompt and dependable records of its business. These difficulties are gradually being ironed out, and it is expected that a simple, practicable plan will be laid before the convention, which will assure the industry essential information and permit it to plan for the future.

Credit conditions in the paint industry are, perhaps, no worse than in other industries; but they are so unsatisfactory as to call for careful consideration and constructive suggestions. In every line of business, credit, even in these days when careful scrutiny is most necessary, does not get the attention which its importance warrants. Credit departments should match sales departments in efficiency. When they do not, the operations of the sales departments are seriously hampered. Accurate credit knowledge was never before so essential to profit in business as it is today. It will be the endeavor of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association to make this fact clear and to offer means of making the acquisition of the necessary knowledge practicable.

Means of dealing effectually with unfair methods of competition will be discussed at the N. P. O. & V. A. convention. Unfair competition is a subject that must be handled without gloves if it is to be handled successfully. The paint industry has no greater measure of unfair competition than have many other industries; but it is foremost among industries in its recognition of the evils of unfair methods and in realization of the fact that such practices must be fought by the industry. If business is ever to be restabilized, the methods of business must be reformed so that they will stand all tests. Unfair competition cannot remain under such a reformation, and none but those most intimately acquainted with the forms of unfair competition and most exposed to its evil effects can do the necessary reforming.

The National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association has experimented during the past year with the use of uniform programs for meetings of affiliated local paint clubs. The results of this experimentation will be reported at the convention. Much difference of opinion has existed with respect to the practicability and the effectiveness of the uniform program plan; some of this difference persists, although 60 percent of the active local clubs have used the uniform programs, and their success has been gratifying. It stands to reason that it is not enough for the national association to formulate programs and furnish copies to the clubs. The latter must realize the purpose of the uniformity and must adapt the formula to their particular needs. The purpose of the uniform programs is to spread information relative to the usefulness of the national association and to win support for the efforts of the organization. Discussion of an association activity throughout the country at practically the same time is helpful in getting the broadest thought on the subject and bringing out the widest counsel. It is essential, however, that the subjects be properly presented, with full regard for local conditions and states of mind. Suggestions in this direction should attend the presentation of the year's review at the convention.

Gradual, rather than wholesale, adaptation of the practices of paint manufacturers to the simplification idea will be suggested at the N. P. O. & V. A. convention. Simplification is a good thing, if properly applied. It is a big thing, which cannot be done in a moment. Its application must be conditioned to changing fashions. A better understanding of simplification, its possibilities, and its practicability would be highly beneficial to the industry.

Unemployment, the biggest problem in every industry today and the most serious, will receive appropriate consideration at the N. P. O. & V. A. convention. The paint industry has done much to assist in finding work for the unemployed. By means of clean-up and paint-up campaigns, the practicability of providing much necessary employment has been demonstrated. Through sales training for local distributors of paints, varnishes, and lacquers, a deal of good has been done toward spreading information relative to the desirability of having painting work done. In its own ranks, the industry has endeavored, by means of the stagger system, to keep a maximum number of employees at work, believing that part-time employment is far better than no employment and that there are broad economic advantages in maintaining the numerical strength of a working force at the cost of some reduction in working time. Experiences will be related at the convention; informative data will be presented. These will afford a lesson that all industry should learn.

The need for central representation and the benefits thereof in dealing with such common problems as are presented in legislation, traffic, flax development, government regulations, and many other directions, will be demonstrated at the N. P. O. & V. A. convention. All in all, the work that the meeting will review is of the utmost importance and necessity to every member of the industry. For this reason, all who can should attend the convention, and, what is far more important, all who attend should take full part in the deliberations. The paint business, like every other business, needs a business convention this year.

Information You Can Use

Are you making all possible use of the information that is furnished every week in the "Where You Can Sell" department of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter? Whether you are a manufacturer, a distributor, or a consumer of chemicals and related materials, you can find in this information opportunities of promising profitableness. It is necessary, of course, that you look for these opportunities, and, having found them, that you take such steps as are necessary to assure their realization.

The information presented in the "Where You Can Sell" department is gathered from a great number of sources. Data are constantly being sought in the technical literature and patent records of every important industrial country in the world. They are presented, naturally, in a concise form, because it is the purpose in their publication to point the way to the greatest possible number of opportunities, leaving to those who recognize these opportunities the getting of such details as are necessary for

their practical application. This further research is more properly and more advantageously made by those who are going to make use of its results. It is impossible to convey in printed references the exact detail of information, which will be most useful to every one who may be interested. Furthermore, it will be necessary that the full subject be studied in each individual case, and the getting of direct impressions at first hand from the very beginning is most desirable. The "Where You Can Sell" information is sufficient to show where opportunity lies, and all possible assistance for further research will be gladly given at request.

Scarcely a week goes by, in which evidence is not presented to show that the usefulness of "Where You Can Sell" information is recognized by alert, progressive manufacturers and manufacturing consumers. Many readers of the Reporter keep a file of the items, adding to it each week the newly appearing articles. Information discloses that these files are consulted frequently, and many instances of the profitable use of the data have been related. That other producers and consumers of chemicals, oils, and related materials would find these data equally useful is not to be doubted; because there is evidence that many who desire information of the sort afforded in the "Where You Can Sell" department, have failed to learn that this is a regular feature of the Reporter.

Evidence continuously presented indicates that, among those who know about the "Where You Can Sell" department of the Reporter and appreciate its value, consumers are as numerous as producers. The information is primarily designed to point the way to selling opportunities. It is presented in a manner appropriate to this purpose. But, almost every week, inquiries are received from those who want to know where they can buy an article that has been stated to be of use in one or another of the manufacturing operations in which they are engaged. There is a very useful hint in this for producers of chemicals and related materials, a suggestion clearly indicative of how they can sell their products—by advertising them in conjunction with the interest-rousing information.

It is not always easy to find a source of supply for articles whose use is discussed in the "Where You Can Sell" department. Manufacturers appear to be somewhat reticent to make known what they have to sell. In one instance, a year ago, correspondence (carried on by the Reporter as a service for the inquirer) went to three countries, to two trade organizations, and to several individuals before a seller was located. Interest in this same article has recently been revised; but, again it was found that little had been done toward placing it on the market in the United States at a reasonable price (it happens that the import duty on this article includes the alcohol tax and is, therefore, rather heavy). Now, arrangements are being completed for its manufacture here—the result of interest started by the "Where You Can Sell" item. When inquiries of this sort are received, they are communicated to the known manufacturers of the article and to others who, it is felt, may be in position to manufacture it. There is no way of knowing always the outcome of this procedure or the extent to which the opportunity is followed up. However, disappointment on the part of the inquirer is not a rarity.

Manufacturers sometimes evidence a wrong conception of the purpose of the "Where You Can Sell" department in inquiring for names of manufacturing consumers interested in a mentioned application of a certain article. Such information cannot be furnished. Lists of manufacturers operating in the field in which the mentioned use of an article applies will be furnished, but no assurance will be given that any of them are using or likely to use the article. In certain instances, the use referred to may not have reached the industrial stage, but the opportunity to develop it to this stage is presented. In instances where the article is in actual use for the purpose mentioned, it would ill befit a trade publication to tell, even if it knew, what manufacturers are using the article. To do so would not be ethical with respect to the firms that are supplying the material, and it would be entirely too altruistic from the point of view of a publication that must depend on its advertising for support.

The information in the "Where You Can Sell" department has been offered by the Reporter for more than nine years. It has been given every week, and it has covered several thousand articles and many thousands of uses. Its practical usefulness has been proved hundreds of times and is being proved every week. Learn to know and to use this important feature of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, and when you want information on any particular article, ask for it; such requests are welcomed.

Narcotic Law Uniformity Is Subject of Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1931.

A draft for a proposed uniform narcotic law will be considered by the Conference of Commissioners for Uniform State Laws in Atlantic City during the week of September 8, immediately preceding the annual convention of the American Bar Association.

Such a proposed law has been before this adjunct of the bar association for some time, and the American Medical Association lately has had much to do with revising the draft. Various organizations in the drug trade have evinced interest in the proposal and have made some suggestions.

Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics, and A. L. Tennyson, counsel of the Bureau of Narcotics, will go to Atlantic City to offer the conference suggestions based on their experience in Federal narcotic law enforcement. Carson P. Frailey, secretary of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, and Dr. E. F. Kelly, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, may also ask to be heard by the conference on behalf of their own organizations and of the Nationai Drug Trade Conference, of which they are respectively president and secretary.

Eugene C. Brokmeyer, counsel for the National Retail Druggists' Association, also plans to be in Atlantic City in connection with the meeting of the Conference.

N. W. D. A. Convention Attendance to Be Large

The convention of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, which will be held at the Ambassador Hotel, in Atlantic City, Monday, October 19, to Thursday, October 22, inclusive, promises to be largely attended. Advance reservations indicate this for some 300 have already been made.

The business program has not been completed but, according to the secretary of the association, Dr. E. L. Newcomb, the convention will be outstanding from a business point of view and problems of vital interest to the entire drug and related industries will be discussed.

The committee in charge of arrangements and entertainment has given much thought to the preparation of its program, which has been practically completed. While not elaborate, it will provide particularly for the entertainment of the ladies, but pleasure and relaxation for the active and associate members of the association when not in business session has not been overlooked. Details of the business and entertainment programs will be announced at an early date.

The general committee, of which Harry J. Schnell, of the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, is chairman, requests those who have not made hotel reservations to do so. The rates at the Ambassador are as follows:—Rooms, with private bath, for one person—$5, $6, $7, and $8 per day; rooms, with private baths (twin beds) for two persons, $8, $9, $10 and $11 per day; suites, parlor, bedroom (twin beds) and bath, $16 and $18 per day.

Aglar Cook, of Topics Publishing Company, is again chairman of the golf committee, and in a statement to a representative of the Reporter he said that the tournament will be played at Seaview Golf Club, Tuesday, October 20. A golfers' luncheon will be served at the club starting at 11:30 a. m. and up to 2 o'clock at no charge to tournament players. The committee has made arrangements for playing privileges at all nearby golf clubs. It will maintain a desk in the main lobby of the Ambassador, at which complete information regarding available golf courses, greens fees, transportation, and courtesy cards will be given.

The prizes for this year's tournament are being carefully selected. The first prize, low net of the entire tournament, is the Drug Topics Cup, which was won last year at Chicago by George H. Kauffman of Kauffman-Lattimer Company with a gross score of 80 and a net of 70.

The golf committee will soon send handicap cards to the entire membership.

Net income of Mead Johnson & Co. for the six months ended June 30 was $673,532 after charges. It was equal to $3.72 per common share after preferred dividends, and compared with $904,658, or $5.12 a common share, for the first half of last year. Current assets as of June 30 were $3,769,190 and current liabilities were $514,659, a ratio of 7.32 to 1.

Obituaries

William V. Miller

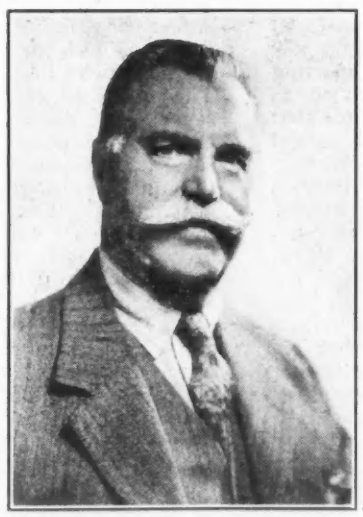
William V. Miller, former president of the National Transit Company, Oil City, Pa., died August 27 at his home at Fontana, near Los Angeles, Calif. Prior to his retirement from the presidency in January, 1920, he had been identified with the pipe line company and its predecessors for forty-eight years. He was born in Miamisburg county, Ohio, July 5, 1856, and was seventy-five years old. He was a pioneer in the Pennsylvania oilfields starting as a telegraph operator at the Troutman Station of the pipeline system near Butler, Pa., and becoming general superintendent in 1896, and president in 1911. He is survived by a son, William Taylor Miller, who is connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, and a sister, Miss Louise Klein Miller.

Robert D. Benson

Robert Dix Benson, former chairman of the board and president of the Tide Water Oil Company, died September 3 at his country home in Lake Placid, N. Y., of paralysis. He was seventy years old and was born in Brewerton, N. Y., being a descendant of John Benson who settled in Hull, Mass., in 1638. Mr. Benson, prior to his retirement, had been with the Tide Water Oil Company for almost a half century, engaging in the oil industry when he was about 19 years old as secretary to his father, Byron D. Benson, a pioneer in the Pennsylvania oil fields and then president of the Tide Water Pipe Company, Ltd. Mr. Benson was also an officer and director in a number of corporations and a member of several clubs in this city. He is survived by his wife, one son and a daughter.

C. Harold Smith

C. Harold Smith, president of the Binney & Smith Company and vice-president of the Columbian Carbon Company, manufacturers of carbon black, this city, died of heart disease,



C. Harold Smith

August 31, while visiting in London. Mr. Smith was seventy-one years old.

Born in London, January, 1860, Mr. Smith migrated to New Zealand when he was fifteen years old. In 1877, he came to this country and established himself in the black trade in which he became a well-known figure. In addition to his connection with Binney & Smith and the Columbian Carbon Company, he was also a director in the L. Martin Company, lamp black manufacturers, this city, the Peerless Carbon Black Company, the Magnetic Pigment Company and the Sebs Chemical Company.

In 1929 Mr. Smith asked the world for advice on how to dispose of $10,000,000 for the greatest good to humanity. Offering a prize of $1,000 he hoped that a contest would lead to a scientific consideration of the needs of humanity and worth-while suggestions for its improvement in other than indiscriminate benevolence.

In addition to his business duties, Mr. Smith was a biographer and writer of fiction. His works included "Rhawedia," a novel of his experience as a boy in New Zealand; "The Bridge of Life" and "The Highway of Life," biographical sketches and suggestions for success.

He was a member of many clubs including the Union League, Transportation, Uptown, Everglades, Hudson River Country, Circumnavigators, Chemical of London and several others.

Mr. Smith is survived by his widow, Pauline Stiebel Smith, a son, Sydney Vere Smith, a daughter and a nephew, Norman Lee Smith.

Funeral plans were held in abeyance until the arrival of Mr. Smith's body from abroad on the Berengaria which sailed September 5.

Langdon B. Valentine

Langdon B. Valentine, vice-president and a director of the Valentine & Co., manufacturer of varnishes and lacquers, this city, died suddenly August 26 at his home here. He would have been fifty-eight years old in October. Mr. Valentine was a son of Henry C. Valentine, one of the founders of Valentine & Co., and entered the employ of the company in 1897, following his graduation from Harvard University.

During the Spanish-American war he served with Squadron A cavalry of this city and upon his return he spent two years with the John Stephenson Company, railway coach manufacturers, Philadelphia, and then returned to Valentine & Co. He devoted his time to sales activities particularly in the railway and industrial fields.

Obituary Note

James Wilckes, superintendent of the cottonseed oil mill of Swift & Co., at Albany, Ga., was accidentally killed August 20 when he was shocked by a heavy voltage of electricity while installing some equipment in the plant. He was fifty-two years old and a former resident of Decatur, Ga.

Robert J. Pfeffer, Denver representative of the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, died August 16 in that city after several weeks' illness. He had been a resident of Denver for about fourteen years and prior to joining the Lambert Pharmacal Company was associated with the Davis Brothers Drug Company. His wife and one daughter survive.

Muscle Shoals Bidding Extended to November

Commission to Receive Amended Or New Offers—Experts Condemn Fertilizer Project

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1931.

With but seven bids before it and these not completely satisfactory, the Muscle Shoals Commission heard the expressions of experts that the government's war-time nitrate plants on the Tennessee River cannot be run to the benefit of agriculture, and then adjourned for a month after two days of executive sessions.

The commission yesterday opened the seven bids to take over the Muscle Shoals properties it received in answer to a general announcement and specific requests to 140 chemical, fertilizer and power companies. The characters and amounts of the bids were not made public, but it was indicated that all were in the nature of general proposals which might serve as a basis for detailed contracts to be negotiated later.

New or amended bids will be received until November 1, and in the meantime prospective bidders will receive a detailed report on the equipment and capacity of the nitrate plants, just completed by the Army Engineer Corps. The commission will meet again October 1 at Muscle Shoals.

The Bidders

Bids so far received were from F. E. Castleberry, Washington Hotel, Shreveport, La.; Lloyd H. Smith, 26 Lark street, Battle Creek, Mich.; Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md.; Chemical Development Company, 51 Madison avenue, New York; Tennessee Electric Power Company, Power Building, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Alabama Power Company, 600 North Eighteenth street, Birmingham, Ala.; and the Baily Furnace Company, 202 Witter building, Canton, Ohio.

Except for a brief visit to the White House, where President Hoover reiterated his opposition to government operation, the commission was in executive session the better part of the two days. The only witnesses appearing before it were Charles J. Brand, secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, and Dr. Perry E. Howard, nitrogen expert of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Brand told the commission that there is ample capacity to produce nitrates in this country to meet all needs for fertilizer and practically enough to supply industrial needs also, and that the only reason why any nitrogenous fertilizers are imported is because farmers have a preference for certain types, such as Chilean nitrate of soda, for cetrain purposes. He asked that the fertilizer industry be let alone and not subjected to subsidized competition, declaring that production of fertilizer at Muscle Shoals would not give the farmers of the South anything the fertilizer industry is not giving them, unless such operation is heavily subsidized by the Federal government. The fertilizer industry, he said, looks with concern upon the apparent disposition of the commission to consider Muscle Shoals as still a fertilizer proposition.

Urges Junking of Plants

Dr. Howard confined his remarks to a technical discussion of the Muscle Shoals plants and of the nitrogen-fixing processes that have been developed since they were built. He explained that there is ample productive capacity among nitrate plants using much more economical processes than those installed in the Muscle Shoals plants, and that electric power is no longer a factor in production. He characterized the plants as obsolete and left the impression that it is a desperate proposition to utilize them for the benefit of fertilizer consumers in the face of competition from modern commercial plants. Dr. Howard's solution was to utilize the projects for its power possibilities and sell the nitrate plants at auction, even if they are bought for junk. He added that if purchased at junk prices, some concern, such as the American Cyanamid Company, which already controls patents, might find it practical to operate them during eight months of the year, when secondary electric power is available at low rates.

Regarding the possibilities of using the Muscle Shoals plants to produce phosphoric acid fertilizer, Dr. Howard explained that the electric furnace method of converting phosphate rock is in use to a certain extent, but that the blast furnace method appears to be making greater headway, and he doubted if the Muscle Shoals plants could compete by the electric furnace method with either the new blast furnace method or the old sulphuric-acid process of making superphosphate.

The commission was created at the suggestion of President Hoover and is composed of three representatives of the Federal government, three from the state of Alabama and three from the state of Tennessee. It has no power to enter a contract and can only make recommendations to Congress.

The commission agreed in principle to the draft of a proposed law giving the President authority to conclude the negotiations of a lease on the Muscle Shoals properties in accordance with general instructions from Congress.

German Nitrate Trade Discussed by Daugherty

U. S. Commissioner Says Marketing War Exists—More Crude Oil Discoveries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, 1931.

The nitrate trade in Germany is largely in a state of suspended animation, due to the failure of renewal of the international nitrogen agreement and because the German nitrogen syndicate delayed publishing new prices for the 1931-32 season, according to William T. Daugherty, American Trade Commissioner in Germany, who has just returned to the United States.

There is no doubt that a nitrates marketing war is under way, said Mr. Daugherty, and he attributed this to the desire of practically every principal country to be self-sufficient in nitrogen production. He said that the outcome of this competitive situation could not be predicted, and that a factor in determining the lowest cost of production is the percentage of capacity at which plants will be able to operate.

Before returning to this country, the Berlin trade commissioner made a tour of Scandinavian countries and prepared reports on the chemical industry there, which may be published shortly. Mr. Daugherty will be in New York the second week in September and will be available for conferences with business men interested in German conditions. He may be reached through the Department of Commerce office in the Customs House.

The German chemical industry apparently, while not prosperous, is probably in a slightly better condition than most other major industries in Germany at the present time, Mr. Daugherty said. The German situation is such that chemical sales are low at present and exports are about 15 percent off, compared with 1930, exports of chemicals being a leading item in maintaining the trade balance, he said.

The nitrate business is practically at a standstill, as buyers apparently are waiting for the nitrogen syndicate to announce a new schedule of prices, Mr. Daugherty reports. Prices are usually announced July 1, but this was not done this year, as on that date nego-

(Continued on page 70)

Cottonseed Trade Ruin Seen in 'No Crop' Plans

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 2, 1931.

Secretary Earl S. Haines, of the National Cottonseed Products Association, fresh from battles in the West in behalf of his association's products, suggests an earnest consideration of the fact that cotton has a seed as well as a lint. Cottonseed, he says, is the world's richest seed and the cotton plant may some day be grown for the seed rather than the lint. In the last two years, he reports, cottonseeds' percentage of total farm revenue from the cotton crop has increased 14.6 percent as compared with the five previous years.

From this, in Mr. Haines' opinion, it follows that the proposal to grow no cotton in 1932, if agreed upon, might destroy the South's valuable markets for cottonseed oil and meal. The cottonseed crop, during the last five years, has averaged over 6,500,000 tons annually, and its total value to the Southern farmer has averaged about $200,000,000. He believes that the elimination of this cottonseed output for a year would not only cost the South a vast sum directly, but that it would also deliver existing markets to substitute products made of hog lard and imported oils and fats and that it might be impossible ever to regain for cottonseed products the place lately won for them.

Dr. Durrett to Contact Professions for Squibb

Dr. J. J. Durrett, former chief of drug control of the Food and Drug Administration, who resigned recently to become associated with E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, will be associated with the scientific staff of that firm. In his new position he will devote his time to professional relationship between the firm and the medical and pharmaceutical professions. He will have offices in the Squibb building, 745 Fifth avenue, this city.

American Chemical Society Discusses A Wide Variety of Important Subjects

Eighty-Second Meeting Hears Papers of More Than Usual Interest Ranging Over Most Major Industries of Nation

With a large attendance, the eighty-second meeting of the American Chemical Society at Buffalo August 31 to September 4 proved one of the most informative and interesting that the society has yet recorded. Specially prepared papers present at the various group or division meetings of the organization covered an unusually wide range of topics of more than surpassing importance.

Among other topics, the petroleum industry received considerable attention. A scientific "way out" for troubles of the gasoline industry was outlined It aims to give the producer more money and yet try to hold down the price of gasoline to the auto owner by finding profitable uses for the present waste or cheap by-products, which compose nearly half of the petroleum output.

Prof. D. B. Keyes of the University of Illinois described the hopes and introduced chemists who told of new applications for petroleum. He said these new uses are only in their beginnings now.

Trinitrotoluol can be obtained from paraffine from petroleum by a method described by E. P. Frey and H. J. Hepp of the Phillips Petroleum Company research laboratory at Bartlesville, Okla. From paraffine they get both toluene, the base of trinitrotoluol and benzene, a much-used chemical.

A new method of using the methane gas from petroleum to extract zinc from ore was reported by Charles G. Maier of the Pacific experiment station of the United States Bureau of Mines. The methane is substituted for carbon, at present used for extracting zinc.

Because pure "grain alcohol" ethylene, made from petroleum, does not have an outlet sufficient for its available volume. Dr. Gustav Egloff of Chicago told of new refinements for some of it. The gas from this alcohol, ethylene, is converted by pressure of 725 pounds a square inch at a temperature of 700 degrees Fahrenheit into an anti-knock motor fuel, colorless and odorless.

Divisional Papers

As usual, many contributions to the wide industrial service of chemistry, were made in the great number of papers presented in the sessions of the various divisions of the society. Abstracts of a number of these papers are published below.

Agricultural and Food

Pectic Acid Determination

C. R. Fellers

A rapid, proximate centrifugal method for the routine examination of fruit extracts was described. The pectin is first rendered soluble by extraction with boiling water; 10-milliliter portions of the sample, or a lesser amount diluted to 10-milliliter, are measured into 15-milliliter, tapered, graduated, centrifugal tubes, mixed with 1 milliliter of 10 percent NaOH, and allowed to set fifteen minutes to complete the hydrolysis of the pectin; the pectic acid is then precipitated with 2 milliliters of 10 percent HCl, the tubes being heated (and stirred if necessary) for a few minutes on the water-bath until the gelatinous precipitate is entirely flocculated; after cooling, the tubes are centrifuged at about 2,500 r.p.m. for twelve minutes and the volume of precipitate read immediately. There is a direct relationship between the volume of precipitate and the percentage of pectin and pectic acid present in the sample. Twelve samples can be run in about an hour. Sufficient accuracy is attained for the usual routine examination of fruit juices and extracts for jelly manufacture. The alcohol precipitate cannot be accurately measured by this procedure.

Lard Acids Content

Lawrence Zeleny and C. H. Bailey

It was found necessary to slightly modify Kaufmann's technic for determining the thiocyanogen number in order to apply it satisfactorily to the study of lards. The difference between the iodine number and thiocyanogen number of a lard is a measure of the linolic acid content of the lard, assuming that there are present no acids of a higher degree of unsaturation than linolic acid (which is probably not strictly true). From these two constants, then, may be calculated the percentages of oleic acid, linolic acid, total unsaturated acids, and total saturated acids. Applying this method to the study of partially hydrogenated and partially oxidized lards, it was found that the linolic acid in lard, or at least one of the double bonds of linolic acid, is much more reactive to both reduction and oxidation than is the double bond of oleic acid. Since the linolic acid (and without doubt, traces of more highly unsaturated acids) may be almost completely reduced by a very small amount of hydrogenation, and since oxidation attacks the linolic acid first, it should be possible to appreciably increase the stability of a lard by such a small degree of hydrogenation that the physical properties would not be appreciably altered.

Iodine Determinations

G. M. Karns

An apparatus was described in which large samples of organic matter can be completely ashed and from which the ash and iodine-containing combustion products can be collected. The burning chamber is so designed that the combustion takes place quietly with a violence comparable to the burning of a candle. The collection is made in a train designed to recover iodine without the use of large quantities of liquid which must be evaporated, or of reagents which complicate concentration and contribute to a high blank. The combustion is carried out in an inverted one-liter flask suitably arranged for the introduction of oxygen and sample and for the delivery of combustion products. The collection is made in four testtubes suitably fitted to facilitate heat exchange, which are immersed in successive cooling mixtures of ice, ice-salt, and carbon dioxide snow. A small Cottrell precipitator is used in the system. The residue from the entire apparatus after ashing a 50-gram sample may be collected in 300 milliliters of washings containing less than 2 grams of added solid reagent.

Hydrates in Tree Sprays

L. R. Streeter, G. W. Pearce, and F. J. Kokoski

When acid lead arsenate reacts with small amounts of calcium hydrate to form water-soluble arsenic, the ratio of As:Ca found in solution agrees closely with the ratio of As:Ca in $CaHAsO_4$. Hydrates may become carbonated soon after spray application is made, the rate of carbonation depending on conditions of humidity and temperature. Calcium and magnesium carbonates react with lead arsenate to form soluble arsenic. Magnesium carbonate produces more soluble arsenic than calcium carbonate. The reaction between calcium carbonate and lead arsenate is inhibited in the presence of high concentrations of carbon dioxide.

Lead and Zinc in Insecticides

A. W. Clark

Analysis of a certain insecticide material for lead and zinc content by the gen-

F. W. D. A. Convention Discusses Co-operation

President Marshall Stresses Importance of Organizations' Functions—Delehanty Speaks

At the annual meeting of the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association held at Toronto, Canada, September 1, many interesting topics and subjects were discussed. J. H. Marshall, president of the association and general manager of the Northwestern Drug Company, Minneapolis, in his annual address stressed the importance of a cooperative movement and recommended the association's committees cooperate closely with the proprietary associations and also the drug manufacturers associations.

Among other speakers was Thomas W. Delahanty, assistant chief of the chemical division, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., who gave an interesting talk on the national drug store survey now being conducted in St. Louis, by the department, in cooperation with the national drug and allied trades.

While the drug store survey might appear to be primarily for the drug retailer, Mr. Delahanty pointed out, in reality profitable retail drug merchandising is in the interest of good business for the industry as a whole. Wholesaler and manufacturer, as well as retailer, may look to benefit from whatever tends to increase retail drug store business and reduce the cost of drug merchandising.

In addition to this general interest, it was stated, the wholesale druggist will find a number of his problems directly dealt with in the St. Louis study. The department, according to Mr. Delahanty, plans to release as early as possible the results of a study dealing with "The Drug Wholesaler's Problem of Profitable Customer Selection." This will be followed by a study on "Sales and Cost Analysis for Wholesale Druggists" which should prove a yardstick by which the individual wholesaler may measure the efficiency of his own operations.

Furthermore, Mr. Delahanty stated, the analysis of inventories in the St.

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eral procedure outlined in the official and tentative methods of analysis of the A.O.A.C. for products containing arsenic, antimony, lead, copper, zinc, iron, calcium, magnesium, etc., with final precipitation of zinc as the mercury-thiocyanate compound, gave low and widely varying results for zinc although satisfactory results were obtained for lead.

A procedure involving the separation of lead as sulphate, followed by removal of iron as hydroxide from a solution sufficiently alkaline to insure solution of zinc (also aluminum if present) with subsequent deposition of zinc from a slightly acid solution (H_2SO_4) on a rotating platinum gauze cathode previously plated with copper gave excellent results for both lead and zinc. A slight modification will permit separation of zinc from aluminum.

Nicotine Affects Arsenic Assay

C. R. Gross

When tobacco leaves are digested and analyzed by the Gutzeit method of arsenic, the results are lower than the actual amount of arsenic present. The pyridin ring of the nicotine molecule is not destroyed during digestion and retards the evolution of hydrogen to the extent that the arsenic is not completely evolved. Digestions of piperidin, pyridin and pyridin derivatives behave similarly. Data were given showing the interference produced by the compounds studied. In their presence, the arsenic can be precipitated from the digested solution with phosphoric acid and magnesia mixture, and determined in the redissolved precipitate by the Gutzeit method.

Vegetable Oils Coloration

B. H. Thurman

Vegetable oils can be classified as to their origin by their color. For instance, nut oils approach being colorless; oils from seeds and from the pericarps surrounding the nuts of plants, are always distinctly colored. This coloration may vary in the individual oil according to its method of preparation from the seed or the nut. The identity of the color in vegetable oils, its effect in commercial use, and commercial methods of removing it were discussed. In the removal of vegetable oils, certain effects of chemical reactions were described, as well as the effect of different decolorizing agents which remove color by reducing or oxidizing it, and by removing color by adsorption.

Vitamin C from Fruits

C. G. King, F. L. Smith, and J. L. Svirbely, and P. D. Isham and C. R. Fellers

The preparation of active vitamin C concentrates from lemon juice had been continued, using larger volumes of starting material which involved certain changes in details of procedure. Extraction by acetone and early removal of lead had been improved, and further information had been obtained regarding its solubility in butyl alcohol, propyl alcohol, and mixtures of propyl alcohol and petroleum ether. The preparations retain their activity during storage for two weeks in solid carbon dioxide, or in a refrigerator under nitrogen.

Using the Sherman, LaMer, and Campbell vitamin C technic with guinea pigs the Early black and Howes varieties of cranberries were found to have equally high antiscorbutic values. Since the experimental animals disliked cranberries, it was necessary to force-feed by pipet. This method insured that every animal received his correct portion. Approximately 3 grams daily in addition to the basal ration was sufficient to maintain growth and prevent scurvy. That is, the cranberry compares favorably with citrous fruits or tomatoes in vitamin C content. Storage of cranberries for three months had no measurable influence on vitamin C, but nine months storage proved very detrimental. Cranberry sauce, prepared by cooking the fruit for several minutes in sugar syrup, retained practically all of the original vitamin C of the fruit. Cranberries or juice lost no vitamin C when boiled for two minutes. Approximately 75 percent of the vitamin C of cranberries was destroyed when the berries were pulped or screened while hot. This is attributed to oxidation effects. Cold pulping, on the contrary, had no appreciable effect.

Gossypol in Cottonseed Meal

J. O. Halverson and F. H. Smith

The Withers-Carruth method for the estimation of gossypol in cottonseed, as modified by Schwartze, is not adequate for meal. The modified method consists of the following steps: The removal of a part of the oil in the meal by a preliminary extraction with petroleum ether; after thorough extraction of gossypol from the air-dry meal with U. S. P. ethyl ether and removal of the ether under partial vacuum, the residue is diluted with petroleum ether and constantly agitated over night, the ether insoluble material is then filtered off. Ethylene glycol aids precipitation of the dianilin gossypol on the steam-bath in the presence of a high boiling point petroleum ether. After shaking over night, precipitates of a high degree of purity are completely obtained. Certain cottonseed meals by this method gave somewhat more gossypol. Limited data show a variation of 0.0065 to 0.0519 percent.

Glycerides Synthesized

D. T. Jackson, H. E. Robinson, and C. G. King

The mixed glycerides (distearins) of stearic acid with the C_4, C_6, C_8, C_{10}, C_{12}, and C_{16} acids had been prepared and further evidence obtained regarding their structures by the use of different intermediates. Mono- and dititryl ethers of glycerol had been used for the preparation of mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids for the first time, and these esters had also given evidence of a shift in molecular structure similar to that furnished by previous work.

Cellulose

Mineral Acids Action on Cellulose

J. Russell, C. Sivertz, and P. DePaolis

It is well known that the viscosity of a cellulose dispersion in cuprammonium solution can be greatly changed by pretreatment of the cellulose by solutions of mineral acids in glacial acetic acid. Certain irregularities in the relation between the acid concentration and the viscosity change led to a more detailed study of the factors involved. The change in acidity of a sulphuric acid solution through contact with the cotton was measured by means of the chloranil electrode, and the amount of acid adsorbed to the cotton evaluated. Small amounts of water were found to exert pronounced effects on the results, and a final empirical equation was evolved involving the concentration of water, the concentration of the acid, the pH of the solution, and the viscosity change in the cotton.

Cellulose Acetate Fractionation

W. O. Kenyon, C. J. Staud, and H. Le B. Gray

Cellulose was esterified in acetic acid and in carbon tetrachloride, the latter preventing dispersion of the ester. Samples were removed at various stages of the esterification and the acetyl content determined; in this manner the course of the reaction was followed. The cellulose acetates produced by esterification in acetic acid were extracted with chloroform and with tetrachloroethane, the percentage dispersed and the acetyl contents of the dispersable and non-dispersable portions were obtained. The cellulose acetates produced by esterification in carbon tetrachloride were extracted with chloroform, tetrachloroethane and with acetone. The amount dispersable and the analytical constants were determined on both portions. The non-dispersable portions had a far lower acetyl content than the dispersable portion, these values approaching equality as time of esterification proceeded. From the data it seemed probable that acetylation is a topochemical reaction, at any period esterification being more complete on the outer surface of the fiber than at the center.

Wood Permeability Increased

A. J. Stamm

Specimens of Douglas fir one foot long and thin Sitka spruce sections were subjected to treatment with chlorine, followed in some instances by a treatment with ammonia or ammonia water. Permeability measurements, using the previously developed differential pressure-drop hydrostatic-flow apparatus, and measurements of the effective opening diameters, using the method for overcoming the effect of surface tension, showed that the treatment opens up the capillary structure, presumably as a result of the solvent action upon the lignin of the pit membranes that constitute the major resistance to flow. Permeability increases ranging from two- to one-hundred- thirty-fold were obtained under varying conditions.

Textile Fibers from Sugar

H. Hibbert

Synthetic cellulose obtained by the action of B. Xylinium on glucose was purified, acetylated, and spun, yielding a synthetic cellulose acetate fiber made from sugar as raw material. The relation of the products to similar derivatives from glycerol, etc., was discussed.

Colloid

Alkaline Salt Detergency

Foster Dee Snell

The primary field of detergency of alkaline salt solutions is as builders with soap. A very dilute soap solution is mainly colloidal. In more concentrated solutions, such as 0.1 percent, which are more effective cleaners, a reasonable amount of the soap is present in the form of colloidal micelles. According to the law of mass action, the effect of a soap builder would be to cause the formation of more colloidal micelles, which probably explains the increased detergency when such builders are added. Another function of the builder is to neutralize acidic ingredients commonly present in dirt. The pH of a neutral commercial soap is 10.2 in 0.1-percent solution, and anything more acidic than that is acid to the soap solution. Some soap builders, notably silicates, have negative radicals which under suitable conditions are also colloidal. Dirt difficult to remove is considered to consist of microscopic and submicroscopic particules coated with oil. These are too small for a detergent solution to displace the oil film, and therefore behave like oil droplets. Important factors are wetting power, deflocculating power, and emulsifying power. Methods previously used for evaluation of detergency were reviewed. The compounds studied have decreasing total alkalinities, as shown by pH or COH values on 0.033-percent solutions, in the following order:—Sodium hydroxide, sodium orthosilicate, sodium metasilicate, trisodium phosphate, "BW" silicate (anhydrous), sodium carbonate, "S" silicate, modified soda, borax. They have decreasing available alkalinities above pH 10.0, as shown by electrometric titrations of 0.66-percent solutions, in the following order:—Sodium hydroxide, sodium orthosilicate, sodium metasilicate, "BW" silicate (anhydrous), sodium carbonate, alkaline trisodium phosphate, "S" silicate, modified soda, borax. For rational comparison of the relative value of soap builders, it is essential that the pH be translated into COH. The conclusion reached is that, due to the necessity of neutralizing acidic dirt, a buffered builder is essential. This rules out sodium hydroxide. The most effective builders so far as alkalinity is concerned were found to be sodium orthosilicate and sodium metasilicate in that order of preference. Further publications will cover the corresponding investigation of interfacial tension, emulsifying power, and effectiveness in cleaning of standard soiled fabrics.

Ferric Oxide Colloid

J. B. Nichols, E. O. Kraemer, E. B. Bailey

The effect of dialysis on the particle-size distribution was studied for a freshly prepared and for an aged ferric oxide sol prepared by the hydrolysis of boiling ferric chloride solution. Slight change occurred, at least up to a purity of 43, where purity is defined as the ratio of equivalents of iron to equivalents of chlorine present. Aging seems to shift the distribution curve to slightly larger radii for ferric oxide prepared from rather dilute ferric chloride. For some concentrated sols, however, there seems to be a flattening of the curve and a gradual production of large, secondary, probably flocculated, material as well as a considerable re-solution of the colloidal ferric oxide by the hydrochloric acid present.

Nitrocellulose Adsorption Action

E. O. Kraemer and G. R. Sears

The adsorption of acetone and of cellosolve by nitrocelluloses from heptane or benzene solutions corresponds to the usual form of adsorption, that is, the isotherms are concave to the equilibrium-concentration axis. In contrast to this behavior the adsorption of a considerable number of substances, such as dibutyl tartrate, dibutyl phthalate, camphor, methyl-cellosolve sebacate, corresponds to isotherms that are strongly convex to the equilibrium-concentration. In some of these cases the adsorption is scarcely detectable until relatively high concentrations are reached, whereupon the adsorption increases very rapidly with concentration. At the present time this anomalous type of adsorption seems to be dependent upon the miscellar structure of nitrocelluloses.

Dye

Resorcinol Analysis

DeW. O. Jones, M. A. Prohl, and J. R. Taylor

A study was made of the two methods for the determination of the crystallizing point of technical resorcinol. The effect of the addition of phenol, up to 6.44 percent, on the crystallizing point of pure resorcinol, also the effect of the addition of water, up to 0.76 percent, were determined. A procedure was devised for the determination of phenol in technical resorcinol when present.

Azo Dyes from Diazo Compounds

H. E. Woodward

The differences in the methods of preparation and in the properties of the three types of benzene and naphthalene diazo compounds ordinarily used in the preparation of azo dyes were discussed. The three types are: (1) Diazonium chlorides (or sulphates) made from amino compounds which do not contain in addition a hydroxyl or sulphonic or carboxyl group; (2) diazo oxides, of ring form, made from many aminophenols or aminonaphthols; (3) diazo sulphoxides (or carboxides) made from aminosulphonic acids (or carboxylic acids).

Thioindigoid Dyes Synthesis

J. E. Cole, A. L. Fox, and H. A. Lubs

Of the various thioindigoids which have attained extensive use in the textile industry, two of the more important are 4:4′-dimethyl-6:6′-dichlorothioindigo and its isomer, 7:7′-dimethyl-5:5′-dichlorothioindigo. The generally used methods for their manufacture were described and the technical disadvantages discussed. A new series of reactions were described whereby either one or both of these dyes may be synthesized from the same starting material. The basis of the new synthesis lies in the production of dihalogenated o-toluidin-o-toluthiazole by the action of chlorine on diorthotolylthiourea. The thiazole is then hydrolyzed to 1-mercapto-2-amino-3-methyl-5-chlorbenzene and 1-methyl-2-amino-5-chlorbenzene. These intermediates are then subjected to the usual reactions for the production of thioindigoid dyestuffs. A new method was also described for the transformation of 1-methyl-2-amino-5-chlorbenzene over to 1-mercapto-2-amino-3-methyl-5-chlorbenzene.

Lead Dioxide as an Oxidant

W. F. Whitmore and A. E. Carlson

One of the most important problems confronting the dye chemist in the manufacture of triphenylmethane dyes is the oxidation of the leuco base to the dye. Lead dioxide is usually used in the form of a paste with water or a brown powder as the oxidizing agent. Considerable trouble has been encountered in this oxidation, since the available ovygen content of the lead dioxide is not a measure of its oxidizing power. By means of the microscope, it was possible to correlate the oxidizing power of lead dioxide with particle size. Samples of lead dioxide consisting of particles, 95 percent or more which are 7.5 microns or smaller, gave 90 percent or better oxidation. Where the larger particles predominate the oxidation was less.

Aromatic Aminosulphonic Acids by Baking

W. F. Whitmore and C. A. Wood

Seven aminosulphonic acids were prepared by the baking process, and a study was made of the yields, properties, purity, and structure. The microscope was used to detect traces of impurities and isomers by comparing the products with standards of known purity. The results obtained in the case of six of those acids were fairly good. A product was obtained in each case unmixed with isomeric acids. In the case of betanaphthylamine, the yield was low and there was some indication of the isomeric acid in the mother liquor.

Dyes and Lakes Fading

W. D. Bancroft and J. W. Ackerman

In the literature, dye A is faster to light on alumina than on tin, while the reverse is true for dye B; dye C is faster on wool than on cotton, and the reverse is true for dye D. For the same concentration a dye fades less rapidly the more strongly it is adsorbed. Consequently the apparent contradictions disappear when it is shown that A is adsorbed more strongly and B less strongly by alumina than by tin; C more strongly and D less strongly by wool than by cotton.

Color Analyzer for Fabrics

E. M. Shelton and R. T. Emerson

Experience was reported in the application of the recording color analyzer to textile fabrics. A rotary sample holder was developed, making possible comparisons between fabrics of widely differing constructions, such as satins and crepes. The accuracy of measurement exceeded the accuracy of reproducing a dyeing by present laboratory or plant-dyeing technic. In addition to the use of the analyzer for setting up permanent records of standard colors, data had been collected toward setting up numerical tolerances in commercial color matching and in color change during light exposure and wash tests. Calculation of dye formulas from the curves had been demonstrated successfully, but seemed of doubtful practical value.

Dye Absorption Under Tension

B. L. Hathorne

This paper dealt with the effect of tension before and during the dyeing process on the absorption of rayon. In addition, there was discussed the structure of the rayon as indicated by penetration of dyestuffs into rayon filaments when the latter are held under varying degrees of tension.

Dye Substantivities

W. P. Cohoe and E. R. Cohoe

The paper described a general method for obtaining the adsorption curve of any dyestuff on any fiber. This result had been obtained by using the skin friction machine, devised by one of the authors, to obtain a set of dyeings made at known concentrations. A long tapering dyeing is made under constant conditions, except that the dye is gradually exhausted. A comparison is made of the two sets of dyeings on the G. E. recording spectrophotometer. An integration leads to a final curve which for its characteristic portion is a straight line on long x log paper. Varying conditions of temperature, mercerization, speed, tightness of twist, and the like throw the curve either up or down but do not change its angle.

An interesting discussion of the use of sulphonated abietenes as textile wetting agents was given in a paper by Ivan Gubelmann, H. J. Weiland, and C. O. Henke.

Fertilizer

Dicalcium Phosphate Tests

K. D. Jacobs, L. F. Rader, Jr.; H. L. Marshall and K. C. Beeson

The water-insoluble dicalcium and tricalcium phosphates are becoming of increasing importance in the fertilizer industry because of their occurrence in ammoniated superphosphates. Investigations with the pure salts showed that the solubilities of these compounds in ammonium citrate solution are affected to a considerable extent by (1) the weight of sample taken for analysis, (2) the presence of other salts, (3) the pH of the citrate solution, and (4) the temperature at which the salt is heated before the citrate digestion. The solubilities are affected to a less extent by (1) the fineness of the particles, (2) the gravity of the citrate solution, and (3) the time of the citrate digestion.

Fertilizer Ratios

Walter Thomas

Hitherto plant physiologists have sought to determine the optimum ratios between the dominant nutritive elements nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium by determining the growth of plants in culture solutions of the same osmotic pressure, but containing the elements (ions) in different proportions. This was accomplished by varying the molecular proportions of the salts used. The time absorption graphs, however, of plants from four experimental field plots in the United States, England, France and Austria, which were described in detail, indicate that this method of procedure affords a valuable means of determining physiological balance within the plant and, therefore, the optimum ratio of the constituents of a fertilizer. This optimum ratio may be defined as that ratio which, on the addition of any one of the principal nutrient elements to the soil, results in no addition of any one of the principal nutrient elements to the soil, results in no further increased utilization of any of the other elements by the plant. The experimental method by which this may be accomplished was described in detail.

Potash Effect on Phosphate

S. F. Thornton

Results have emphasized the important influence of varying conditions, such as pH, soil type, combination with other materials, etc. Results with neutral sand are somewhat similiar to those given by

the official method, giving low values for tricalcium phosphate, limed superphosphate, highly ammoniated superphosphate, and basic slag. With an acid soil the availabilities of such materials are approximately as high as for the more soluble monocalcium phosphate. Very insoluble phosphates, such as rock phosphate, fluorapatite, bone ash, iron and aluminum phosphate, and fluorspar basic slag, give low availability values regardless of experimental conditions used. Mixture with muriate of potash gives higher availability values for all phosphates.

Potash from Silicates

S. L. Madorsky

As a source of agricultural potash the large deposits of potassium-aluminum silicates, such as greensand of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Texas, leucite of Wyoming, shales of Georgia, and feldspar distributed through the industrial East and agricultural South, are valuable insofar as their potash can be extracted economically. The extraction methods attempted in the past were either along the line of reaction by means of acids or salts in an aqueous solution, or of high temperatures in a blast furnace or rotary kiln. In a series of 135 runs described in this and an earlier paper, it was shown that the potash can be successfully extracted from the potassium-aluminum silicates by means of a combination of $CaCO_3$ and $CaCl_2$ at temperatures from 1200 to 1500° C. It was found that a mixture consisting of silicate and calcium carbonate in the ratio of 1 to 1 by weight, and of $CaCl_2$ in the amount of one potash equivalent of the mineral, gave a volatilization of 87 to 99 percent. It was pointed out that, by employing these potassium-aluminum silicates together with $CaCO_3$ in simple ratios 1:2 to 1:3 by weight and adding to these one K_2O equivalent of $CaCl_2$, a cement mixture will be obtained which, when treated in an ordinary rotary kiln, will result in a Portland cement. The potash will come off as KCl vapor and could be collected by means of a precipitator. The yield of K_2O will vary from 11.51 pounds per barrel of cement produced, in the case of greensand, to 22.23 pounds per barrel in the case of Wyoming leucite.

Agronomic Aspects of Fertilizer Manufacture

H. R. Smalley

The author felt that more attention in the future will be given to the sulphur, magnesium, manganese and calcium content of fertilizers. He pointed out that present fertilizers are supplying 1,735,000 tons of sulphur trioxide, compared with only 823,000 tons of phosphorus pentoxide. Present fertilizers also supply 1,090,000 tons of calcium oxide as calcium sulphate and calcium phosphates. All liming materials supply 1,739,000 tons of calcium oxide equivalent. Some very significant results have been secured from the use of magnesium on potatoes, tobacco, and cotton, which indicate that magnesium should receive careful consideration. In some cases the results from use of manganese on over-limed or calcareous soils have been striking. It would seem that for many soils sulphur and calcium should not be omitted from fertilizers, and in many cases it may be desirable to add magnesium and manganese.

Phosphate Blast Furnace Efficiency

P. H. Royster and J. W. Turrentine

Smelting tests with a small experimental blast furnace were reported by the writers before the society at the meeting in Minneapolis in 1929. These experiments had been continued, and from the results obtained it was concluded that the production of phosphoric acid for fertilizer purposes by the blast furnace method is economically practicable. In any furnace process, more than two-thirds of the cost of the finished product will be the cost of coke used for fuel. The amount of coke used will be inversely proportional to the thermal efficiency of the furnace operation. Low-cost phosphoric acid means high thermal efficiency in furnace operation. The factors contributing to high efficiency are, in order of their importance, (a) high blast temperature, (b) large size furnace unit, and (c) dry blast. Of these three, perhaps the first (preheating the air to a high temperature before its introduction into the furnace is by far the more important, and the attainment of a maximum preheat is a problem in equipment design which is under continued investigation. It had been shown experimentally that the grade of phosphate rock is unimportant in the realization of high thermal efficiency and does not influence the coke consumption.

Gas and Fuel

Oxidation of Low-Temperature Tar

E. B. Kester and W. D. Pohle

The effect of recirculating oxygen through low-temperature tar at room temperature and at temperatures of 80° and 100° was discussed. Complete analytical data on the changes undergone by the tar with respect to its ultimate analysis, calorific value, molecular weight, viscosity, composition of distillate, and contents of acids, bases, neutral oil, olefins, aromatics and paraffins, were shown by means of tables. The effects of heat alone were taken into consideration from the results of a series of control experiments.

Coaltar Analytical Distillation

E. B. Kester, W. D. Pohle, and L. P. Rockenbach

A reliable method for the distillation of coaltar was described, by which decomposition is minimized and accurate fractionation is obtained at the same time. Two distillations are required: one in which the majority of the pitch is removed by the use of a short-necked flask, and a second in which the distillate from the first is fractionated from a Hempel flask. Comparative data with inferior methods of distillation were shown. The unstable constituents of tar are found in the pitch and in the tar acid group. It was brought out that little change is undergone by the redistillation of tar distillates, once the pitch has been removed.

Coal Hydrogenation

H. K. Benson, W. L. Beuschlein, B. Christensen, and C. C. Wright

During the past decade, much work has been done on high-pressure hydrogenation of European coals. Up to the present, however, little if any work has been done with American coals. It was the purpose of the investigation described to study the effect of hydrogenation on a representative Eastern and a Western bituminous coal. The factors, other than temperature and pressure, that were held constant throughout all runs, were mesh of particles, dispersion medium, time, no added catalyst and no stirring. Three series of runs were made at pressure of 2,200, 3,200, and 4,200 pounds per square inch, respectively, with temperature variations from 200° to 450° C in steps of 50°. A fourth series was then made at 350°C. with pressures varying from 1,700 to 4,700 pounds per square inch in steps of 500 pounds. The products of hydrogenation were analyzed according to the methods of leading European investigators, involving a separation into six fractions: (1) Residue insoluble in phenol; (2) portion soluble in phenol and insoluble in chloroform; (3) portion soluble in phenol and soluble in chloroform; (4) light oil distilling below 150° C.; (5) water; (6) gases. The carbon-hydrogen ratio of portions 1, 2 and 3 was determined and an analysis made of the gases. The conclusion was reached that American bituminous coals both Eastern and Western, compare very favorable with European coals with respects to hydrogenation.

Industrial and Engineering

Dehydration Apparatus

G. F. Smith and O. W. Rees

Vacuum drying equipment at present available for the commercial dehydration of chemical products having inappreciable vapor pressure is not adequate. Requirements to be met are the following: (1) A heating unit, other than steam, preferably electrical, by means of which temperatures from 150° to 300° C. can be attained; (2) provision for evacuation under continuous operation to pressures of not greater than a few millimeters of mercury; (3) provision for very efficient uniform heat distribution; (4) increased tray surface area per cubic foot oven contents; (5) designed to provide abnormally large exit port between vacuum chamber and condenser; (6) provision for exceptionally efficient vapor condensation, by use of special design condenser, provided with cooling liquid refrigerated, using one of the common types of brine circulation for refrigerant; (7) design of rotary vacuum pump suitable for such equipment. This paper described in detail an installation of such equipment and its performance in the manufacture of anhydrous magnesium perchlorate. The vapor pressure of this product is known to be at ordinary temperatures no greater than that of phosphoric anhydride.

Glycerin Distillation

A. C. Langmuir

An experimental still for distilling 500 grams of crude or refined glycerin with steam in vacuo was described. With this still a study was made of the losses incurred when glycerin containing various common impurities is distilled; 2 percent of carbonate of soda caused a loss of 2.2 percent of glycerin; 2 percent aluminum sulphate gave a loss of 10.6 percent; 5 percent of soap, a 14.8 percent loss. The losses are materially reduced in the presence of sodium chloride and sulphate. Good soap lye crudes can be distilled with a loss of 0.5 to 1 percent; bad crudes will show 3.5 to 5 percent, and exceptional ones up to 13 percent. Sodium chloride and sulphate cause no loss. Refined glycerin may be distilled without loss. The Wood process of multiple effect distillation was briefly described. Arsenic may be removed from distilled glycerin at 20 to 25 percent strength by the action of powdered cast iron and air. Potassium permanganate in amounts as low as 0.05 percent will remove arsenic at concentrations of 65 to 70 percent. Detailed analyses of eleven American U.S.P. glycerins were given. Glycerin of high purity may be made by crystallization from U.S.P. glycerin. A specific gravity table based on twice crystallized chemically pure glycerin was given.

Leather and Gelatin

Oil Effect on Chrome Leather

H. B. Merrill

Strips of blacked, non-fatliquored chrome calf leather were oiled by hand with a mineral oil, a neutral glyceride (neatsfoot oil), and a sulphonated oil. The strips were dried, split into layers, and the fat content of each layer determined. The vertical distribution was practically alike for all three oils, from which it was concluded that the chemical nature of the oil plays no role in determining the distribution.

Tannin in Wattle Bark

R. O. Page and H. C. Holland

Various methods of pretreating the hide powder used in the analysis of wattle bark extract by the original Wilson-Kern method result in very different amounts of fixed tannin in the tanned powder, while the sum of "tannin" and "combined water-soluble matter" remains approximately constant. This was regarded as further proof of the conclusion that "combined water solubles" are tannin that is not determined by the Wilson-Kern method. It was further shown that, in the practical operation of a sole-leather tanyard, in which wattle bark is the principal tanning material used, if the "combined water solubles" in the finished leather are regarded as tannin, then it is possible to balance very closely the tannin used (as determined by the official method of the American Leather Chemists Association) with that found in the finished leather. A slight modification of the A.L.C.A. method was proposed, which it was believed will eliminate some of the larger errors of that method pointed out by Wilson.

Salt in Chrome Tan Liquors

E. R. Theis and A. W. Goetz

The effect of the addition of various amounts of sodium chloride to chrome liquors had been studied: (1) Effect on the chrome liquors, (2) on subsequent tanning, (3) on chromic oxide taken up by the leather, and (4) on the subsequent fatliquoring of the finished skin. A possible explanation was given regarding the effect of salt on the chemical and physical reactions involved during chrome tanning.

Paint and Varnish

Automobile Coatings

H. C. Mougey and R. J. Wirshing

There are only two requirements for automobile finishes:—(1) Good appearance that is retained in service; (2) low cost in material, time, and labor. The material used and typical finishing systems for bodies, fenders, wheels, and chassis were described. Disadvantages of the present materials and systems were discussed. The following improvements, given in the order of their importance, are desired:—(1) Rust-resistant fender enamel; (2) lacquer with better chalk-resisting properties; (3) increased resistance to chipping from stones thrown up by the tires; (4) a surfacer or surfacing system that will give a surface ready for lacquer or the color coats at lower cost, counting both material and labor; (5) a lacquer or color material or painting system that will give the desired final appearance at lower cost, counting both material and labor; (6) a material or system for producing colored fenders at a cost comparable to that of the present black enamel fenders; (7) a material or system for finishing chassis at a cost comparable to that obtained at present but with much greater resistance to rust and chipping from stones; (8) a material or system for making the wood more resistant to the attacks of fungi in the hot, humid climates. Possibilities in regard to these improvements were discussed.

Aircraft Coating

J. L. McCloud

From the consumer's viewpoint, aircraft coatings have in the past been considered as of two types:—First, dopes used on fabric-covered wings and fuselage, and then finishes for protection and ornamentation of metal parts and surfaces. This older line of requirement is no doubt passing. The important factor now is a finish to protect and ornament metal surfaces. To a degree this puts the problem of most suitable finishes back to consideration of durable finishes worked out as in automotive work. Airplanes, however, having been designed for maximum strength-weight ratio, are high in surface-weight ratio, so durability can no longer be judged by appearance alone. Of far greater importance is the ability of the finishing system as a whole to protect the metal from such corrosion as will affect its strength. The greatest portion of present-day airplane structures is of light metal alloys, and these are prone to corrosion of the intercrystalline type. Such corrosion lowers the elongation obtained in tensile test specimens and makes what is called a more brittle condition. The best way to evaluate protective coatings is to apply them to test bars of thin light metals and steels. These coated test pieces are exposed to corroding conditions, and the changes in physical properties measured and plotted. Such testing methods are new to paint manufacturers but are necessary to properly evaluate airplane finishes. Such comparisons carried out in long-time salt spray corrosion tests and exposures to Florida roof conditions were given.

Paints for Ships

Capt. Henry Williams, U. S. N.

This paper discussed the general question of painting ships, the necessity for doing so, that the causes that lead to deterioration of ships' structure. A description of the painting instructions for United States naval vessels and specification for the materials used was given, and the difficulties attendant on meeting the exacting requirements of naval personnel were discussed. Several of the classes of paints that give the most difficulties and present problems to be solved by the paint technicians were discussed in detail. These include ship's bottom paint, boot-topping paints, priming paints for steel structure and linseed oil. Schedules were given showing paint materials used in the painting of typical new vessels, U. S. S. "Augusta," 10,000-ton naval cruiser, and S. S. "President Hoover," 31,000-ton merchant passenger vessel.

Railway Painting

H. E. Smith

The greater part of railway painting may be classified under the headings:—Buildings, bridges, freight cars, passenger cars, and locomotives. Many of the smaller buildings are of wooden construction. The exterior is finished with house paints of good quality mixed with linseed oil. The interiors are painted, or occasionally varnished in natural colors. The larger and more recent buildings are of brick, reinforced concrete, or concrete-encased steel, and require little painting outside. The interiors of offices and passenger stations are of plaster with coatings of wall color except where marble is used. The priming on steel bridges is largely red lead, either alone or "extended" with some inert material. A variety of finishing coats is used in which iron oxide and lampblack predominate. Wooden freight cars are painted with the cheaper pigments, such as mineral iron oxide and lampblack. The pigment is ground in pure linseed oil. The paste is often thinned with a mixture of linseed oil and substitute. Nearly all open-top cars and many box cars are of steel construction. For these the priming coat is sometimes of red lead, the finishing coats being as above. Passenger cars are nearly all of steel. The surface is usually sandblasted, after which a priming and two or three surfacing coats are applied. From this point the finish may be enamel, or flat color followed by varnish. Cellulose lacquer is used on a few roads. In this case all the coats are mixed in lacquer. For the more prominent parts of locomotive primer, surfacer, and enamel constitute the most common treatment. Lacquer is used to a considerable extent. Formulas for some of the finishes were given.

Industrial Finishes Evaluation

A. E. Schuh

The thousands of different parts employed in the telephone industry require a great variety of finishes designed for protective, decorative, or insulating purposes. The inadequacy of previously employed methods of evaluation made necessary the development of a comprehensive program for determining or predicting the performance of the various types of organic finishing materials. Instead of relying mainly on service performance and accelerated exposure tests, the program of testing methods being developed consists of subjecting coatings of uniform thicknesses to controlled environments and periodically measuring changes in physical properties, which take place. These changes are measured by instruments in the main recently devised for determining abrasion resistance, impact resistance, flexibility, and adhesion. While the method is being used primarily as a means of selecting materials for finishes, it should prove to be of value to the manufacturer and research chemist in the paint industry.

Shellac Analysis

O. M. Olsen

In the analysis of shellac, the cold, alcohol-insoluble content is often desired. A method for the accurate determination of this material was given, where wax and ash contents may also be obtained. When all three determinations are desired, this method affords a great saving of time. It gives results which are the same as those obtained by the present standard methods. Values for insoluble also correspond to the amount of insoluble removed when properly centrifuging shellac varnishes.

Aroclors in Lacquers

R. M. Jenkins and R. N. Foster

This paper dealt with certain fundamental physical properties of the aroclors, that are of importance to the lacquer chemist. A description of these materials was given, together with a discussion relating to their stability to light, to hydrolytic action, and to heat. Data showing their relative "permanency" or vaporization rates when compared with the plasticizers and softeners in general use were also given. The main part of the paper treats of the compatibility relationships of the aroclors with the commonly known lacquer constituents. Curves showing how the limiting compatibility ratios of aroclor may be increased by the use of different plasticizers and softeners were given, as were also trilinear diagrams representative of different three-component lacquer systems made up of one-half second nitrocellulose, an aroclor, and a given resin.

Tung Oil Oxidation

C. S. Fuller

It was first shown that, in the case of polymerized films of tung oil, the coloration produced on baking requires the presence of oxygen in the baking atmosphere or of oxidized substances in the film and that no color is produced when the oxygen-free films are heated in pure nitrogen. On the basis of this observation and the assumption that the light absorption at any given wave length is proportional to the amount of oxygen reacting, the oxidation of polymerized tung oil films had been studied in the temperature range 275 degrees to 350 degrees C. by means of their transmission change. The method employed is a modification of the one used by Kienle and Adams (Ind. Eng. Chem. 21, 1279-82 (1929) and differs from that employed by them in that the transmissions are measured at the same time the baking is done, by the use of a photoelectric cell and light beam from which all wave lengths except these comprising the band from about 6,000 to 7,000 Angstroms have been removed. In this way it was found that the reaction with oxygen was definitely heterogeneous for the film thicknesses here employed (.007 to .040 mm.). In addition, the reaction with gaseous oxygen appeared to be inhibited at the start in a way analogous to that encountered with the drying oils at lower temperatures. The results were discussed and the conclusion reached that the rate of darkening of the film is dependent both on the rate of the chemical reaction and on the rate of oxegen diffusion, the temperature determining which is the more important.

Varnish Exposure Tests

H. A. Gardner

This paper presented the results of a large number of tests on clear and pigmented varnishes under accelerated conditions. The tests comprised exposures on the Washington laboratory roof, at Gainesville, Fla., and Miami, Fla. The results of exposures at Miami included immersion in seawater at high tide and exposure to the air at low tide. There

(Continued on page 68)

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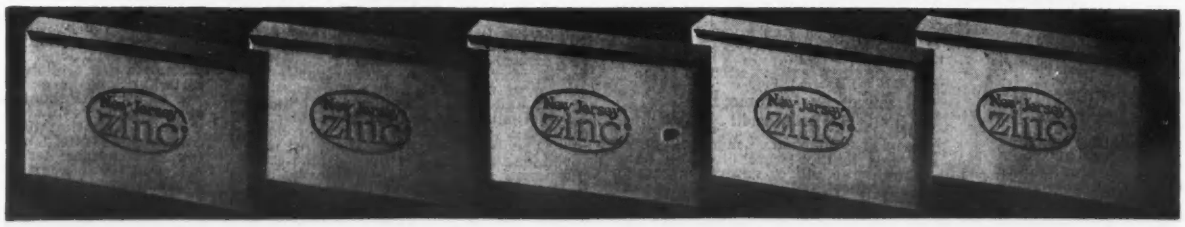

Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Sales Drive for Fall Business Gets Under Way--Some Improvement Expected but Early Indications Show Outlook Is Not Encouraging--Prices Mostly Steady

Although pre-holiday dullness surrounded the market for paint, varnish and lacquer materials last week, one activity was noted, viz., preparations for the commencement of the usual fall sales drive. With the termination of the vacation season at hand, sales efforts were being accelerated by makers of pigments, dry colors and other paint raw materials and interest is being centered upon the possibilities for fall business. From early reports, the prospective purchasing activity among paint and varnish mixers was not very encouraging, but an accurate idea of the extent of fall business will not be available until around the middle of the month. Raw material suppliers report that paint makers have adopted a universal policy of keeping their stocks at a very low point and will await the pleasures of distributors and dealers before attempting to step-up their production schedules.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduceed

None.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
137.1	137.1	137.1	145.3

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Prices for pigments, colors, gums, fillers and other raw products retained the same tendencies during the initial week of September as they possessed during the extremely slow month of August. The pigments were generally free from weakness while colors were shaded rather extensively although not on the surface of the market. Gums were in a dull position with no really established market prices and with invoice values subject to sellers' desires to either hold stocks or liquidate them into cash.

The three weeks construction contracts total for the period August 1-22 was $161,991,000 in the 37 states east of the Rockies, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. Residential building formed $42,709,700 of this sum. Non-residential building amounted to $64,-870,300 during the period, and public works and utilities totaled $54,411,000.

This $161,991,000 construction contract total compares with a $253,316,500 prorated total for the first nineteen working days of August 1930.

During the period August 1 through 22 construction contracts awarded in the metropolitan New York area amounted to $27,154,000. This area reported $14,589,800 in residential contracts; $7,334,200 in non-residential contracts; and $5,230,000 in public works and utilities.

This $27,154,000 total for the nineteen business days ending August 22 compares with a $56,056,600 prorated total for the similar period of August 1930.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

There were broader demands for lead supplies during the initial week of September. Toward the close, there was some letdown presumably because of the approaching holiday but the aggregate for the week was better than the average for August. Prices held steadily at the basis of 4.40c. per pound at New York, and 4.425c. per pound, East St. Louis. The London market precipitated sharply all through the week. Weakness in other metals abroad carried the lead prices downward.

Zinc prices were also unchanged last week. Sales were not very large, however, aggregating approximately even dimensions with the quiet weeks of August. The market was held at 3.80c. per pound, basis East St. Louis. Like in lead, the London market dropped off because of weakness in copper and other metals.

Lead Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from August 29 to September 4, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0440	$0.04225	.. .. ..
Monday	.0440	.04225	12 0 0
Tuesday	.0440	.04225	11 6 3
Wednesday	.0440	.04225	11 1 3
Thursday	.0440	.04225	11 1 3
Friday	.0440	.04225	10 18 9

Zinc Prices

Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from August 29 to September 4, inclusive, are detailed in the following table:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London. Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0415	$0.0380	.. .. ..
Monday	.0415	.0380	11 11 3
Tuesday	.0415	.0380	11 10 0
Wednesday	.0415	.0380	11 8 9
Thursday	.0415	.0380	11 2 6
Friday	.0415	.0380	11 0 0

Pigments

Manufacturers and importers of the several pigment materials were anticipating the expected Fall improvement in business by accelerating their sales efforts last week. As yet, there has been no visible improvement, but it was quite likely that an increase in activity, if it is to come, will not be really appreciable until about the middle of the month. Prices were being held steadily with occasional, competitive softness on some imported pigments showing as the only particular weak spots in the group.

White Lead. — Quiet continued to surround the market. The prices for both lead-in-oil and dry pigments were held steady in reflection to the even position of the basic raw material. The sales movement of dry pigments was not any more encouraging than during the past month.

Red Lead. — The position of this oxide was similar to that for other lead derivatives last week. The movement into consumption continued small and corroders were centering their hopes for betterment upon the expected turn-up in the Fall. The cask price for dry material remained at 7¾c. per pound.

Litharge.—Quotations for the commercial article remained unchanged at 6¾c. per pound in casks with only a small interest being manifested by the regular consuming trade.

Orange Mineral.—The initial week in September followed expectations in that the demand for this commodity was not at all improved over the slow and discouraging call that was witnessed throughout the preceding month. The price for American remained unchanged in sympathy with even pig lead prices. The cask quotations ranged from 9¾c. to 11c. per pound, depending upon the seller.

Lithopone.—The slowness that dominated the market throughout August continued through the initial week of September. Regular consumers' withdrawals against contracts were not at all heavy, and as previously reported, the sellers were hoping for improvement within a week or so. The prices for domestic and imported remained steady and unchanged.

Titanium Pigment.—The market for this pigment was also without improvement last week. Demands from consumers under contract were not up to usual frequency or volume and the general aspect was not a bright one. Makers, however, were looking for a resumption of steady business with the Autumnal weather.

Zinc Oxide.—Trading was slow last week. There was a sufficiently active movement out of sellers' stocks to keep the market in a state of flux, but the aggregate was not very encouraging. Prices for both the domestic and imported oxides were unchanged, although the latter were subject to some competitive competition.

Barytes.—There has been no change in the position of this article. White domestic was holding steadily and the Southern off-color variety was also

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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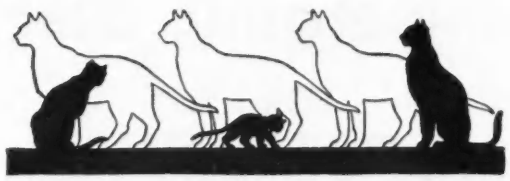

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said to have been steady. Importers continued to quote at an unchanged basis.

Antimony White.—There has been no reportable change in the position of this pigment. The price remained at 10¾c. to 11½c. per pound.

Flake White.—Producer continued to offer this article at 11½c. per pound in barrels with very little activity in purchasing.

Dry Colors

Like in other divisions of the market, many dry color salesmen have returned from their annual vacations and were preparing to commence their Fall drive for business. Early reports from some that have already started their Fall canvass, would indicate that the seasonal business will not be so large as might be expected. Some reports have been quite disappointing. Of course, a true indication of the business tone will not be availabe until the vacation period is completely retired after Labor Day. In the meanwhile price conditions in the dry color market were quite what they have been. There is a wide strata of competitive price shading, but no actual changes on the surface, because of the necessity for protecting contracts.

Carbon Black.—The quoted market remained at 3c. per pound for standard quality in car lot quantities, f.o.b. Texas. Also, it was still possible to buy what was called distress offerings at less than 3c. per pound. The demand continued sluggish and without a material indication of improvement.

Carmine Red.—Easement in cochineal prices did not effect a downward influence in the price for this color. Makers claimed that current prices were based upon lower raw material prices than the market for cochineal had actually been quoted. There was a small improvement in carmine demands last week.

Chrome Yellow.—The situation did not change over the past week. Withdrawals against contracts were not up to standard and makers were looking for improvement to occur around the middle of the month. Prices remained at 16½c. per pound.

Indian Red.—This market has also been without new or important developments. Prices for both the American and English grades remained steady under slow demands.

Iron Blues.—The prices of 35c. to 36c. per pound for this line of colors remained steady during the period in review. The demand side of the market, however, was not very active.

Lamp Black.—Fairly steady conditions featured this group of blacks. The market was not without occasional shading on competition, but the surface prices were undisturbed. The demand side of the market was slow.

Ocher.—Continuing with slow buying, the prices for both the imported and domestic articles remained without change last week.

Sienna.—There have been no new developments in the general situation surrounding this color. Prices were unchanged and the demand continued light.

Vermilion.—The American product was steady and so was the English quicksilver variety. Some makers of the latter were able to report an improvement in the demand last week, but this was not universally reported.

Colors in Oil

A small improvement in the outward movement from manufacturers' warehouses was reported last week. It was taken as an indicator of the approach of seasonal betterment in the consumption which the manufacturers have been hoping for during the past several weeks. Prices were not featured with any important change.

Varnish Gums

As the termination of the Summer period approached importers of varnish gums were seeking for indications of what their Fall business would be like. Until after Labor Day or around the middle of the month when a better idea of conditions may be ascertained, the sellers of gums were not exercising any special sales efforts to move stocks. The general condition of the gum market was the same last week as it has been for the past several months. Prices were entirely nominal, there were no so-called market levels, and the prices were entirely dependent upon individual trades.

Copals.—There has been nothing of newness or importance in this market. The list of prices continued through last week without a change and were entirely nominal under light business.

Dammar.—The quotations for standard Batavia and the group of Singapore gums remained at nominal positions, with the prices at which purchases could have been made determined by individual trades. Prices were subject to the position of the seller; if long, shaded quotations could have been had.

Elemi.—This market continued with characteristic quiet, and the prices were nominal at the basis of the most recent sales.

Kauri.—There has been a small betterment of activity in some directions, but the general trade was still operating slowly, and no material change in things was expected until at least after the Labor Day holiday. Prices were without change.

Sandarac.—There was very little spot interest last week. Holders continued to ask for 18c. to 19c. per pound.

Other Paint Materials

The group of miscellaneous paint materials were quite in fashion with the remainder of the paint materials' market last week. The movement of supplies during the initial week of September was no better than in the preceding weeks, and prices continued with the underlying softness that has been more or less characteristic to the market as a result of the heavy competition for available business.

Casein.—Firmness has appeared in the market here. Because of the decrease in milk and casein production that is usual at this time of the year, prices have stiffened, and while there has been no advance, the quotations made to buyers last week were all at the market. Broader demands would create higher prices, according to sellers.

China Clay.—The market remained steady under light demands from the regular consuming trade. Sellers were looking for an improvement within a few weeks.

Talc.—Domestic talcs and also the imported grades occupied a fairly steady position, although buying remained at a low point. The movement of the fibrous variety was also limited, but prices were held evenly.

Whiting.—There have been no new developments of importance in this market. Prices continued without

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PITTSBURGH *Proof* Products
Glass - Paint - Varnish - Lacquer - Brushes
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Factories . . . . . Milwaukee, Wis., Newark, N.J., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal.

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SOLE AMERICAN DISTRIBUTOR
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INCORPORATED
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Your costs must be reduced as never before, but quality must be maintained.
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Branch Offices and Warehouse Stocks:
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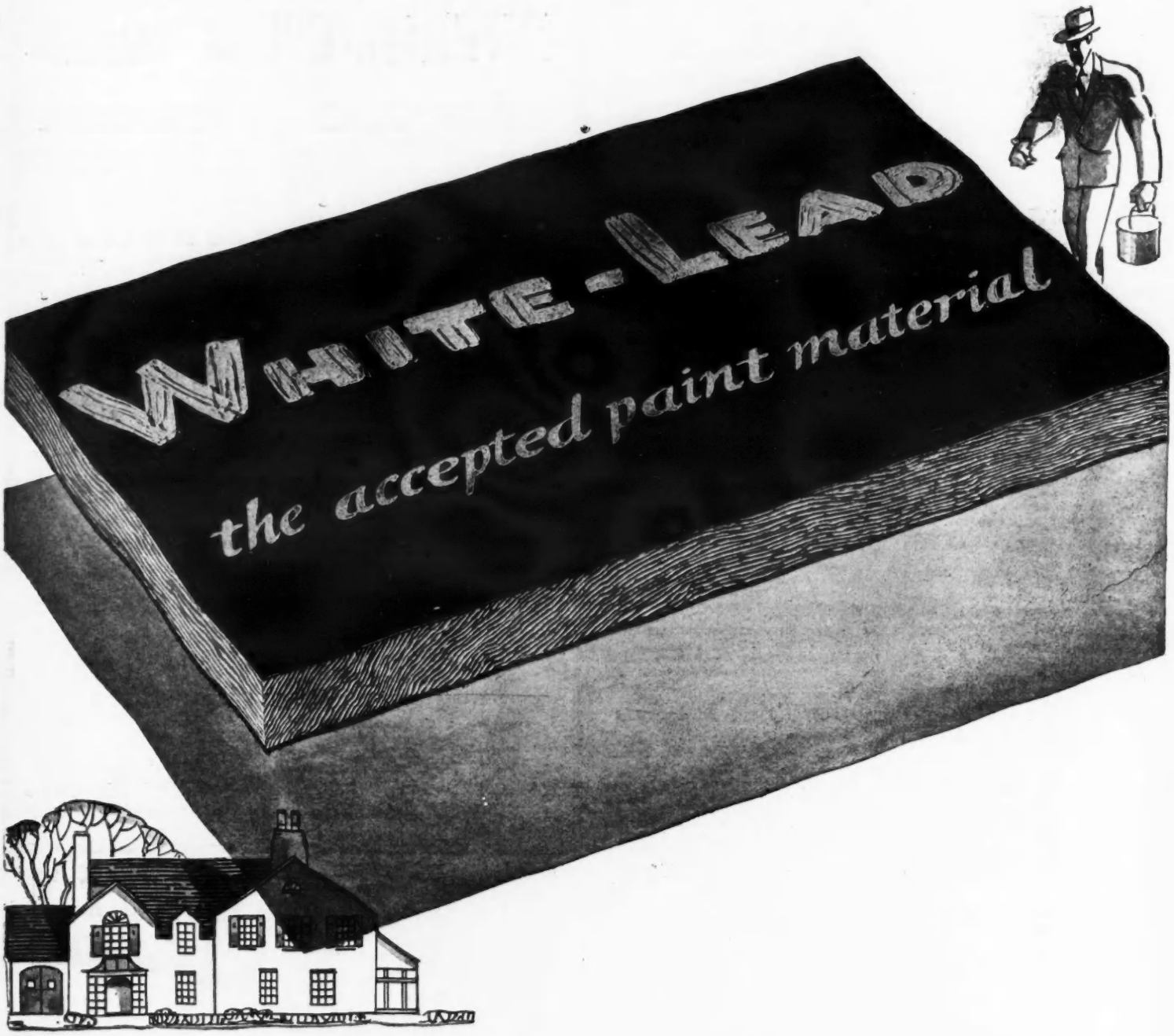
Cleveland Detroit Chicago Cincinnati Louisville
Dallas St. Louis Los Angeles San Francisco Toronto

SUPERBA
BLACK
Quality at moderate price is the outstanding characteristic of this old-time favorite. You need not fear that your popular priced paints and varnishes will lack density and permanence of color or smoothness of coverage . . . if you specify our Superba Carbon Black.
BINNEY & SMITH CO.
Established 1864
41 EAST 42nd ST • NEW YORK, N.Y.
A BLACK FOR EVERY PURPOSE



"HOW MUCH LEAD?" is a natural question on the lips of paint-buyers. Their own experience and the experience of generations of paint-users have proved that white-lead "makes" good paint. It's only logical, therefore, that the white-lead content of a paint should furnish these paint-buyers with a yardstick of paint quality. You can capitalize this belief in white-lead's value by giving your paint a high white-lead content.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 2240 24th Street; Boston, National-Boston Lead Co., 800 Albany Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., Widener Building.

change, and the demand side of the market was still slow.

Driers

The dullness that characterized the drier materials' market during August was carried into September last week, and, according to the indications received by makers of stearates, resinates and other drier precipitates, nothing of promise will appear until after the Labor Day holiday. No real barometer of trade will appear until around the middle of the month. In the meanwhile prices remained soft and subject to rather liberal shading.

Glues

Prices for both imported and domestic bone glues have been holding steadily, although trading has not been large. Some manufacturers reported a slight gain in orders last week, with some of the larger users drawing against contracts in preparation for fall and early winter business in finished commodities. Prices for hide glues were also being held to a steady point, while business continued rather dull.

Metal Leaf

Trading in the metal leaf market last week was purely of a pre-holiday character. Purchasers were not prepared to take on any additional supplies until at least after the Labor Day holiday, and, like many other commodities, any improvement that takes place would probably not show appreciably until around the middle of the month. Prices were still being shaded in many directions, although the gold leaf market has held steady in sympathy with the raw material.

Lacquer Materials

The market for the various lacquer solvents moved through another dull trading week, with the price position of the market as a whole unchanged. Consumers of the various materials were showing an attitude of adhering to the hand-to-mouth buying until such time as some definite signs appear indicative of betterment in the industrial activities during the current month. With the return of some 20,000 men to the payroll of a producer of low priced automobiles after the holiday, sentiment in the market appeared somewhat improved. Automobile output in August was placed at approximately 150,000 to 165,000 units as compared with production of about 224,000 units in July. A firm tone ruled the dealing in butyl alcohol, while the conservative attitude of buyers failed to have any influence on the firm undercurrent in butyl acetate. Buying of ethyl acetate continued at a slow pace.

Acetone. — Buying of spot material was at a rather slow pace throughout the week, while major consumers showed a tendency to hold contract commitments to actual requirements. Quotations were unchanged.

Butyl Acetate. — Conditions here were relatively unchanged from those existing in the preceding week, with the demand highly irregular, but a firm tone governed the trading. Prices were in conformity with those in force previously.

Butyl Alcohol.—The first of the new month served to bring out a slight improvement in the demand, with consumers replenishing supplies, but the buying was of such insignificant character that no change in the price structure was uncovered.

Ethyl Acetate.—Spot market continued to drag throughout the week under review, with contract shipments indicating that the more important consumers were holding takings to nearby wants. Automobile production in August was estimated at 150,000 to 165,000 units. This compared with approximately 224,000 units in July. Indications that betterment in the automobile production schedules of certain companies was partially confirmed with the recall of approximately 20,000 men to the employ of a producer of the low priced stock cars.

Ethyleneglycol Ether.—Routine buyers supplied the call in this direction again last week, with a steady undertone prominent in the dealings. Quotations were identical to those in effect previously.

Methyl Acetate.—Factors tending to disturb the quiet noted in this market in recent weeks failed to develop during the period under review, and sellers reported the market firm at the quotations named previously.

Window Glass

The turn of the month marked the commencement of a ninety-day period when window glass demand is usually at its height, but the manufacturers were unable to point to any appreciable difference in the volume of orders received. Jobbers stocks and also the unused supplies in the hands of door manufacturers were reported to have been exceptionally low, and it has been indicated that a fair-sized replacement demand to round out stocks which have been permitted to run down to amazingly low levels, would come close to depleting the supply at manufacturing centers. However, there has been no important increase in building operations which would use glass over the next three months and from that angle the position might not change. Makers of window glass were anxious for a definite idea of what the seasonally upward swing in consumption would aggregate and a more accurate picture of what the Autumn holds will be available after the Labor Day holiday.

German Paint Trade

During the second quarter of this year, the German paint and varnish industry showed a marked recession of activity, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul-general at Frankfort-on-Main. The I. G. Farbenindustrie, the leader in the field, released some of its workers and closed several branches, including the sales department of the organization in Frankfort, which controlled the sales of nitrocellulose lacquers. German exports from January to May, inclusive, of the group designated as "varnishes, lacquers and putties," were in 1929, 1930 and 1931 respectively 670, 623, and 333 metric tons.

N.P.O.&V.A. Convention Golf Plans Arranged

Arrangements for the golf tournaments to be held in association with the annual convention of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association at Atlantic City in October have been virtually completed and include the most comprehensive facilities ever provided at a convention of the organization. Having in mind the uncomfortable congestion of past years, the committee of which John V. Hastings is chairman, has engaged two courses. This will also eliminate early and late starting.

The championship Northfield course will be used by classes A and B, while the beautiful Seaview course will be used by classes C and D. Starting times will commence at 10 A. M. and the last team is expected to be off at 1 P. M. Starts will be made at 7 or 8-minute intervals rather than 5 minutes apart as at previous tournaments. The directors will play in the regular tuornament and not separately as has been the custom and all contestants will be paired. Seven prizes will be awarded in each class and additional prizes will be presented to low and high gross.

Mrs. Alwyn and Mrs. Hastings will have charge of the ladies' tournament to be played Wednesday, October 7. Gross and net prizes will be awarded for 9 and 18-hole competitions. There will also be a putting contest.

Alcohol Diversion Case Defendants File Motions

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3, 1931.

Eight more defendants in the case brought by the United States government, charging conspiracy to extract alcohol for beverage purposes from paint removers, lacquers and other substances, have filed motions to quash indictments returned against them by the special Federal grand jury in July. The individuals submitting pleas are the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company; William L. Due, of the Roessler & Hasslacher Company; Morris and David Kaplus, of the Midwest Chemical Company; the Agricultural Chemical Works, Herman W. Lefkowitz and Kearney Vice, of Newark, N. J. The motions were filed August 28 with the clerk of the United States District court here.

The latest step in the case brings the number of defendants named in the indictments who are seeking to have the case quashed up to about a dozen corporations and more than a score of individuals. As stated in connection with the presentation of the first batch of the cases, any action by the court favorable to the accused would almost automatically result in a dismissal of the cases against the others, since the indictments are similar.

All of the motions are based upon the presence of John F. Coldiron, an investigator of the Department of Justice, and Ed L. Kootz, a court stenographer, who was directed as a special assistant district attorney, to take down all of the testimony before the special grand jury, in the room where the investigation was being held. Their presence, according to attorneys for the defendants, was unlawful.

Glue Output Lower

The output of glue of animal origin during the first half of 1931 compared with the corresponding period of 1930, declined 11,000,000 pounds. Stocks on June 30, 1931, were 14,000,000 pounds higher than at the same date last year. The six months output follows:—1930—hide glue, 30,747,000 pounds; bone glue, 27,088,800 pounds; 1931—hide glue, 25,984,958 pounds; bone glue, 20,740,085 pounds.

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Representing Societe des Mines & Fonderies de Zinc de la Vieille Montagne
PRODUCERS OF THE V. M. FRENCH PROCESS ZINC OXIDES
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Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
INTERNATIONAL PULP COMPANY
41 PARK ROW NEW YORK CITY

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Used as a Suspending Agent.
Produced and sold only by
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FRANKS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS CO.
Building No. 9, Bush Terminal BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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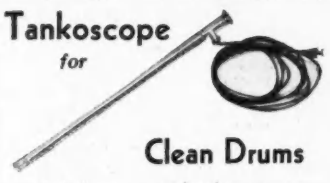
Only instrument that lets you see the WHOLE inside of drum before refilling. Free trial.
KOLLMORGEN OPTICAL CORP.
Wythe Ave. & Wallabout St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

KITTREDGE LABELS
CHICAGO STOCK LABELS FOR PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS

No. 12 CAN or TUBE FILLER
For filling Colors in Oil or Japan. Adjustable to any capacity up to 1 quart.
Write for quotations
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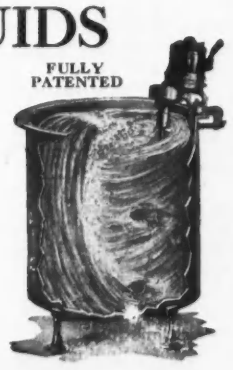
for MIXING LIQUIDS in Any Size Tank
FULLY PATENTED

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Where You Can Sell

Complete and Convenient Reference Guide for Sales Executives and Advertisers to Manufacturing Consumers of Chemicals, Drugs, Oils, and Related Products

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Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Recapitulative Instalment

(Parenthetical references are to the number of patents in the United States or other countries, as designated)

4-Chloro-2-nitro-4'-amino-diphenylamine

(4-Chlor-2-nitro-4 -aminodiphenyl-amin)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Intermediates Pharmaceuticals

Dye

Starting point in making various synthetic dyestuffs
Starting point (Brit. 323792) in making azo dyestuffs for rayons with the aid of—
Alkylaryl anilins
Allylaminophenol
Allylnaphthylamine
Alphanaphthylamine
Aminonaphthoic acids
Aminonaphthols
Amylaminophenol
Amylnaphthylamine
Betanaphthylamine
Butylaminophenol
Butylnaphthylamine
Cresols and derivatives
Dimethylmeta-aminophenol
Ethylaminophenol
Ethylnaphthylamine
Gammachlorobetaoxypropionylnaphthylamine
Meta-aminophenol
Meta-anisidin
Metacresidin
Metaphenetidin
Metaphenylenediamine
Metatoluidin
Metaxylidin
Methylaminophenol
Methylnaphthylamine
Naphthylamine ethers
Omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine
Orthoaminophenol
Orthoanisidin
Orthocresidin
Orthophenetidin
Orthophenylenediamine
Orthotoluidin
Orthoxylidin
Para-aminophenol
Para-anisidin
Paracresidin
Paranitrometaphenylenediamine
Paraphenylenediamine
Paratoluidin
Paraxylidin
Phenols and derivatives
Resorcinol

Methylheptin Carbonate

(Carbonate de Methyleheptine, Carbonate Methylique et Heptinique, Kohlensauremethylheptinester, Kohlensauresmethylheptin, Methylheptinkarbonat, Vert de Violette Artificiel)

Perfume

Ingredient of—
Cassia essence Violet essence
Mimosa essence
Perfume in—
Cosmetics

Soap

Perfume in—
Toilet soaps

Toluene

(Benzene de Methyle, Benzene Methylique, Methylbenzene, Methylbenzol, Methylebenzene, Phenylemethane, Phenylmethan, Toluol, Toluole)

Abrasives

Solvent (Brit. 295335) in making—
Compositions used for the production of grinding discs and other abrasive articles

Analysis

Reagent in testing for water

Ceramics

Solvent and diluent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and coating ceramic ware

Chemical

As a general solvent
Solvent in extracting—
Alkaloids
Solvent in making—
Aloemodin
Eurodin
Starting point in making—
Anthranilic acid
Aromatics
Artificial musk
Benzaldehyde
Benzoic acid
Benzyl chloride
Betamethylanthraquinone
Intermediates
Orthotoluenesulphonchloride
Paraphenetidin
Pharmaceuticals
Saccharin
Tolidins
Toluidins

Dye

Starting point in making—
Dyestuffs of various classes
Triarylmethane colors, such as tetramethyl-4:4'-diaminobenzophenone

Explosives

Starting point in making—
Trinitrotoluene (TNT)

Fats and Oils

Solvent for various fats and oils
Solvent in extracting—
Animal oils
Vegetable oils

Glass

Solvent and diluent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the production of non-scatterable glass and for decorating and coating glassware

Glues and Adhesives

Solvent (Brit. 295335) in making—
Cements and adhesive preparations containing fillers
Solvent in degreasing—
Bones for the manufacture of bone glues

Ink

Solvent in making—
Printing ink

Leather

Solvent in making—
Artificial leather
Impregnating compositions, containing phenol resins, used in the surfacing of leather (Brit. 295335)
Leather dressings
Solvent and diluent in—
Compositions, containings nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for coating and decorating leather and leather goods

Miscellaneous

Ingrédient of—
Dry-cleaning preparations
Finishing compositions for various materials
Splicing compositions
Spotting fluids
Spreading compositions
Wiping compositions
Solvent for various purposes
Solvent for degreasing
Hair
Solvent in making—
Cements
Impregnating solutions containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335)
Solvent and diluent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating various products

Oilcloth and Linoleum

Solvent in making—
Impregnating compositions, containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335)
Linoleum cements (Brit. 274300)

Paint and Varnish

Solvent in making—
Dopes
Enamels
Finishing compositions
Lacquers, containing phenol-formaldehyde synthetic resins (Brit. 295335)
Paint removers
Stains
Stretchers
Varnishes
Varnish removers
Various coating compositions containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose

Paper

Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335)
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the production of coated paper and for decorating and coating paper and pulp products

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Plastics

Solvent in making—
Compositions, for molding and pressing, containing synthetic resins (Brit. 295335)
Nitrocellulose plastics

Resins and Waxes

Solvent for resins, waxes, and rosin

Rubber

Solvent and diluent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and coating rubber articles

Sanitation

Solvent in treating—
Garbage

Stone

Solvent and diluent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating artificial and natural stone

Textile

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing artificial resins, used for impregnating fabrics (Brit. 295335)
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating fabrics

Woodworking

Solvent in—
Compositions, containing artificial resins, used for impregnating wood (Brit. 295335)
Solvent and diluent in—
Compositions, containing nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting woodwork

Triethanolamine Stearate

(Æthanolaminstearat, Ethanolamine Stearate, Stearate d'Ethanolamine, Stearate Ethanolaminique, Stearate de Triethanolamine, Stearate Triethanolaminique, Stearinsaureæthanolaminester, Stearinsauresæthanolamin, Stearinsaurestriæthanolamin, Stearinsauretriæthanolaminester)

Chemical

Ingredient of—
Emulsions

Construction

Ingredient of—
Emulsions, containing asphalt, used in the curing of concrete

Fats and Oils

Ingredient of—
Pine oil emulsions
Various fat and oil emulsions
Disinfecting compositions containing pine oil

Leather

Ingredient of—
Polishes and dressings containing carnauba wax

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Ingredient of—
Finishing compositions containing carnauba wax

Miscellaneous

Ingredient of—
Asphalt waterproofing compositions
Automobile polishes containing carnauba wax
Deodorizing compositions containing pine oil
Furniture polishes containing carnauba wax and mineral oils
Impregnating compositions, containing paraffin wax
Metal polishes containing orthodichlorobenzene and abrasives
Road-surfacing compositions containing asphalt

Paper

Ingredient of—
Compositions containing paraffin, used for impregnating paper board
Sizing compositions containing paraffin
Waterproofing compositions containing paraffin
Waxed paper coatings containing paraffin

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
Asphaltic paints and varnishes
Automobile polishes containing waxes
Auto-top dressing compositions containing paraffin
Roofing compositions containing asphalt
Waterproofing compositions containing asphalt

Perfume

Ingredient of—
After-shaving creams
Cold creams
Cosmetic creams
Dentrifices
Grease paints
Hair tonics
Shampoos
Shaving creams
Skin foods
Vanishing creams

Petroleum

Ingredient of—
Kerosene emulsions
Lubricating compositions
Paraffin emulsions
Petrolatum emulsions

Rubber

Ingredient of—
Latex emulsions
Rubber dispersions

Sanitation

Ingredient of—
Pine oil disinfectants

Textile

Dyeing

Ingredient of various dye baths

Finishing

Ingredient of—
Impregnating compositions (B302252)
Paraffin preparations used in finishing cheap window shades
Sizing preparations containing paraffin
Waterproofing preparations containing paraffin

Miscellaneous

Ingredient of—
Scouring preparations
Wetting baths

Printing

Ingredient of—
Printing pastes

Waxes and Resins

Ingredient of—
Carnauba wax emulsions

Naval Stores

Narrow Changes in Primary Turpentine Prices--Rosin Rules Firm--Southern Offerings Moderate--Shipments Smaller and Primary Stocks Increase--Quiet Locally

No broadening of business was noticeable in the local market for naval stores last week. A fair volume of inquiries was received in some circles for turpentine and rosin as well as minor products, but as a rule purchasing was still limited to unimportant quantities. Changes in quotations were within small limits.

Southern markets for turpentine continued to be characterized by a steady or firm tone. Daily changes in quotations at both Savannah and Jacksonville were slight. There was a fairly active call from domestic buyers, and according to some in the trade here sales would have been larger than they were but for the moderate offerings. A fair foreign inquiry was also reported.

Exports of gum turpentine during July, according to official statistics, were materially larger than in June and not very much smaller than in July last year. The outward movement for seven months ended with July, however, showed a decrease of about 1,770,000 gallons, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Rosin was fairly active in the South, and the tone of the Savannah and Jacksonville markets was steady or firm. Variations in quotations on all grades were small. A fair export inquiry was reported, and some were disposed to take a rather more favorable view of the prospects for foreign trade during the remainder of the year.

Exports of gum rosin during July, according to official figures, were considerably larger than in the same month last year. Exports during seven months ended with July were about 92,000 barrels smaller than in the corresponding period last year. Shipments from Southern markets last week were smaller, and stocks showed an increase, though the gain was not very heavy.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Domestic Exports of Naval Stores

	Month of July		7 mos., ending July	
	1930.	1931.	1930.	1931.
Total naval stores, gums and resins.....	2,299,401	2,177,843	13,937,381	8,753,431
Rosin—Gum rosin .....*Barrels..	108,417	154,477	613,148	520,582
Gum rosin .....Value..	$1,138,859	$1,201,677	$7,647,239	$4,514,133
Wood rosin .....*Barrels..	11,402	12,712	113,684	89,115
Wood rosin .....Value..	$139,313	$101,730	$1,447,657	$754,067
Gum spirits of turpentine.....Gallons..	2,014,074	2,090,310	7,575,917	5,802,531
Gum spirits of turpentine.....Value..	$860,524	$777,125	$3,641,205	$2,533,926
Wood turpentine .....Gallons..	90,680	51,465	492,293	484,673
Wood turpentine .....Value..	$43,814	$24,539	$255,146	$220,190
Tar and pitch of wood.....*Barrels..	904	717	7,913	6,613
Tar and pitch of wood.....Value..	$9,055	$6,191	$88,348	$61,779
Other gums and resins.....Pounds..	352,436	265,183	3,221,112	2,756,196
Other gums and resins.....Value..	$107,236	$66,581	$857,786	$669,336

*Barrel of 500 pounds.

Turpentine

There was little change in the character of business in turpentine in the local market last week, consumers being interested as a rule merely in small quantities to meet current needs. The inquiry for such lots was reported as fair. Price movements in the South were narrow, the tone of the Savannah and Jacksonville markets being steady or firm, and variations in quotations here were correspondingly narrow. Receipts were moderate and there was no material change in the statistical position for the week.

Savannah Turpentine

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4, 1931.

The market for turpentine was steady with offerings moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Saturday	31¾	249	436	783	43,090
Monday	31¾	152	633	270	43,453
Tuesday	31¼	420	1,124	136	44,441
Wednesday ..	31¼	184	335	18	44,758
Thursday ...	31¼	...	586	110	45,234
Friday	31½	187	448	9,418	36,264

Jacksonville Turpentine

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 3, 1931.

A firm undertone prevailed in the turpentine market. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Cents per gal.	Barrels Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Friday	32	250	520	312	49,278
Saturday	31¾	345	519	77	49,720
Monday	31½	380	567	1,871	48,416
Tuesday	31	520	940	...	49,356
Wednesday ..	31¼	203	397	417	49,336
Thursday ...	31½	283	398	130	49,604

Pensacola Turpentine

PENSACOLA, Aug. 29, 1931.

The turpentine market was quiet and steady. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Receipts.	Shipments.	Stocks.
Monday	53	121	22,142
Tuesday	262	...	22,404
Wednesday	325	161	22,568
Thursday	62	...	22,630
Friday	30	...	22,660
Saturday	231	164	22,727

Chicago Turpentine

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Turpentine has again remained steady and comparatively featureless, with prices unchanged. Buying has been confined to steady and small takings on the part of both wholesalers and retailers, who prefer to refrain from taking anything but immediately needed material. The market is dull. Ruling prices are:—Five-drum lots, 42c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 47c.; single drums, 47c.; single barrels, 52c.

English Turpentine Prices

Quotations on turpentine in London and Liverpool during last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels London. s.	d.	Liverpool. s.	d.
Saturday	47	0	50	6
Monday	47	0	50	6
Tuesday	47	0	50	6
Wednesday	47	0	50	6
Thursday	47	0	50	6
Friday	47	0	50	6

London Turpentine Stocks

Stocks of American turpentine in London were:—

	Sept. 4.	Previous week.	Last year.
Barrels	27,287	18,603	21,526

Rosin

The local market for rosin continued to be featured by a steady or firm tone. Price movements in the South were confined within narrow limits and changes in local quotations were unimportant. There was no broadening of trade here, few consumers being disposed to purchase in advance of actual requirements. There was a disposition in some quarters, however, to take a more favorable view of business prospects. Stocks in the hands of consumers are believed to be small and some expansion in trade is expected with the advance of the fall season.

Savannah Rosin

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4, 1931.

There was a fair trade in rosin and the market presented a steady to firm appearance. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$2.75	$2.75	$2.75	$2.75	$2.75	$2.75
D	2.75	2.75	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75
E	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.82½	2.85	2.85
F	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.82½	2.85	2.90
G	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.82½	2.85	2.90
H	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.82½	2.85	2.90
I	2.85	2.82½	2.82½	2.85	2.90	2.90
K	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.90	2.95	2.90
M	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
N	3.50	3.70	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
WG	4.90	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80
WW	5.15	5.25	5.15	5.20	5.20	5.20
X	5.25	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
	Barrels					
Sales	190	896	1,005	441	944	246
Receipts..	1,407	2,300	4,033	1,345	2,498	907
Shipments	2,090	1,314	1,815	1,182	1,057	13,891
Stocks....	222,208	223,194	225,677	225,840	227,281	214,297

Pensacola Rosin

PENSACOLA, Aug. 29, 1931.

The market for rosin was steady. Receipts were moderate. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Barrels Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Receipts..	202	824	1,057	55	109	705
Shipments	580	706	350	200	700	1,310
Stocks ..	34,731	34,849	35,556	35,411	34,820	34,215

Chicago Rosin

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Rosin is quiet and prices are little changed in comparison with those of a week preceding. The trade is waiting to see what will develop in the coming weeks and is mostly willing to stand on the side-lines without extensive participation. Reports are that some sellers will be unwilling to go below current levels, but buyers appear to be still apathetic. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—B grade, $6.75 per lot of 280 pounds; G grade, $6.80; M grade, $7; W. W. grade, $9.15.

Jacksonville Rosin

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 3, 1931.

Changes in rosin prices were small, the tone of the market being firm. Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
B	$2.65	$2.65	$2.65	$2.65	$2.75	$2.75
D	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.75	2.80
E	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.82½	2.85
F	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.82½	2.82½	2.85
G	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.82½	2.82½	2.85
H	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.82½	2.82½	2.85
I	2.90	2.85	2.85	2.82½	2.85	2.90
K	2.95	2.90	2.92½	2.92½	2.90	2.95
M	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.05
N	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
W. G....	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85
W. W....	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.20
X	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20	5.20
	Barrels					
Sales	452	737	568	...	214	834
Receipts..	2,179	1,534	1,533	3,701	1,393	1,671
Shipments	815	251	5,380	...	8	...
Stocks—	194,776	196,059	192,012	195,113	196,498	198,169

English Rosin Prices

Quotations on rosin in London and Liverpool last week were:—

	Per cwt. in barrels London. Common.	W.	Liverpool. W.	Common.
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Saturday	10	9	18	6	12	6
Monday	10	9	18	6	12	6
Tuesday	10	9	18	6	12	6
Wednesday	10	9	18	6	12	6
Thursday	10	9	18	6	12	6
Friday	10	9	18	6	12	6

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Business lacked snap although inquiries were received in a fair volume. Much of the purchasing, however, was limited to comparatively small quantities. The market remained steady.

Pitch. — Demand was rather slow much of the time, consumers being interested as a rule merely in small lots for prompt shipment. Quotations were steady.

Rosin Oil.—There was a little change in the attitude of buyers, purchasing generally being limited to small or moderate quantities to meet current or nearby requirements. The prevailing tone was steady.

Tar.—The market retained a steady tone. There was apparently no expansion in the business, although inquiries for moderate lots of both kiln burned and retort were received in a fair volume.

Trade News Briefs

L. W. Hutchins, director of public relations for the Swann Corporation, this city, left here September 4 for a motor trip with his family to the Adirondack mountains.

The Dow Chemical Company of Midland, Mich., has substantially reduced the prices for magnesium metal. The new prices are 30c. per pound cheaper in car lots and 32c. per pound in less than car lot deliveries.

Naval stores production in the Guadalajara district of Mexico is now coming principally from the region near Seyula, Jalisco, according to the Department of Commerce and producers report an annual output of 130,000 gallons of turpentine and 350,000 kilos of rosin, with no appreciable stocks held. The turpentine is shipped principally to the west coast of the United States while the rosin is consumed in Mexico, going mainly to Mexico City.

Barium Products Sales Were Lower in 1930

Crude barite mined and sold, or used, in the United States in 1930 totalled 234,932 tons, valued at $1,538,171, which was a decrease of 15 percent in quantity and 17 percent in value from the total of 277,269 tons, valued at $1,850,706, reported in 1929, according to the United States Bureau of Mines. The average value was $6.55 per ton, f.o.b. mine, as compared with $6.67 per ton in 1929. Missouri was the leading producer with Georgia second in a list of eight producing states.

Stocks of domestic crude barite at mines December 31, 1930, were 45,255 tons. Imports in 1930 for consumption totaled 52,111 tons, valued at $179,579, which was a decrease of 33,618 tons, or 39.2 percent from the 1929 total, while the valuation was $104,857, or 36.9 percent lower than 1929. There were no official records of exports of barite from the United States.

Combined sales of barium products and chemicals amounted to 250,712 tons, valued at $18,793,515, being a decrease of 16.1 percent in quantity and 18.8 percent in value from 1929. The following tabulation gives a comparison of barium products sold in 1929 and 1930:—

	1930 Tons.	Value Total.	Per Ton.
Ground barite ..	55,284	$1,140,305	$20.66
Lithopone	164,065	15,897,683	96.90
Carbonate	5,224	260,284	49.82
Chloride*	....	....	....
Undistributed† ..	26,139	1,495,243	....
Totals	250,712	$18,793,515	....

	1929 Tons.	Value Total.	Per Ton.
Ground barite ..	54,472	$914,516	$16.79
Lithopone	206,315	19,773,864	95.84
Carbonate	7,902	450,041	56.95
Chloride	6,545	412,902	63.09
Undistributed† .	23,991	1,603,362	....
Totals	299,225	$23,154,685	....

* Bureau of Mines not at liberty to publish.
† 1929:—Binoxide, hydroxide, sulphate, and sulphide; 1930:—Barium oxide crystals, binoxide, chloride, hydroxide, monoxide, sulphate, and sulphide.

New York Paint Golfers In Tie for Special Prize

The Inwood Country Club, Inwood, L. I., was the scene of the August meeting of the "Save the Surface" golfers of the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, held August 25. Twenty-seven members and guests contested for a handsome traveling bag donated as a special prize by A. G. Fuller, of the Bushwick Can Company. J. A. Mangin, of the United Color & Pigment Company, Newark, and G. Austin Wharry, of G. A. Wharry & Co., tied for this prize, both scoring net 76 in the class A competition.

Leo Schuster, of Dings & Schuster, Long Island City, was the winner of first prize in the B flight. Mr. Schuster scored a net 83. There was no second prize in class B, as only two contestants were entered. The class C prize was won by H. A. Passof, of the Paramet Chemical Corporation, and C. F. Guignon, of Guignon & Green, Inc., and W. S. Kennedy were tied for the runner-up position. Both scored an 88.

The date of the play-off for the class A prize has not yet been determined, but the winner will probably be decided at the September meeting, which is tentatively slated for September 29 at the Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J. Henry M. Toch, of the Standard Varnish Works, was host at the August meeting.

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Current prices on naval stores are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Flaxseed, Linseed Oil, Cake, and Meal

Moderate Changes in Northwestern Markets--Buenos Aires Lower--Cash Seed in Good Demand and Firm --Crop Movement Lessens--Government Report Due

Domestic markets for flaxseed were irregular last week, changes in quotations being moderate. The trend of Buenos Aires prices was downward. Trading in futures in the Northwest was quiet as operators were inclined to hold aloof until the September government report was out of the way. There was a good demand for cash seed and premiums were maintained.

The crop movement in the Northwest has been on a diminishing scale and a further shrinkage in marketing is expected by some in the near future. Predictions were heard of further reduction in the next government estimate of the crop which is to appear on September 10. An official estimate of the area devoted to flaxseed cultivation in Argentina this year put it at 8,204,000 acres against 7,512,000 acres last year. There was no change in the Argentina export duty for September.

Linseed oil was reduced by crushers. Cake and meal were steady.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Flaxseed Receipts at New York

Receipts of flaxseed at New York were as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Domestic.	Foreign.
August 29	....	56,040
August 31	....	248,114
September 3	....	252,000
Totals	....	556,154
Since Jan. 1:—		
This year	....	4,690,787
Last year	....	8,153,494

Flaxseed

DULUTH, Sept. 4, 1931.

Flaxseed this week has been steady despite hedging, predicated on good cash buying. Crushers are not interested in futures, but speculative buying on breaks looking toward a reduced crop estimate by the government on Sept. 10 was prevalent. Cash business remains good, and the spot premium was boosted to 4 cents over September last Monday. It looks as though crushers are stocking up with cash seed.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Sept.	Oct.
Saturday	$1.43	$1.40	$1.40¾
Monday	1.44½	1.40¼	1.40½
Tuesday	1.43¼	1.39¼	1.39¾
Wednesday	1.42⅜	1.38⅜	1.38½
Thursday	1.40¾	1.36¼	1.36⅝
Friday	1.39	1.34	1.34⅝

Daily receipts and shipents of domestic seed during the past week, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Saturday	11,709	59,265	....	127,400
Monday	49,029	55,734	....	213,000
Tuesday	91,294	55,734	118,100	213,610
Wednesday	42,869	99,480	....	....
Thursday	84,935	100,911	....	....
Friday	79,166	81,300	51,464	....
Totals	359,002	451,424	169,564	554,010
Prev. week.	117,152	430,574	....	110,476
In public warehouses	410,746	304,925	....	....

Minneapolis Flaxseed

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4, 1931.

There seems to be no let-up in the demand for cash flax despite the high prices compared with eastern quotations on Argentine seed delivered at the Atlantic seaboard and premiums are advancing steadily. Local crushers are aggressive competitors for the daily offerings and there is more of a shipping demand from outside mills. Duluth buyers are competing aggressively for the diversion point offerings every day.

Receipts are moderate now but so far for the season have been liberal. Nothing is moving out of Montana to this market as yet. Some may be going to Duluth. The latter market is getting most of the North Dakota movement at present, but has to compete for the offerings. South Dakota and Minnesota shipments are falling off noticeably and moderate receipts are expected over the Labor Day holidays. Shipping advices show a tendency to shrink generally but there is a fair movement from North Dakota territory as yet.

Interior elevators are moving the flax as fast as the farmers deliver it because of the steady advance in premiums and keen demand for offerings. There is no tendency shown to hold supplies back in the country. Wheat prices made new lows this week and there is very little money to be obtained by shipping in coarse grains. The general situation still favors shipment of flax and the farmers are selling quite freely where they have anything left. Some territory has been completely shipped out already.

Elevator stocks are still decreasing. A loss of 25,000 bushels is reported for four days of the present statistical week. Private stocks are increasing slowly, slower now because the crushers increased capacity slightly during the past week.

No. 1 seed is quoted at 3½c. to 4c. over September price on spot.

Trading in futures is spasmodic and there is constant hedging pressure in a small way. Usually there is an over night accumulation of orders to take care of. Crushers are good hedgers at times, when their cash purchases overlap their oil sales. Speculative demand for offerings is shrinking on account of the bearish news from Argentina, where weather conditions are favorable and a larger acreage is being cultivated this season.

Northwestern interests expect a downward revision of the late government estimate because of abandoned acreage due to drought. Farmers refused to harvest some of their fields on account of the meager yield.

The week's closing price range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Sept.	Oct.
Saturday	$1.39	$1.36	$1.37
Monday	1.40	1.36½	1.37
Tuesday	1.40¾	1.36¾	1.37½
Wednesday	1.40¾	1.36¾	1.36½
Thursday	1.39½	1.35½	1.35¾
Friday	1.39	1.35	1.35

Daily receipts and shipments of domestic flaxseed during the week ended September 4, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in bushels:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1931.	1930.	1931.	1930.
Saturday	78,500	164,160	4,920	47,600
Monday	80,030	*.....	16,720	*.....
Tuesday	45,300	252,560	16,720	31,920
Wednesday	34,730	95,400	6,080	97,280
Thursday	55,870	36,960	15,200	68,400
Friday	33,220	72,380	12,160	33,440
Totals	322,650	621,460	71,800	278,640
Season's total	9,599,560	9,850,230	2,778,060	4,285,100
From Sept. 1	169,120	457,300	50,160	231,040

* Holiday.

Chicago Flaxseed Movement

The movement of flaxseed last week was as follows:—

	Bushels	
	Receipts.	Shipments.
Saturday	1,000	.....
Monday	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....
Thursday	4,000	.....
Friday	.....	.....
Totals	5,000	.....
Since January 1—		
This year	476,000	10,000
Last year	432,000	5,000

Winnipeg Flaxseed

WINNIPEG, Sept. 4, 1931.

Changes in flaxseed quotations were moderate with the trading quiet. Business in linseed oil continues to be reported as slow. The week's closing range was as follows:—

	Cash.	Oct.	Dec.
Saturday	$1.01⅜	$1.01¼	$1.01⅛
Monday	.99	1.00½	1.00⅝
Tuesday	.99½	1.01	1.01½
Wednesday	.98½	1.00	1.00
Thursday	.98½	.99½	.99⅝
Friday	.97⅞	.99¾	.99⅛

Canadian Flaxseed Statistics

Canadian flaxseed statistics for the week ended August 28 and for the season from August 1:—

Stocks in Store

	Bushels.
Fort William and Port Arthur	493,029
Interior elevators	33,951
Country elevators	203,390
Vancouver	.....
Total	730,370

Receipts During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	7,749
Interior elevators	485
Country elevators	8,300
Vancouver	.....
Total	16,534

Shipments During Week

Fort William and Port Arthur	49,639
Interior elevators	12
Country elevators, rail	20,610
Vancouver	.....
Total	70,261
Movement at Fort William and Port Arthur since August 1, 1930—	
Receipts	80,537
Shipments	93,595

Buenos Aires Flaxseed

The trend of the flaxseed market was downward. Opening prices per bushel on September contracts were:—

	Last week.	Last year.
Saturday	$0.80¼	...
Monday	.80⅝	...
Tuesday	.76⅝	$1.51⅜
Wednesday	.76	1.50⅞
Thursday	.75⅝	1.51⅛
Friday	.75½	1.54½

Exports

To—	Bushels		
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United States	260,000	705,000	39,000
United Kingdom	20,000	8,000	.....
Continent	453,000	307,000	205,000
Orders	256,000	394,000	94,000
Others	12,000	118,000	.....
Totals	1,001,000	1,532,000	338,000

Since January 1

To—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United States	10,029,000	10,145,000
United Kingdom	2,206,000	1,387,000
Continent	16,393,000	15,884,000
Orders	29,531,000	8,414,000
Totals	58,159,000	35,830,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	3,937,000
Previous week	4,331,000
Last year	3,937,000

Indian Flaxseed Exports

To—	Bushels		
	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
United Kingdom	.....	12,000	60,000
Continent	32,000	8,000	140,000
Totals	32,000	20,000	200,000

Since April 1—	Bushels	
	This year.	Last year.
United Kingdom	508,000	2,728,000
Continent	1,812,000	5,676,000
Totals	2,320,000	8,404,000

European Flaxseed Prices

	Per ton			
	Hull. La Plata.	London. Calcutta. £ s. d.		Antwerp. Shillings.
Saturday	£8⅛	9⅞	.. .. ..	162
Monday	8	9⅞	.. .. ..	161
Tuesday	7⅞	9¾	.. .. ..	158
Wednesday	7⅞	9⅝	.. .. ..	150
Thursday	7⅞	9⅝	.. .. ..	155
Friday	7⅞	9⅝	.. .. ..	153

Linseed Cake and Meal

The market here for cake and meal had a steady tone and quotations were maintained by producers at the levels prevailing in the previous week. An improvement was noted in the export movement of cake. Domestic trade in meal continued on a small scale.

Minneapolis Linseed Meal

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4, 1931.

Demand for meal is just about equal to absorbing the moderate output. Stocks are light and crushers seem favorably disposed towards preventing any accumulation, even though cold weather is not so far ahead. Competition of other high protein feeds remains a thorn in the side of the meal manufacturers and it seems impossible to keep the market bolstered up.

Shipping instructions are fairly prompt but open contracts are much smaller in total than usual at this time of the year. There is very little forward contracting this season. Buyers wait until they need supplies and then take them for quick shipment.

Quotations on car load lots f.o.b. Minneapolis, 100 pound sacks, $25.50 to $26 per ton; meal screenings, $23 per ton, and high protein quality $26.50 to $27 per ton.

Daily shipments of linseed oil meal and cake during the week ended September 4, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1931.	1930.
Saturday	493,675	846,305
Monday	382,850	*....
Tuesday	957,225	643,220
Wednesday	738,610	621,554
Thursday	836,225	916,850
Friday	1,027,650	1,029,365
Totals	4,436,235	4,057,294
Season's total	191,165,117	180,297,019
From Sept. 1	3,559,710	3,210,989

* Holiday.

Chicago Linseed Meal

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

The linseed meal market is much unchanged. Buying is keeping up fairly well here and there and the tone of the market is reported firm in most sections, although some re-sale material has been reported going at slightly lower prices. Round lot business continues slow. Ruling prices of principal crushers are:—Round lots, $25.50 per ton; car lots, $26; less than car lots, $28.

Linseed Oil

An easy tone continued to prevail in the market here for linseed oil last week in the absence of any improvement in demand. Prices were reduced 3 points by crushers, quotations at the close of the week being 7.8c. per lb. for car lots in cooperage and 7.2c. per lb. in tankcars. It was said to be possible to shade these figures by about 2 points on a bid.

So far as new business was concerned the market was a small affair. There was a moderate movement into consuming channels on existing contracts but new orders were generally limited to unimportant quantities, consumers being disinclined to provide for future requirements pending the appearance of the monthly report from the Government on the flaxseed crop. This document will be published September 10 and some believe it will make an even more bullish showing than the previous report.

(Continued on page 69)

Current prices on linseed oil, cake, and meal are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

DEPENDABILITY!

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Cottonseed, Oil, Cake, and Meal

Refined Oil Futures Lower with Securities and Cotton --Weather and Crop Accounts Generally Favorable-- Chicago Lard Stocks Down--Southern Markets Quiet

A sharp decline occurred in refined cottonseed oil futures here and the tone of Southern markets for crude oil and other cottonseed products was easy last week, though prices did not change materially. The weakness here was attributed largely to bearish developments in the markets for securities and cotton as well as other commodities.

The weather over most parts of the cotton belt was favorable and crop news was generally regarded as bearish, though complaints of one kind or another came from some sections. Crude oil was quoted at 4c. per pound in the Southeast and the Valley at the close of the week and at 3⅞c. per pound in the Southwest, though these figures were nominal.

The total transactions in bleachable refined oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange for five business days of the week were 79 tankcars. Closing prices on Thursday were 42 to 55 points lower as compared with the final quotations of the previous Friday.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Cottonseed, Cake, Meal

Conditions prevailing in primary centers did not show much change last week so far as spot markets were concerned, trade being reported as quiet, with the tone easy and buyers and sellers disposed to hold off for further developments in the situation. The Memphis speculative market showed irregularity, but spot quotations in most parts of the South still appeared to be more or less nominal, especially in the case of distant positions.

Consumers of meal in the feed industry apparently show no more disposition to provide for future requirements than they did when prices were considerably higher than at present, the lack of interest in cottonseed meal being attributed to the low prices at which competing product are available, the trend of quotations on the latter commodities having continued downward recently as a result of favorable weather for feed crops and weakness in grain.

In the Southeast quotations on meal were nominal at $13.50 to $14.50 per ton for 7 percent. Quotations in the Valley were $18 to $19 per ton for 8 percent meal.

Cottonseed Oil

The trend of refined cottonseed oil futures in the local market was downward last week, new low record prices being established for the season. Sentiment was more bearish for the time being at least, this being the result mainly of depressing developments in the markets for other commodities as well as in securities. Cotton continued to display weakness and the trend of grain and lard was downward at times. Also trade in various oils, fats and greases was slow with further shading of prices in some instances, and there was a lack of anything encouraging in the news concerning the condition of American business in general. The movement looking to a decided cut in or total prohibition of cotton production next year did not seem to be taken very seriously in trade circles here.

Weather conditions over the cotton belt were regarded as favorable on the whole and there was little change in the character of crop accounts. The weekly government weather and crop report was better than some had expected though it did not lack unfavorable features. It stated that temperatures during the week were mostly seasonable and in most states rainfall was light to only moderate except for local fairly heavy precipitation in parts of the Mississippi Valley. In Texas the month of August was fairly favorable for cotton though there was some deterioration because of dryness in the central and western sections while progress was poor in much of the Southern third of the state with only fair advance in picking.

In Oklahoma progress during August, in general, was rather poor because of too much moisture in the East which caused shedding and rank growth and favored weevil, and there was a lack of moisture in some central and Western districts. In the central states of the belt August progress was irregular with very good development in Arkansas, except in some wetter sections, but with considerable complaint of unsatisfactory fruiting and shedding in wet portions of other states. In Eastern states of the belt August weather was mostly favorable except for too much rain in parts of the North, especially for the late crop. Reports are rather general of slow progress in picking.

Some were looking for a bearish government monthly report on the condition and the indicated crop of cotton. An estimate issued by a well known cottonseed oil firm put the crop at 14,955,000 bales. Estimates from other source put the yield at 13,605,000 to 13,932,000 bales. Reports were heard that much cotton land in Texas as well as other states may be abandoned because of the low prices prevailing and lack of funds for the payment of labor required to gather the crop though such talk was without effect upon sentiment. Other bullish features of the news were also without influence.

The monthly statement of lard stocks in Chicago showed a sharp decrease, the loss being about 17,000,000 pounds. This brought the total supply there on September 1 down to 47,346,975 pounds against 64,065,676 on August 1 and 46,206,394 pounds last year. The weight of the hogs received in Chicago during the week ended August 29 showed a noteworthy falling off, the average weight being 248 pounds against 260 in the previous week and 261 pounds in the week before that. Tallow offerings were light and the market was fairly steady.

Closing cottonseed oil prices were 42 to 55 points lower on Thursday as compared with the final quotations of the previous Friday.

Following is a record of the market for bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures for the week:—

Saturday, Aug. 29, 1931

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, tanks.
September	5.53	5.50	5.50@5.53	8
October	5.53	5.50	5.53@ ...	6
November	...	...	5.10@5.40	...
December	5.35	5.35	5.25@5.40	2
January	5.40	5.40	5.36@5.45	1
March	...	...	5.50@5.53	...
				17

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.50c.
Crude, nominal.

Monday, Aug. 31, 1931

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, tanks.
September	5.50	5.45	5.35@5.42	2
October	5.39	5.36	5.37@5.39	3
November	...	...	5.10@5.30	...
December	...	...	5.10@5.26	...
January	...	...	5.24@5.31	...
March	5.49	5.42	5.40@5.43	6
				11

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow, 5.25c.
Crude, nominal.

Tuesday, Sept. 1, 1931

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, tanks.
September	5.30	5.30	5.35@5.45	3
October	5.25	5.25	5.24@5.32	2
November	...	...	5.00@5.30	...
December	5.10	5.10	5.06@5.15	2
January	5.21	5.12	5.11@5.14	5
March	5.37	5.25	5.26@5.29	16
				*30

Total Sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.40c.
Crude, nominal.

* Includes 2 switches.

Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1931

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, tanks.
September	5.24	5.20	5.15@5.23	2
October	...	...	5.12@5.20	...
November	...	...	4.80@5.15	...
December	5.06	5.05	4.96@5.06	2
January	5.07	5.06	5.02@5.06	2
March	5.20	5.18	5.15@5.18	2
				8

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.25c.
Crude, nominal.

Thursday, Sept. 3, 1931

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, tanks.
September	...	...	5.05@5.20	...
October	5.05	5.05	5.00@5.10	1
November	...	...	4.75@5.15	...
December	4.99	4.99	4.80@4.99	1
January	5.00	4.99	4.95@5.00	2
March	5.12	5.05	5.04@5.10	5
				*13

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.15c.
Crude (immediate southeast), 4.00c., nominal.
Valley, 4.00c., nominal.
Texas, 3.87½c., nominal.

* Includes 4 switches.

Friday, Sept. 4, 1931

	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, tanks.	Cents per lb. in tanks—High.	Low.	Close.	Sales, tanks.
January	...	...	5.05@ 5.07	....				
March	5.12	5.10	5.12@ ——	4				
September	...	...	5.03@ 5.30	....				
October	5.10	5.10	5.06@ 5.16	1				
November	...	...	4.90@ 5.15	....				
December	5.00	4.95	5.00@ 5.09	3				
				8				

Total sales.....
Spot (prime summer yellow), 5.20c.
Crude (immediate southeast), 4.00c., nominal.
Valley, 4.00c., nominal.
Texas, 3.87½c., nominal.

Atlanta Cottonseed Products

ATLANTA, Sept. 2, 1931.

Cottonseed products continue to show weakness under the pressure of an incoming large crop. Crude oil has sagged to a lower level. Meal has held up during the week. Producers are making strong efforts to capitalize on the low prices to promote unusually large consumption in feed and fertilizer trade and there is a feeling that conditions will improve on this item.

This season 7 and 8 percent meals are selling at nearer the same price than ever before, the difference being 50 cents a ton, as against $1 heretofore maintained. The result is expected to further reduce the production of 7 percent meal.

Dealers in cottonseed products are watching with interest the outcome of the movements now being made to improve cotton prices.

The quotations of this market are as follows:—

OIL—Prime crude 4c. per pound.

MEAL—$14 to $14.50 per ton for 7 percent grade; $14.50 to $15 for 8 percent, mill points.

HULLS—$8 to $8.50 per ton, loose.

LINTERS—First cut, 2½c. to 3c. per pound; clean mill run, 1½c. to 1¾c.; second cut, ½c. to ¾c.

Memphis Cottonseed and Meal

The trend of cottonseed and meal quotations on the Memphis exchange during the past week were as follows:—

Cottonseed

	Per ton—Opening. August 29.	Closing. Sept. 4.
September	$13.00@ ——	$12.00@13.00
October	12.75@13.00	12.10@ ——
November	12.85@13.25	12.00@12.50
December	13.00@13.75	12.50@12.55
January	13.50@14.25	13.00@13.25
February	13.75@14.50	13.00@13.50
March	14.00@15.00	13.50@13.75
April	14.25@15.50	13.50@ ——

Cottonseed Meal

	Per ton—Opening. August 29.	Closing. Sept. 4.
September	$15.25@15.45	$15.20@15.50
October	15.50@15.75	14.80@15.00
November	15.60@15.90	14.75@ ——
December	15.70@16.00	14.90@ ——
January	15.80@16.25	15.00@15.30
February	16.00@16.40	15.00@ ——
March	16.25@16.75	15.25@15.65
April	16.50@17.00	15.25@16.00

New Orleans Cottonseed

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2, 1931.

The market for cottonseed products was quiet and easy with offerings light and quotations generally nominal. Prime crude oil, 5½c., nominal, per pound, f.o.b. New Orleans; prime summer yellow, 7½c. per pound; soap stock, 50 percent, loose, ½c. per pound; meal, 8 percent ammonia, $19 to $20 per ton.

Chicago Cottonseed Oil

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Cottonseed oil has again been rather easy in the last few days, with buying down to a rather low level and the trade apparently not taking much interest at the present time in any heavy participation. The ruling range of prices is down fractionally in most cases. Prime crude cottonseed oil is quoted 4c. to 4⅛c. per pound, sales, immediate shipment, in Texas and Oklahoma, and at 4¼c. immediate, 4⅛c. prompt, and 4c. bid through September, in the Valley and Southeast. Good, offsummer, yellow fig oil was quoted 5¼c. to 5½c., delivered, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, car lots, and 8¾c. to 9c., barrels, less than car lots.

Dallas Cottonseed Products

DALLAS, Sept. 3, 1931.

The market for cottonseed products was quiet. Prime crude oil, 3⅞c. per pound. Meal, 43 percent, $15.50 per ton. Hulls, $5 per ton.

Hull Cottonseed Oil Prices

Quotations on cottonseed oil in barrels in Hull, England, last week were:—

	Refined. Per cwt. s. d.	Egyptian crude. Per cwt. s. d.
Saturday	20 9	18 6
Monday	20 3	18 0
Tuesday	20 3	18 0
Wednesday	20 3	18 0
Thursday	20 3	18 0
Friday	20 3	18 0

Chicago Paint Golfers Complete August Play

CHICAGO, Aug. 31, 1931.

The August tournament of the Chicago Paint, Oil and Varnish Golf Club was held at Olympia Fields Country Club August 25. About thirty attended, six of whom were guests.

Prizes were as follows:—Class A:—First prize, gladstone bag from W. W. Dougherty, won by Harry Dunning, with a low net of 71; second prize, duffle bag from Walter Brown, won by T. L. Stirling. Class B:—First prize, silver tray from United Carbon Company, won by W. J. Houghm, with a low net of 75; second prize, clock from American Commercial Alcohol Corporation, won by Frank Z. Woods. Class C:—First prize, cocktail set from General Naval Stores Company, won by C. H. Smiley, with a low net of 70; second prize, fountain pen set from Continental Can Company, won by F. A. Beer.

Blind bogey prize was won by Fred Jensen, who also presided at the meeting following the play, in the absence of President J. J. Rutherford, whose absence was enforced by a sprained ankle. Plans are being laid for a grand finale to the 1931 golf season to be held at the Nordic Country Club September 22. It is planned to have all day play on that day and to provide several extra features.

Pumice Stone Costs To Be Investigated

The United States Tariff Commission has announced that an application for investigation of foreign and domestic costs of production of pumice stone, wholly or partly manufactured, has been filed by K. F. Griffiths & Co., Inc., 110 East Forty-second street, New York. Under the 1930 tariff act pumice stone, wholly or partly manufactured, is dutiable at ¾ cent per pound, an increase from the former rate of 0.55 cent per pound. The present application looks toward an increase of duty.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company will resume operations at its plant at Clarksburg, W. Va., at half of normal capacity October 1 after a suspension of several months. Approximately 200 men will be employed at the outset.

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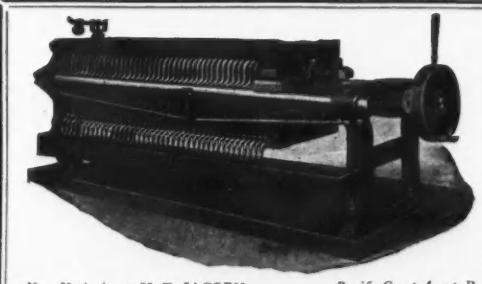

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Animal, Vegetable, and Fish Oils

Further Decline in Coconut Oil—Small Changes in Chinawood Here and On Coast—Copra Is Shaded—Tallow Offerings Light; Prices Steady—Trade Quiet

Business in animal, vegetable and fish oils, fats and greases continued to drag last week. Certain commodities met with a fair inquiry, but as a rule purchasing was limited to small lots to meet current needs. The trend of prices was downward.

Chinawood oil continued very quiet, and the markets here and on the coast had a somewhat easier tone, offerings being reported at small concessions. Offerings from importers and dealers were light. There was little change in the situation abroad, where flood conditions were still reported as very serious. Coconut oil was quiet in domestic markets, and the tone was easy, further shading of quotations being reported on the coast. Copra was also easier.

Crude corn oil quotations underwent little change, the market being quiet, with consumers inclined to hold off for further developments in competing product. Domestic soybean oil was steady at the decline noted in the previous week.

Tallow was fairly steady, although consumers did not manifest much interest in the market, such transactions as were noted being limited to comparatively small quantities. On the other hand, however, offerings from producers were generally light. There was no auction in London last week.

Grease was quiet and the market had an easier tone, shading of quotations on all grades being reported. Stearin was easier owing to a lack of demand. Purchasing of cash lard by domestic consumers was generally limited to moderate quantities, and the export movement continued light. Animal oils were generally steady, with trade routine. Fish products were maintained at former levels. Unfavorable reports continued to be received concerning menhaden fishing.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Chinawood, tanks, Pacific coast, ¼c. per lb.
spot, tanks, ¼c. per lb.
cooperage, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, Pacific coast, tanks, ⅛c. per lb.
Copra, Pacific coast, 1/20c. per lb.
Grease, ⅛c. per lb.
Stearin, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
89.5	89.8	90.1	106.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Vegetable Oils

Chinawood.—Domestic markets continued quiet last week, and the tone was somewhat easier, although there was little change in the news from abroad, where the flood situation was still reported as very serious. Changes in local and coast quotations were confined within narrow limits. On the coast sellers in some cases continued to demand 6c. per pound for prompt shipment in tankcars, but reports were current of offerings at ¼c. under that figure. Buyers were inclined to hold aloof and await further developments in the situation abroad as well as in business and financial affairs here. Offerings from the primary market were reported as light.

Coconut.—An easy tone continued to prevail in domestic markets last week in the absence of any improvement in demand. Occasional inquiries were noted, but as for some time past consumers showed little disposition to depart from a hand-to-mouth policy in making purchases. Changes in quotations on the coast were small. There were offerings for prompt shipment in tankcars at 3¼c. per pound, as compared with a minimum of 3⅜c. per pound in the previous week. Futures were ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound higher than prompt shipment oil, according to position. In the local market quotations were 3⅝c. to 3¾c. per pound in tankcars. Copra remained easy, further shading of coast quotations being reported. During the first half of the current year importations of coconut oil were 31,000,497 pounds.

Corn.—Crude was quiet and easy, although price movements during the week were narrow. Reports were current at one time of offerings at as low as 5c. per pound in tankcars at mills, but as a rule 5¼c. per pound was named for prompt shipment and offerings were light at that figure. Consumers were disposed to hold off for further developments in competing product.

Olive.—Consumers of foots were interested merely in small lots as a rule and the call for such quantities was not of much importance in the aggregate. Offerings were noted on spot at 4¾c. per pound on cooperage, with the tone of the market fairly steady. There was a fair call for moderate lots of denatured oil and the market had a steady tone.

Palm.—The market was quiet, current prices apparently being too high to interest consumers, many of whom were disposed to hold off for further developments abroad as well as in competing product here. Offerings were light on spot and for arrival, with the tone of the market fairly steady. Importations during July were 11,572,509 pounds, of which 4,618,219 came from British West Africa, 2,347,509 from the Belgian Congo and 2,250,251 pounds from the Dutch East Indies.

Peanut.—Domestic was quiet, consumers being inclined to hold aloof for developments in other oils, and the tone was easy with offerings of crude noted at 5¼c. per pound in tankcars at mills. Importations of peanut oil during July were 3,925,897 pounds, of which 2,507,948 pounds came from China and 1,278,740 from Germany.

Perilla.—Trade was slow, but there was no increase in offerings on spot or for arrival and the market was steady at recently prevailing prices.

Rapeseed.—A fair inquiry was noted for refined on spot, but purchases were generally limited to small lots for prompt shipment. The market was steady.

Soybean.—Domestic was steady at the decline noted in the previous week. Trade was quiet, consumers being inclined to hold off for further developments in competing product.

Exports of Oil Cake and Meal

Exports from New York last week were:—

	Pounds	
	Oil cake.	Oil meal.
Friday	.....	.....
Saturday	1,551,550	.....
Monday	.....	.....
Tuesday	.....	.....
Wednesday	.....	.....
Thursday	.....	.....
Totals	1,551,550	.....
Since January 1:—		
This year	173,830,035	7,639,956
Last year	234,660,307	3,361,300

San Francisco Vegetable Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31, 1931.

Vegetable oils continued dull and lifeless last week, with practically no business taking place, although here and there inquiries were noted, which indicated that buyers are not entirely indifferent. There were a few reductions in quotations, but the oils so affected were not among the important ones. Chinawood had been expected to react favorably on account of the floods, but remained unchanged at an even 6c. all week. With the domestic oil situation in a rather unfavorable state at present, it is apparent that imported edible oils are not going to be in a really desirable situation for some time to come.

COCONUT—Steady at 3⅜c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars.

CHINAWOOD—Unchanged at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars. Higher prices expected if any buying movement commences.

SOYBEAN—Unchanged, with the following prices posted:—Imported soybean oil, 6½c. per pound, in tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports. Refined Manchurian oil offered at 8¼c. per pound, in drums, for small lots, with crude bulk, f.a.q., at 3¾c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, in bond for nearby shipment. Domestic oil in tankcars nominally 6⅝c. per pound, delivered Pacific Coast points, with 25-drum lots available at 7c. per pound, ex warehouse, San Francisco.

PERILLA—Steady at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports in tankcars for

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

August-September shipment from the Orient. No interest.

HEMPSEED — Nominally quoted at 6¼c. per pound in drums, duty paid, Pacific Coast ports.

RAPESEED — Unchanged at 6c. per pound in tankcars, in bond, f.o.b. Pacific Coast ports, for delivery over the next two months. Small inquiry noted. Domestic blown rapeseed oil offered at 74c. per gallon of 8 pounds in drums.

CASTOR—Sales of f.a.q. in small lots were noted recently at 11½c. per pound, duty paid, San Francisco.

TEASEED—Nominally 7¼c. per pound in barrels, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports.

Chicago Vegetable Oils

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Vegetable oils have been easing off in the last few days on buying that in general has hardly been up to expectations. The inquiry also has been light on business expected to be placed in the next few weeks. Coconut oil has receded fractionally from earlier levels, while corn oil is mostly dull and not greatly lower in price. Chinawood looks a shade easier with little trade interest indicated, while soybean has been marked down to some extent. Peanut is dull.

Ruling prices are:—

COCONUT—Crude oil is offered 3¼c. to 3⅜c., immediate, per pound, Pacific Coast, tanks, and at around 3⅜c. for delivery up to December. Acidulated oil, basis prime, is quoted 3½c., nominal, tankcar, Chicago. Refined, edible oil is quoted 6¼c. to 6⅜c., barrels, car lots, and 6⅝c. to 6¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

CORN—Crude, low acid, is quoted 5¼c. per pound, outside mills, and 5½c., Chicago, asked, nominal, prompt shipment. Refined, edible oil is quoted 8¼c. to 8½c., barrels, car lots, and 8½c. to 8¾c., barrels, less than car lots.

CHINAWOOD—Chinawood oil is quoted 5.8c. per pound for September-December shipment, Pacific Coast. Tanks, Chicago, 6.5c.

SOYBEAN—Domestic, prompt, tanks, Middle West mills, 5.3c. per pound; refined, barrels, car lots, 6.3c. to 6.4c. per pound.

PEANUT—Basis prime crude, 7¼c. per pound, tankcar, prompt; edible, barrels, car lots, 10c.; barrels, less than car lots, 10¾c.

London Oilseeds, Oils, Fats

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1931.

London quotations August 22 on oilseeds, oils, fats and oilcakes and meals, according to a cable from the American trade commissioner, were, per net ton of 2,000 pounds, as follows:—

Oilseeds	
Castor seed, Bombay, Sept.-Oct.	£50.00
Castor seed, Brazilian, Sept.-Oct.	50.00
Copra, Singapore, F.M.S., Aug.-Sept.	51.00
Copra, Dutch East Indies, mixed, c.i.f. Marseilles, Aug.-Sept.	47.80
Cottonseed, Egyptian, black	22.80
Palm kernel, Sept.-Oct.	38.00
Peanuts, Coramandel machined, Rotterdam and Hamburg	51.00
Peanuts, Coramandel machined, Bombay, Aug.-Sept.	51.00
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Continent, Aug.-Sept.	44.40
Sesame seed, Chinese, white-yellow, Aug.-Sept.	61.80
Soybeans, Manchurian, Rotterdam-Hamburg	25.00
Oils and Fats	
Castor oil, pharmaceutical, in barrels or drums, f.o.b. mills	184.60
Castor oil, first, in barrels, f.o.b. mills	163.00
Castor oil, Bombay, in drums, ex dock, Aug.-Sept.	126.00
Coconut oil, ordinary, Ceylon, in drums, ex dock, Aug.-Sept.	81.40
Coconut oil, acidulated, pale, in barrels, f.o.b. mills	84.80
Cottonseed oil, refined and deodorized edible, in barrels, f.o.b. mills	100.00
Fish oil, Japanese, No. 1, sardine, 3 percent, f.f.a., in bulk, c.i.f. Rotterdam or London, Aug.-Sept.	47.80
Fish oil, Japanese, common, barrels or drums, c.i.f. London or Rotterdam, Aug.-Sept.	37.00
Fish oil, Japanese shark, 5 percent, f.f.a., barrels or drums, c.i.f. London or Rotterdam, Aug.-Sept.	57.60
Palm oil, Lagos, ex dock, Aug.-Sept.	—
Palm kernel oil, English, refined and deodorized, barrels, f.o.b. mill	113.00
Peanut oil, English, crude, maximum 3 percent, f.f.a., naked, ex mill	100.00
Peanut oil, refined and deodorized, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	126.00
Peanut oil, acidulated, pale, in barrels, f.o.b. mill	69.60
Soybean oil, English, refined and deodorized, barrels, f.o.b. mill	93.40
Whale oil, crude, No. 1, 3 percent, f.f.a., barrels or drums	58.60
Oilcakes and Meals	
Copra cake, Philippine	£21.80
Cottonseed cake, English	18.40
Cottonseed cake, Egyptian	16.20
Linseed cake, American	25.00
Linseed cake, Bombay, expeller	25.00
Linseed cake, English, 8 percent	30.40
Linseed cake, English, 9 percent	33.60
Peanut cake, 59 percent (decorticated screw press variety)	26.00
Peanut cake, 55 percent	25.00
Soybean cake, Manchurian, bulk	20.60
Soybean meal, English extracted, bulk	28.20

Copra

Domestic markets remained in an easy position in the absence of any material change in the situation abroad. Reports were current of offerings on the coast at 2c. per pound, and it was said to be possible to purchase in a large way at slightly below that figure. The inquiry continued quiet.

San Francisco Copra

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31, 1931.

There was no change in the copra market and the same rather passive situation existed. Offerings were rather free at 2c. per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports for fall positions. Copra meals are quoted as follows:—Domestic material on the spot, $23.50; Manila meal for September shipment, $23.50, and Japanese meal for September shipment, $22.

Manila Copra Cable

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1931.

The Manila copra market is quiet with arrivals good and five mills operating, it is stated in a cable to the Department of Commerce, dated August 31. Prices declined heavily during the middle of the week, but recovered, and closing prices Saturday, August 29, were:—Manila, 4.625 pesos per picul; Hondagua, 4.50 pesos; Cebu and Legaspi, 4.75 pesos.

Animal Oils

Degras.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail, inquiries being received in a small volume, with actual purchases generally limited to unimportant quantities to meet current requirements. Offerings were light, with the tone steady.

Lard.—Domestic business was of the same conservative character noted for some time past, many consumers being disinclined to purchase ahead. Export trade was also quiet. The market had a steady tone, however, quotations being held at former levels.

Neatsfoot.—There was no snap to business, although a fair inquiry was noted. As a rule, however, purchasing was of a hand-to-mouth character. Quotations were about stationary.

Oleo. — Prices were maintained, though the tone of the market appeared to be easy owing to the absence of any improvement in demand.

Tallow.—There was a fair inquiry, and the market retained a steady tone.

Movement of Oleo Products

Oleo oil exports and oleo stock receipts at New York last week were:—

	Oleo oil. Exports. Barrels.	Oleo stock. Receipts by rail. Tierces.
Friday	210	....
Saturday	296	25
Monday	512	910
Tuesday	955	....
Wednesday	147	....
Thursday	....	....
Totals	2,120	935
Since January 1—		
This year	69,346	35,155
Last year	90,979	30,676

Chicago Animal Oils

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Animal oils continue marking time in a rather inactive way, with buying slack. Some inquiries have been received in the last few days, indicating that some buyers feel with the improvement in certain raw materials there might be some reflection in these oils, but in general the market is about unchanged.

Ruling prices are.—

DEGRAS—Common, domestic, 3¼c. to 3½c. per pound; common, English, 4¼c. to 4½c.; neutral, domestic, 7½c. to 7¾c.

LARD—No. 1, 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound; No. 2, 6¼c. to 6½c.; extra, 7¼c. to 7½c.; No. 1, 6¾c. to 7c.

OLEO—No. 1, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound; No. 2, 5¾c. to 6c.

TALLOW—No. 1, 6¼c. to 6½c. per pound.

Fish Oils

Cod.—Market news from primary centers contained nothing stimulating and trade here continued quiet. Occasional inquiries were received in some quarters but very few transactions were reported, such as were noted being limited to unimportant quantities. The market retained a steady tone in the absence of any material change in primary conditions. Importations during July were 100,261 gallons valued at $36,293.

Menhaden.—The refined situation lacked new features of interest. Consumers are supposed to be carrying small stocks but they showed little disposition to enter the market for fresh supplies or to provide for future requirements. Offerings were generally light, however and the market retained a steady tone. Reports in regard to fishing operations continued unfavorable.

Whale.—A steady tone continued to prevail although no improvement in demand was reported. Consumers were apparently interested merely in small lots of refined for prompt shipment and the aggregate movement of such quantities was unimportant. Quotations were generally maintained at previous levels. Importations during July were 8,582 gallons valued at $3,335.

Pacific Coast Fish Oils

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31, 1931.

From a sellers' point of view it is now a hopeless task to operate in fish oils on the Pacific Coast, so low is the basis at which business could be done. Speculators have followed the lead of producers and have realized that sales on the basis of the present nominal market hold nothing but a loss for them. Bids of 15c. per gallon on California sardine are quite prevalent, but to elicit anything near the figure of 17½c., the lowest price at which the canners will operate, is not possible. Several fisheries are operating on business already booked at higher prices, but all appearances indicate that as soon as these orders have run out production will cease. Not only the market on oil, but prices on canned edible sardines and meal are also now below production costs, a check up reveals, based on raw fish costs in California, which run $7 per ton at the plant.

SARDINE—Spot and future California quoted at 17½c. per gallon, f.o.b. tankcars, San Francisco and Monterey, with the larger holders of spot oil practically withdrawn from the market.

SALMON—Nominally 19c. per gallon, f.o.b. Pacific Coast points.

PILCHARD (Canadian) — Nominally 19c. per gallon in bond, f.o.b. point of shipment, Pacific Northwest.

HERRING—Nominally 19c. per gallon, f.o.b. cars, Seattle.

Baltimore Fish Oils

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2, 1931.

Extreme quiet appeared to prevail in the market for fish oil, with users influenced by the quotations on materials of a competitive nature, such as tallow. Some of the sellers down the Chesapeake Bay, who have been holding part of their supplies of last season for advances, manifested a disposition to accept 16½ cents per gallon at buyers' tankcars, at which level transactions have been concluded of late, but the ideas of the buyers seemed to have undergone another change, and no acceptances were forthcoming, with the business extremely quiet. Meanwhile, the fishing down the Chesapeake Bay and outside the Virginia Capes has undergone some improvement, with prospects of further gains in the catch, and with the fish showing a better yield of oil, with present estimates three to four gallons per 1,000 fish. The later season is virtually always characterized by a better yield than the earlier part of the fishing period.

Chicago Fish Oils

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Fish oils have remained quiet in the last few days. Price changes have been small, but mainly in the form of easing off to lower levels on some grades. However, there has been no large-scale weakening. Inquiries show that most buyers are interested in early delivery of small lots of material. West Coast oils are quite dull.

Ruling prices are:—

COD—Newfoundland, 36c. to 38c. per gallon; domestic, 37c. to 39c.

MENHADEN—Light pressed, 25c. to 27c. per gallon.

SALMON—Pacific Coast, 20c. to 22c. per gallon.

SARDINE — Light California, Pacific Coast, 19c. to 21c. per gallon.

London Sperm Oil Prices

Quotations on sperm oil in London last week were:—

	Per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	17	0
Monday	17	0
Tuesday	17	0
Wednesday	17	0
Thursday	17	0
Friday	17	0

Fats and Greases

Grease.—The market had an easier tone, offerings being reported at concessions of about ⅛c. to ¼c. per pound. Domestic trade was quiet and the export movement continued light.

Lard.—Trade in cash lard was of the same conservative character noted for some time past, many consumers being disinclined to anticipate. The foreign movement continued on a small scale. Prices were irregular, in company with the Western market for futures.

Stearin.—Demand was slow and the market had an easier tone, offerings being reported at about ¼c. per pound below the previous week.

Tallow.—The tone was fairly steady, although the market did not show much life during the week. Occasional inquiries were noted, but actual business did not involve important quantities. Offerings were light, however, quotations remaining about where they were at the previous week end.

Domestic Grease Receipts

Receipts at New York last week in packages:—

	Lard.	Tallow.	Grease.
Saturday	10,715	....	....
Monday	3,655	....	....
Tuesday	13,049	....	....
Wednesday	2,620	....	....
Thursday	2,510	....	....
Friday	5,825	....	100
Totals	78,374	....	100

Grease Exports

Exports of lard, stearin, tallow, and grease from New York last week were as follows:—

	Pounds— Lard.	Stearin.	Tallow.	Grease.
Friday	158,200	....	....	78,400
Saturday	374,740	....	....	....
Monday	496,440	....	....	....
Tuesday	341,625	....	....	215,000
Wed'day	2,295,480	14,000	....	....
Thursday	275,500	....	....	....
Totals	3,941,985	14,000	....	293,400
Prev. wk.	3,857,275	....	....	32,000
Last yr.	5,589,155	....	....	511,200
Since Jan. 1—				
This yr.	219,065,525	699,675	377,000	8,694,800
Last yr.	209,927,567	341,200	208,000	8,289,200

Chicago Lard and Tallow

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Cash lard has had a rather substantial pick-up in the last few days, and the tone of the market recently has been considerably improved. Stock reductions in the Chicago area are considered to have had something to do with this, having shown considerable reductions. The trade has been moderately good, both domestic and export. The tallows are showing rather general declines. Greases also are off to some extent, while stearins also have yielded fractionally in price on a dull market.

The range of quotations from the opening on Saturday, August 29, to the close on Friday, September 4, is shown in the following tables:—

	Per 100 pounds— Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Friday.
Cash	$7.45	$7.45	$7.25	$7.25	$7.47
Sept.	7.45	7.47	7.05	7.22	7.42
Oct.	7.42	7.45	7.07	7.15	7.42

TALLOWS (tierces) — Edible, 4c. to 4¼c. per pound; fancy, 3½c. to 3⅝c.; prime packers', 3½c. to 3⅝c.; No. 1 packers', 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; No. 2 packers', 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; prime renderers', 3¼c. to 3¼c.; No. 1 renderers', 2½c. to 2⅝c.; No. 1 country, 2⅝c. to 2¾c.; B country, 2¼c. to 2½c.

GREASES (tierces)—Pigsfoot, 7¼c. to 7½c. per pound; choice white, 2⅞c. to 3c.; choice white, export, 3¾c. to 3⅞c.; A white, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; B white, 2½c. to 2¾c.; crackling, 2¾c. to 2¾c.; packers' yellow, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.; packers' brown, 2¼c. to 2¼c.; bone naphtha, 2¼c. to 2⅜c.

STEARINS (barrels)—Prime oleo, 6c. to 6¼c. per pound, nominal, Chicago; lard, 9¼c. to 9½c.; A white grease, 3¼c. to 3½c.; A white grease, export, 4½c. to 4⅝c.; yellow grease, 2¾c. to 2⅞c.; extra oleo stocks, 4⅝c.; No. 2 stocks, 4¼c. to 4½c. (oleo stocks in car lots).

Liverpool Lard

Quotations per cwt. on refined American lard in Liverpool last week were as follows:—

	Spot. s.	d.	Sept. s.	d.	Oct. s.	d.	Jan. s.	d.
Saturday	..	.	41	6	41	9	38	3
Monday	41	6	41	3	41	9	38	0
Tuesday	41	0	40	9	41	0	36	6
Wednesday	41	0	41	0	41	3	37	0
Thursday	41	0	41	0	41	3	37	0
Friday	40	9	40	6	40	9	36	6

London Tallow

Quotations per cwt. on tallow in London last week were as follows:—

	Choice. s.	d.	Fine, good mixed. s.	d.
Saturday	18	0	20	0
Monday	18	0	20	0
Tuesday	18	3	20	0
Wednesday	18	0	20	0
Thursday	18	0	20	0
Friday	18	0	20	0

Fatty Acids

Red Oil. — Trade was of the same conservative character noted in recent preceding weeks, many consumers still being disinclined to anticipate. Quotations were held at former levels by makers.

Stearic Acid.—The market retained a steady tone, previous selling schedules being adhered to by producers. There was a fair inquiry from local and outside consumers.

Chicago Fatty Acids

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Little change is evident among fatty acids at this time, in comparison with the market situation that has ruled for some weeks past. The price structure has shown a little additional easiness, although nothing more than might have been expected in view of the situation in the raw materials, which, incidentally, the trade is closely watching. The buying continues to represent a fair amount in the aggregate. Special cottonseed products are about unchanged. Stearic acids and red oils are quiet and not very heavily bought.

FATTY ACIDS—Corn oil, double distilled, 4c. per pound, tankcars; barrels, car lots, 4½c.; barrels, less than car lots, 4½c.; coconut, tankcars, 6c. to 6½c. per pound, nominal; barrels, car lots, 6½c. to 6¾c.; barrels, less than car lots, 6¾c. to 7c.; cottonseed, tankcars, 4c. per pound; barrels, car lots, 4¼c.; barrels, less than car lots, 4½c.; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 2c. to 2¼c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 2½c. to 2¾c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, ¾c. to 1c.

STEARIC ACID — Saponified, double press, 8¾c. to 9¾c. per pound, depending on quantity; triple, 11½c. to 12½c.; distilled, single press, 8c. to 9c.; double, 8½c. to 9½c.; triple, 11c. to 12c.

RED OILS—Saponified, tanks, 7c. per pound; returnable drums, 7⅜c. to 8⅜c.; distilled, tanks, 7c.; returnable drums, 7⅜c. to 8⅜c.

Tung Oil Imports Lower

Tung, or chinawood, oil imports into the United States during July amounted to 5,976,041 pounds, valued at $339,404, contrasted with 12,269,617 pounds, worth $1,514,940 received during the same month of 1930. Total importations of 43,766,664 pounds, valued at $2,593,891, were recorded during the first seven months of 1931, compared with 80,981,097 pounds, worth $7,484,332, brought in during the corresponding period of 1930.

Petitions have been filed with the secretary of state of Oklahoma seeking the repeal of the state law, passed by the legislature this year, taxing margarin 10 cents per pound. There were 58,623 signatures to the petition, which if found sufficient will place the petition on the ballot for a vote at the next election.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats, and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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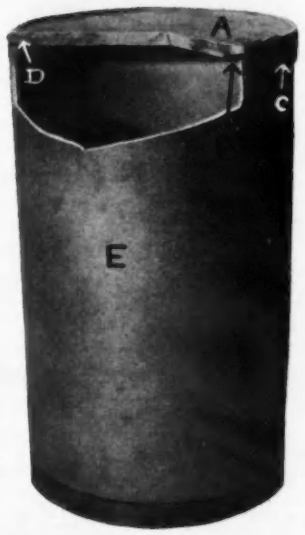

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Petroleum Solvents, Lubricants, Fuels

Uncertainty of Continuing the East Texas Shut-down Creates Confusion -- Midcontinent Gasoline Prices Recede -- Solvents and Naphtha Advances Halted

Uncertainty as to whether or not the East Texas field will be kept idle or reopened under a moderate production limit upset the petroleum market last week and not only prevented further constructive price movements to take place, but in the case of some refined oils forced a recession of prices. Early in the week it had been planned to reopen the wells and permit them each to flow 225 barrels daily, and an order to evacuate the martial law area in East Texas was issued. This order was revoked later in the week and the entire market was thrown into confusion. At the time of writing it was too early to determine whether or not the revocation of this plan would bring about a return of the progressive price movement that had been taking place since the wells were first shut down. Gasoline at the Midcontinent turned downward on the first news of the reopening of the field and failed to return to its former level when the movement was not effected.

The uncertainty in the crude position forced a halt to the advancing price movement of petroleum solvents, diluents and industrial naphthas. After four weeks of advancing prices the markets for cleaners' naphtha, Stoddard solvent, petroleum thinner and other related products at the Midcontinent were held without change. The prices, however, were strong, and continued shutdown of East Texas wells was likely to produce a return of the advancing price march.

The Oklahoma situation remained unchanged. Governor Murray of that State continued to sit tightly in his demand for $1 per barrel for Oklahoma oil, and production fell to 265,850 barrels per day.

Daily average production of crude oil in the United States declined to its lowest point in ten years. The daily flow during the week ended August 29 was 1,751,550 barrels, compared with 2,608,250 barrels during the preceding week and 2,461,350 barrels during the corresponding week a year ago, according to the estimate of the American Petroleum Institute. Runs of foreign and domestic crude to stills during the week ended August 29 were 17,171,000 barrels, a daily average of 2,453,000 barrels for 67.1 percent of refinery capacity, against 17,209,000 barrels, or a daily average of 2,458,400 barrels, for 67.2 percent of operation during the preceding week.

Crude petroleum production during July, according to the Bureau of Mines, was 77,961,000 barrels, compared with 75,116,000 barrels in June.

Solvents and Diluents

The advancing march of prices for petroleum solvents, diluents and industrial naphthas at the Midcontinent refinery market was halted and for the first time in several weeks, the refiners failed to mark up their prices. Firmness was a dominant feature, however, and buying of the various solvents continued in good fashion. The immediate future of the market depends solely upon the course of the general oil market. If wells continued under shutdown, refiners indicated that further advances in prices were not unlikely.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—The quotations for tankcar quantities of this naphtha cut at the Midcontinent refineries failed to advance last week, making the first time in several weeks that such a movement failed to occur. The price current was 6¾c. per gallon and was firm at that basis. Buying continued in good fashion of the basis of the market's strength and the future position rests entirely upon the general oil market. If wells continue under shutdown, higher prices were likely.

Lacquer Diluent.—Quotations at the Midcontinent refineries were maintained at the 8c. per gallon basis established a week ago. Sharing the position of the remainder of the market, the past week was the first in several that the market failed to advance.

Petroleum Thinner.—This was another commodity that failed to register an advance in price over the past week. The quotations were held at 5½c. per gallon at Midcontinent refineries, the basis established a week ago. In some directions it was reported that 5c. per gallon material was available, but this was not to be taken as a particular weakness in the market.

Rubber Solvents.—The large refiners of these solvents in the Midcontinent refinery market were still out of the open market and prices were not available. Current runs by the large refiners were sufficient only for their contract needs and there was no surplus for open sale.

Stoddard Solvent.—Steadiness was the main characteristic here, as the Midcontinent refinery market failed to advance last week for the first time in several weeks. The price was well held at 6c. per gallon for tankcar quantities, f.o.b. the Midcontinent refineries. The East Coast position continued unchanged also at 9c. per gallon in tankcars, at the refineries.

V.M.&P. Naphtha.—The Group 3 market continued to occupy a steady position at the basis of 6½c. per gallon. Buying continued active and the position for the immediate future was quite uncertain, depending almost wholly upon the course of the crude market. The Chicago refinery position and also the East Coast bulk market failed to move from the previous price level, but both were quite strong.

Hydrocarbon Gases

The group of liquefied petroleum gases continued free from the activated influences of the general petroleum market and price steadiness was again the chief feature. As indicated a week ago, should the natural gasoline market continue at its recently advanced position it was quite likely that advanced prices might be effected in some of the special cuts. Industrial demand for several of the prod-

The State of the Petroleum Market

Crude prices at Rocky Mountain fields, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Arkansas advanced. U. S. Motor gasoline ½c. higher at East Coast refineries and ¼c. lower at North Texas. Gasoline 1c. higher at service stations in Denver, New York, and Boston.

	Sept. 4	Aug. 28	Last Year
Crude petroleum prices at well (average for ten fields), per barrel.....	$0.819	$0.799	$1.497
Gasoline prices at refinery (average at four refining centers), per gallon..	.0525	.05187	.0721
Gasoline prices at service stations (average for ten marketing centers — including tax), per gallon.	.1675	.1645	.2095

Commercial production of crude petroleum in the domestic fields, as estimated by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, has amounted this year, from January 1 to September 5, to 587,280,000 barrels, compared with 635,628,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1930. Commercial production is now at the rate of 1,740,000 barrels a day, compared with 2,458,400 barrels daily at this time last year.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

ucts should take on better proportions after the Labor Day holiday.

Butane.—Steadiness continued as the main feature. There has been no change from the quotations of 2¾c. to 4c. per gallon for the 16-32 degree product in tankcar quantities, f.o.b Group 3.

Heptane.—Prices were firm because of the higher prices reigning for natural gasoline. However, there has been no recent change, with tankcar quotations at 12c. per gallon for mixed and 12½c. per gallon for normal, both f.o.b. Group 3.

Hexane.—The long established quotation of 11c. per gallon for normal material continued in effect last week as the reigning market price for tankcar lots, basis Group 3.

Octanes.—This mixture shared the position of other liquefied petroleum gases on the fact that prices continued in a steady position and no changes have been made from the basis of 14c. per gallon for tankcars at Group 3.

Pentane.—It was expected in some quarters that demands for this commodity for use in amyl synthesis would show a better activity after the holiday and in the meanwhile prices continued in a steady position at 8c. per gallon for normal and 16½c. per gallon for the laboratory grade, both in tankcars, basis Group 3.

Petroleum Ether.—The prices remained at 11c. per gallon for the 30-60 degree article and 11½c. per gallon for the 40-75 degree product, both in tankcars at Group 3.

Propane.—Sales through retail channels continued to maintain a wide scope with prices for cylinders in an unchanged position. The bulk market price was also steady and unchanged at 7c. per gallon for tankcars, f. o. b. Group 3.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Medicinal Oil.—There has been no shift in conditions surrounding this market. Buying was still reported as having been improved in certain directions but the price side of the market was not without the soft spots with which it has been characterized for the past several weeks. As previously indicated, both Russian and domestic oils were subject to shading on orders for good size and where competition was heavy.

Paraffin Waxes.—Continuing with prices in a wholly nominal position, the market was slightly more active last week. Possibilities of slightly higher prices to follow the recent advances in the crude market were indicated by the suppliers of both crude scale and fully refined wax.

Petrolatum.—Price steadiness continued to reflect the fundamental improvement that resulted from the advances in Pennsylvania crude prices but with the absence of buying support the sellers were satisfied to some degree with their ability to maintain the quoted prices.

Fuels and Lubricants

Another rise in the bulk gasoline market was the featured development in the East Coast refinery market last week. With a good buying response on the rising market, U. S. Motor gasoline at the local refineries had a better market appearance than for several months back. The latest advance was in reflection to the currently higher position of the Midcontinent market, which the East Coast market had not followed so closely as usual. Interest is centered upon what effect the recent heavy purchases of California gasoline will have on the market here; as yet there has been no more than usual competition from that direction.

Kerosene came in for better attention from the trade last week. The refinery price here was a firm one for the first time in several weeks and the Gulf Coast export market was advanced. There is also talk current that bunker and Diesel oil prices will be advanced. Buying of these oils has been fairly active and in view of their extremely low price coupled with the recent improvements at the Midcontinent, many think an advance will take place shortly.

Lubricating oils held on to all of the strength that was gained in the wild rise of prices a week ago. The export movement continued in heavy fashion, particularly for the bright stocks and higher prices for these oils were also predicted in some quarters.

Tankwagon Price Changes

August 24.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey advanced service station prices for gasoline 2½c. per gallon at Charlotte, N. C. The current price is 18½c. per gallon.

August 25.—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey advanced service station prices for gasoline 0.7c. per gallon at Salisbury, N. C. The current price is 18c. per gallon.

August 29.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, Sinclair Refining Company and other marketers reduced service station prices for gasoline 1.7c. per gallon. The current price is 13.1c. per gallon.

September 2.—The Continental Oil Company advanced service station and tankwagon prices for gasoline 1c. per gallon at Denver. The current prices are:—Tankwagon, 16c. and service station 19c.

September 3.—The Standard Oil Company of New York advanced tankwagon and service station prices for gasoline 1c. per gallon throughout its territory.

Market Conditions

Gasoline.—Leading refiners in the local market advanced prices for U. S. Motor material to 6c. per gallon, at the refineries, on Thursday. This movement, an advance of ½c. per gallon over the former low of the market, reflected the recently advanced position at the Midcontinent, which the East Coast market had not followed so rapidly as might have been expected. Demand ran heavily on the rising market and the situation appeared to have been in better shape than for several months. The 6c. per gallon price was quite firm and as yet the bulk gasoline market has not received any additional competition from the California product, of which more than 1,000,000 gallons were bought a week ago by East Coast distributors.

Kerosene.—The approach of the heavy consuming season was noted last week by somewhat broader interest in the market. The price of 4¾c. per gallon for the 41-43 water white product took on a somewhat firmer appearance on the better interest shown by the trade. The export market was also the recipient of better attention from the trade, and prices at the Gulf were marked upward last week. The prime white grade was advanced to 3¼c. to 3½c. per gallon, compared with 3⅛c. per gallon a week ago, and the water white article was moved up to 3¾c. to 4c. per gallon, an advance of ½c. per gallon.

Fuel and Gas Oils.—The heavy oils have not shared in the stronger conditions that surrounded the light oil

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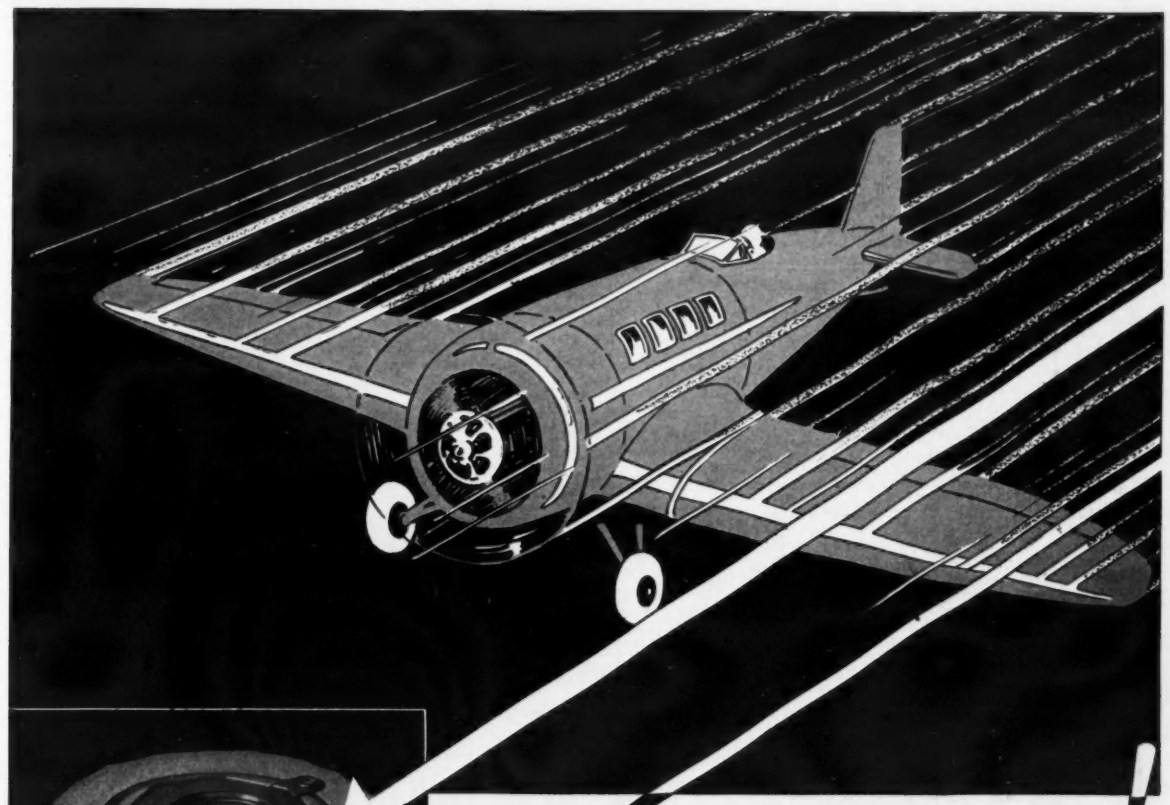

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markets, although last week there was quite some talk concerning an advance in bunker oil prices here. The position of the C grade product was said to have been quite steady last week at the basis of 70c. per barrel at the terminals and, considering its extremely low price, an advance would not be surprising to many. A similar condition existed in Diesel oil, which was named at $1.40 per barrel at the terminals and was quite firm at that figure.

Lubricating Oils.—Both the spot and Pennsylvania refinery markets held to all of the strength that took place a week ago and both were well supported by the regular purchasing trade. Prices on spot were unchanged from the higher levels effected a week ago, while a similar position was shown at the refineries. The leader of the group was the bright stock, which continued to receive an excellent demand and presented indication of possibly still higher prices. The export movement of lubricating oils through this market during the past week, by days, follows:—

	Gallons.
Friday	133,400
Saturday	120,600
Monday	142,150
Tuesday	169,850
Wednesday	142,100
Thursday	.....
Totals	708,100

Crude Oil Price Changes

Alleghany, Bradford (Pennsylvania).—Advanced 10c., August 29. The Tidewater Pipeline Company posted $2.10 per barrel to succeed schedule of August 17.

Artesia (New Mexico).—Advanced 10c. per barrel, August 22. The Continental Oil Company posted 35c. to succeed schudule of July 24.

Bull Bayou, Caddo, Carterville, Crichton, De Soto, El Dorado, Haynesville, Homer, Sabine and Sarepta (Louisiana-Arkansas).—Advanced 16c. to 28c. per barrel, August 24. The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana posted 46c. to 70c. per barrel to succeed schedule of July 24. Bull Bayou and Haynesville advanced 18c. per barrel, August 24, The Magnolia Petroleum Company posts those fields at 68c. and 50c. respectively to succeed schedule of July 30. The Louisiana Oil Refining Company posted a similar schedule to the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana.

Carson-Hutchinson Counties (Texas Panhandle).—Advanced 13c. to 26c. per barrel, August 22. The Continental Oil Company posted 41c. to 53c. to succeed 27c. per barrel flat schedule of July 24.

Corning (Pennsylvania).—Advanced 5c. September 1 and 5c. September 4. The South Penn Oil Company posted 70c. per barrel September 1 to succeed schedule of July 29 and 75c. per barrel on September 4 to succeed schedule of three days previous.

Cotton Valley, Pine Island (Louisiana):—Advanced 16c. and 20c. per barrel respectively, August 24. The Magnolia Petroleum Company posted Pine Island at 58c. and Cotton Valley at 46c. per barrel, to succeed schedule of July 30. Cotton Valley, Caddo, Homer, Haynesville:—Advanced 16c. to 28c. August 24. The Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation posted 46c. for oil below 29 degrees with 29-29.9 at 48c. and 2c. additional for each degree of gravity up to 70c. for 40 degrees and above to succeed schedule of July 27.

El Dorado, Rainbow, Smackover (Arkansas):—Advanced 15c. to 17c. per barrel, August 24. The Magnolia Petroleum Company posted El Dorado at 48c.; El Dorado (East), 45c.; Rainbow, 48c.; and Smackover, 45c. per barrel, to succeed schedule of July 30.

Hobbs (Lea County, N. Mex.):—Advanced 10c. per barrel, August 22. The Midwest Refining Company now posts 35c. to succeed schedule of July 24.

Maljamer (New Mexico).—Advanced 10c. per barrel, August 22. The Continental Oil Company now posts 30c. to succeed 20c. per barrel schedule of July 24.

Midcontinent (Oklahoma, Kansas, North Texas):—Advanced 16c. to 28c. per barrel, August 22. The Continental Oil Company now posts 46c. to 70c. per barrel to succeed 30c. to 42c. per barrel schedule of July 24.

Pennsylvania Grade. — Advanced 5c., August 29. The South Penn Oil Company posted this grade in National lines at $1.80; South West Penn, $1.65; Eureka, $1.55; Buckeye, $1.40 per barrel to succeed schedule of August 17. Oil in Buckeye lines was advanced 5c. per barrel September 4. This oil was posted at $1.45 per barrel to succeed schedule of August 29.

Rocky Mountain.—Advanced 8c. to 25c. per barrel, August 24. The Midwest Refining Company now posts as follows:—Big Muddy, 68c.; Elk Basin, 90c.; Grass Creek, 90c.; Lance Creek, $1.05; Pondera, 80c.; Rock Creek, 70c.; and Sunburst, 90c. per barrel, to succeed schedule of July 25. Other prices are:—Cat Creek, 90c.; Dutton Creek, 60c.; Greybull, 90c.; Hogback, 80c.; Iles (light), 75c.; Iles (heavy), 53c.; Frannie (light), 53c.; Frannie (Madison), 43c.; Lander (Hudson Oil Company), 65c.; and Lander (Woodson Oil Company), 35c. per barrel to succeed schedule of July 25c.

Smackover (Louisiana). —Advanced 15c. per barrel, August 24. The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana and the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation now post 45c. per barrel to succeed 30c. schedule of July 24.

Stephens (Louisiana). — Advanced 16c. to 19c. per barrel, August 24. The Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation posted 41c. for oil below 29 degrees and 44c. for 29 degrees and above succeeding flat schedule of 25c. per barrel July 27.

Urbana (Arkansas). — The Standard Oil Company of Louisiana has discontinued posting prices at this field. The previous price was 20c. per barrel.

Urania (Louisiana).—Advanced 15c., August 24. The Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation posted 45c. per barrel to succeed 30c. per barrel schedule of July 27.

Tulsa Petroleum Products

TULSA, Sept. 2, 1931.

Lower price tendencies on a somewhat diminished demand from the larger jobbers throughout the heavy consuming territory, due to the unsettlement of the crude oil situation in Texas and Oklahoma, characterized the action of the Midcontinent refinery and natural gasoline markets during the first half of the current week.

Oklahoma refiners had very little of the U. S. Motor product to offer on the spot market, during the week because of reduced crude runs through stills and generally reported that they were receiving a minimum of 5c. per gallon for orders booked. On the other hand, Texas transit material continued to flood the market and was offered freely at price concessions of ¼c. to ½c. per gallon lower than Kansas and Oklahoma refiners were quoting. The higher gravity winter grades continued sluggish with little interest being shown in quotations by northern jobbers, who usually put a few cars in storage at this season of the year.

While the production of natural gasolines in Oklahoma continues considerably under normal, because of a general shortage of gas, growing out of wells being shutdown under martial law, buying was generally reported as being light, and quotations ¼c. to ½c. a gallon lower than the peak price reached during the preceding week. Oklahoma refiners who are usually heavy purchasers of the product were practically out of the market due to reduced refinery runs.

The demand for the various grades of naphthas, solvents and diluents continued spotty with prices steady at the preceding week levels. The majority of manufacturers specializing in the various grades of the hydrocarbon gas group, report little change prices or demand from that prevailing during the previous week.

The Midcontinent kerosenes were slightly higher in price sympathetically with higher quotations for the better grades of distillates, but spot buying was generally reported as being unusually light for this season of the year.

Distillates and furnace oils were active and higher in price on heavy buying for September delivery by northern consumers and tank-wagon distributors. Very little of the better grades of sweet, low flash and zero cold test material is available on the spot market, it is said.

All grades of zero and u. g. i. gas oils were in demand both for spot and over the month shipment, with quotations generally ¼c. to ¼c. a gallon higher than for the preceding week. Fuel oils were unchanged with little demand for the high cold test grades. Zero and near zero grades were fairly active at unchanged prices.

Neutrals oils, bright and steam refined stocks were sluggish at unchanged prices. Paraffins were inactive.

Ruling prices in the Midcontinent area today, in tankcars of 8,000 and 10,000 gallon capacity, basis group 3 Oklahoma, are approximately as follows:—

REFINERY GASOLINES.—U. S. Motor gasoline for shipment direct from refineries, is generally quoted at 4¾c. to 5¼c. a gallon, but distress transit material is available at 4½c. to 4½c. a gallon, with instructions; 60-62 400 e. p., 4⅞c. to 5⅜c.; 64-66 390 e. p., 5c. to 5½c.; 64-66 375 e. p., 5¼c. to 5⅜c.; 68-70 360 e p., 5⅜c. to 6c.

NATURAL GASOLINES — Grade A, 5c. to 5½c. a gallon; grades AA, B, BB and C, 4⅜c. to 5c.

NAPHTHAS & SOLVENTS — Light cleans' naphthas, 5½c. to 6c. a gallon; Stoddard solvents, 5c. to 5⅜c.; Petroleum spirits, 5c. to 5⅜c.; VM&P naphthas, 5c. to 5⅜c.; Petroleum ether, 11c. to 12c.

HYDROCARBON GASES — Butane, 3½c. to 4c.; Propane, 7c. to 8c.; Octane, 13c. to 14c.; Hexane, 12c. to 15c. a gallon.

KEROSENES — The 41-43 water white doctor, 2c. to 2¼c.; 42-44 water white doctor, 2½c. to 2⅝c. a gallon.

DISTILLATES AND GAS OILS—Prime white 38-40 gravity, 1½c. to 1⅜c. a gallon; 38-40 light straw, 1⅜c. to 1⅝c.; 36-38 light straw, 1¼c. to 1½c. Low flash and zero cold test 35-37 furnace oil, 1⅜c. to 1⅝c. a gallon; 32-36 light straw, zero, 1⅝c. to 1½c.; 32-36 dark zero, 1⅜c. to 1½c.; 32-36 dark ugi 1⅜c. to 1¼c.

FUEL OILS — Ordinary high cold test 16 to 26 gravities, 20c. to 25c. a barrel; 18-22 approximately 20 cold test, 25c. to 27½c.; 22-26 zero to 15, 27½c. to 30c.; 24-26, 30c. to 32½c.; 26-28, 32½c. to 35c.; 28-30, zero to 10, 35c. to 37½c.

BRIGHT STOCKS & PARAFFINS — Low cold test bright D, 15c. to 17c.; high cold test bright D, 14c. to 16c.; dark and olive green steam-refined stocks, 3c. to 6c. a gallon. White crude scale paraffine, 122-126 mp., 1⅞c. to 2⅛c. per pound.

Chicago Petroleum Products

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1931.

With southwestern refiners stepping up their operations, the gasoline market in the last few days has slipped off considerably and the current quotations are about one-half cent below the peak levels reached ten days ago.

The buying on the part of jobbers has not been very good, despite the proximity of the Labor Day holiday which presumably was to bring a greatly increased consumption. At the same time refiners have been gradually offering more and more gasoline on the market and with few takers the prices have slowly declined.

Natural gasoline has declined along with refinery material. The consumption is keeping up at a good rate, however, and shipments against contract are running good.

Solvents and naphthas are slow and unchanged in prices at this time. Buying has been rather slow and the main trend of this section of the market has been small quantity purchases. The offerings have been moderate, however.

Kerosene is slow and dull.

The distillates and other high grade burning oils are picking up a little strength currently. Prices are slowly advancing. The same is true of high grade fuels, which have been sold over September at comparatively good prices.

Lubricants are still holding their own, based on the better tone in the eastern markets, although actual volume is still somewhat below expectations.

Ruling prices (in tankcar lots except as noted) are:—

GASOLINE — 50-52, 450 (naphtha), 4½c. to 4⅜c. per gallon; 56-58, 450, 4½c. to 4⅜c.; 58-60, 437 (U. S. Motor), 4½c. to 5c.; 60-62, 400, 4⅜c. to 5⅛c.; 64-66, 390, 5¼c. to 5⅜c.; 64-66, 375, 5⅜c. to 5½c.; 68-70, 360, 5½c. to 5⅜c.

SOLVENTS AND NAPHTHAS (Tankcar prices f.o.b. nearby refineries)—Cleaners' naphtha, 9c., tankcar, per gallon; 14.2c., tankwagon; petroleum spirits, 6c., tankcar; 10.7c., tank wagon; lacquer diluents, 12.2c., tankcar; rubber solvents, 10c., nominal; Stoddard solvent, 7.6c., tankcar; 14.2c., tank wagon; V. M. & P. naphtha, 7.5c., tankcar; 12.7c., tank wagon.

KEROSENE—41-43, water white, 2c. to 2½c. per gallon; 42-44, water white, 2½c. to 2¼c.

FURNACE OILS—38-40, straw distillate, 1⅜c. to 1⅝c. per gallon; 36-38, straw, 1⅜c. to 1½c.; 32-34, straw zero, 1⅜c.; 32-36, dark zero, 1⅜c.; 32-36, dark, industrial, 1⅛c. to 1⅜c.

FUEL OILS—28-30, zero, 42½c. to 47½c. per barrel; 26-28, 35c. to 37½c.; 24-27, 25c. to 27½c.; 18-22, zero, 25c. to 27½c.; 18-22, 22½c. to 27½c.

New Orleans Petroleum

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3, 1931.

Mineral spirits continue in fair demand. Gulf refiners quote this product of Stoddard specifications at 14c. to 15c. per gallon in tank wagon lots, delivered.

The export call for naphtha is quiet, and exports showed a little decline since last week. Exports of paraffin are also quiet, most shipments going to Europe.

A fair demand is reported for U. S. Motor gasoline in this territory. Refineries offer this product at 5½c. per gallon. Delivered, including freight, taxes and inspection, the price is 11¾c.

Kerosene is in quiet demand. The price at refinery for water white kerosene is 3½c. The delivered price, with freight, taxes and inspection included is 5c. to 5½c.

There is also a fair demand for Bunker C fuel oil. This product is quoted at 55c. per barrel at terminal. Five cents additional is charged for barge delivery.

Petroleum Import Duties To Be Increased by Chile

Increases in the import duties on petroleum products are included in a bill pending in the Chilean Congress. This measure was introduced August 21 and proposes the upward revision of the Chilean tariff law with respect to many articles, according to information cabled to the Department of Commerce by the commercial attache at Santiago.

The changes proposed in duties on petroleum products are as follows:—

	Peso—Proposed rate.	Peso—Present rate.
Benzin, petroleum, ethers, and motor gasoline, in tankers, per hectoliter	*40.00	3.00
in containers, per gross metric quintal	†50.00	42.00
Diesel oil, Caldera and all ports north, per gross ton	3.00	3.00
Huasco and all ports south, per gross ton	‡40.00	3.00
Fuel oil, Caldera and all ports north, per gross ton	6.00	6.00
Huasco and all ports south, per gross ton	‡40.00	6.00
Furnace oil, Caldera and all ports north, per gross ton	12.00	12.00
Huasco and all ports south, per gross ton	‡40.00	12.00
Illuminating oils, in tankers, per hectoliter	30.00	15.00
in containers, per gross metric quintal	40.00	25.00
Lubricating greases, not specified, per gross kilo	1.00	0.80
Machine oils, plain or compounded, per gross kilo	0.40	0.25
Pine grease, with up to 50% of mineral oil, per gross kilo.	0.50	0.33

* Duty of 20 pesos effective September 1.
† Duty of 30 pesos effective September 1.
‡ An additional 20 pesos per ton each semester during 1932, except for such products as are imported by petroleum and copper companies for productive and metallurgical purposes.

National Petroleum Ass'n Arranges Annual Meeting

Problems confronting the petroleum industry and related subjects will be discussed at the annual meeting of the National Petroleum Association September 16, 17 and 18 at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City. The program which has been arranged includes addresses by leaders in the industry as well as authorities on their respective subjects. The program follows:—

Wednesday, September 16

President's Address, by E. M. Lyons.

"Progress in Aviation," by "Jimmy" Doolittle, Shell Petroleum Corporation.

"Refineries Outside of the United States," by C. J. Bauer, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

"Russia," by Col. George A. Burrell, Burrell-Mase Engineering Company.

Thursday, September 17

"Oil Industry Economics," by Joseph E. Pogue, petroleum economist.

"Something Appropriate — Depending Upon the Condition of the Industry at the Day, Hour and Minute of My Remarks," by Henry L. Doherty, president, Henry L. Doherty & Co.

"The Anti-Trust Laws and American Business," by James A. Emery, general counsel, National Association of Manufacturers.

Committee meetings, including a round table conference on the lubricating oil situation.

Friday, September 18

"Recent Developments in Refining," by D. G. Brandt, Crew Levick Company.

"The Domestic Consumption of Lubricating Oils," by John D. Gill, Atlantic Refining Company.

"Coking Outside the Cracking Zone—Higher Yields of Gasoline, Higher Anti-Knock," by Alfred Fisher, Universal Oil Products Company.

In addition to the formal program the association is planning to have informal talks on the situation in East Texas and California. The annual banquet will be held at the Traymore Thursday evening, September 17, and in addition to several informal talks Dr. E. J. Cattell will provide some humor.

The banquet and entertainment committee includes C. H. Longshore, chairman; Fred G. Clark, L. C. Jamieson, Horace L. Lohnes. The reception committee consists of R. A. Wotowitch, chairman; Sheldon Clark, W. T. Holliday, Otto Koch, H. A. Logan, Charles L. Suhr, A. C. Woodman, and N. H. Weber.

Petroleum Supply and Demand Is Estimated

An analysis of the probable supply and demand for crude oil and gasoline for the second half of this year is contained in a report by the Volunteer Committee on Petroleum Economics to Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur as chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board. The committee, it is indicated, anticipates continued withdrawal of motor fuel from storage during the third quarter of the year with stocks generally increasing until the close of the year, it being estimated that gasoline production in the last half of the year will be 4.1 percent, or 8,808,000 barrels greater than that of the last half of 1930.

It is estimated that the total demand for motor fuel in the six months ending December 31 will be 242,928,000 barrels as compared with 235,969,000 barrels in the corresponding period of 1930. This demand will be composed of 219,530,000 barrels for domestic consumption and 23,398,000 barrels for export and other shipments as compared with 205,156,000 and 30,813,000 barrels respectively in the last half of 1930. This demand will be supplied by 223,557,000 barrels from refinery production during the period; 7,815,000 barrels from storage; 8,231,000 barrels from imports; and 3,325,000 from miscellaneous production.

The demand for crude oil in the period is estimated at a total of 491,315,000 barrels as compared with 477,829,000 barrels in the same period of 1930. This will be composed of 462,315,000 barrels required for refinery throughput made up of 436,715,000 barrels of domestic and 25,600,000 barrels of foreign crude; 14,000,000 barrels for export, and 15,000,000 barrels for losses and miscellaneous consumption.

It is estimated by the committee that the total crude oil supply required will embrace 451,915,000 barrels of domestic production, 25,600,000 barrels of foreign production and 13,800,000 barrels withdrawn from storage.

The committee states that the conditions prevailing in the East Texas fields have broadened the range of crude oil distribution from that area beyond that which might be ordinarily expected. Contracts, it is stated, have recently been made for shipment of 2,000,000 barrels of East Texas crude to the Netherlands West Indies for refining. Likewise contracts were reported for increased shipments of East Texas crude to Europe.

Imperial Oil Studies Liquefied Gas Project

Imperial Oil, Ltd., is working on the problem of developing new outlets for its products in the Turner Valley field in Alberta. The extremely high grade of the naphtha content of the wet gas in this field has presented a problem which is being solved in some measure by the possibilities of establishing a market in the smaller Western municipalities, which are not supplied otherwise now, for protane and butane.

The products of the company's refinery at Calgary contain highly volatile fractions. Existing plant equipment is such that only a small additional outlay is necessary to enable the company to fractionate and recover the highly volatile parts for commercial uses apart from the gasoline. By marketing the liquefied gases in tankcars or drums it is believed that the gas requirements of small towns can be furnished readily. Negotiations are now underway between the company and a number of municipalities for this service. The part Imperial Oil, Ltd., would play in the business would be purely a wholesaling one.

F. W. Mead & Co., commission merchant, this city, has moved its offices from 124 Front street to 150 William street. Its new telephone number is Beekman 3-1168 and 1169.

Petroleum Gossip

Contracts have been awarded by the National Transit Company for the modernization of its six-inch pipeline across Pennsylvania.

The Solar Refining Company has called a stockholders meeting for October 1, for a vote on the proposed merger with the Standard Oil Company of Ohio.

John W. Harreld, former United States senator, was appointed receiver for the C. C. Julien Oil & Royalties Company by Federal Judge Ed. S. Vaught, Oklahoma City, August 29.

The International Petroleum Company, subsidiary of the Mexican Seaboard Oil Company, has sold its physical holdings in the Tampico oil fields, according to advices from Mexico City.

For the six months ended June 30, the Colonial Beacon Oil Company reported a net loss of $1,864,020, after interest, depreciation and other charges. This compared with a net loss of $1,316,164 in the same period of last year.

The Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association has adopted a ruling permitting wholesalers of Pennsylvania oil to be licensed to use the association trade mark, each licensee being required to pay an annual fee ranging from $50 to $500.

The Richfield Oil Company of California sustained a net loss of $2,543,349 for the period January 15 to May 31, 1931, according to the second report filed with the United States District Court at Los Angeles, by William C. McDuffie, receiver.

Fire of unknown origin badly damaged the big oil storage plant of The Texas Company at Hankow, China, August 27, according to advices received in Washington by the State Department. It was estimated that the damage would amount to around $1,000,000.

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company has paid about 800,000 pesos to the Mexican government on 1930 income in accord with the extraordinary tax law recently declared to defray the deficit of the Mexican government. The company was the first of the law companies to pay this tax.

Harvey Willson, of this city, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, Oil City, of which Rodney J. Alexander is executive secretary. Mr. Willson was for nine years assistant general manager of the Rubber Manufacturers' Association.

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Company reported a net loss of $464,843 for the three months ended June 30, after expenses, charges, depreciation and depletion. This compared with a net loss of $225,394 in the previous quarter and with a profit of $273,519 before depreciation in the second quarter last year.

The Lambie Oil Company, Wyoming, filed suit August 29 in the Federal district court, Cheyenne, asking $17,629 from the Yale Oil Company, stating the money was due for oil delivered to the Yale Oil Company at Billings and Miles City, Montana. The Yale Company is a South Dakota concern.

Victor H. Smith, Tulsa, expects soon to announce the selection of a definite site for a 5,000-barrel petroleum refinery proposed to be established and operated in Mobile by a company to be organized as the Coastal Petroleum Corporation. Mr. Smith said the company will have an authorized capital of $200,000.

The Simms Petroleum Company reported a net loss of $1,699,653 for the six months ended June 30 which compared with a net loss of $40,762 in the first half of last year. For the June quarter there was a net loss of $1,303,277 after interest, depreciation, depletion and other charges against a net loss of $3,208 a year ago.

The Standard Oil Company of Indiana will presently expend at least $2,000,000 out of a $10,000,000 improvement program, for replacement of machinery and equipment at its Whiting, Ind., refinery. The work will be done by employees throughout the winter, these men being those who would otherwise have been laid off.

The Shell Union Oil Corporation and the Asiatic Petroleum Company have leased five floors (twenty-sixth to twenty-ninth) of the Maritime Exchange building, 80 Broad street, this city, for occupancy as executive headquarters for their own companies as well as for their affiliates, Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Company, Caribbean Petroleum Company and the Colon Oil Corporation. The leasing of an additional floor was also being considered. The present transaction involved 30,000 square feet of floor space. The companies will move about October 1 from their present location at 65 Broadway where they have been for about ten years.

Dana Hogan, who joined the Doheny interests after his graduation from the University of Wisconsin, as a geologist in 1912, resigned August 21 and will sail for Europe to attend the Fidac convention in Prague in October. He was vice-president and general manager of the land department of the Petroleum Securities Company.

Work of grading and otherwise preparing the site for the installation of the $100,000 bulk oil station of the Wofford Oil Company at Birmingport, near Birmingham, Ala., has been started. This station will be built at first with a capacity of 15,000 barrels or something around 650,000 gallons of oil and additions will be made when warranted.

The Ohio Oil Company and subsidiaries reported a net profit of $1,215,308 for the twelve months ended June 30 after depreciation and Federal taxes and other charges. This was equal to $2.09 a share on the 6 percent preferred stock and compared with a net profit of $8,203,812, equal, after preferred dividends, to 71 cents per common share for the twelve months ended March 31, 1931.

Because of the recent changes in the gasoline tax law of Pennsylvania, whereby the tax is collected from wholesale distributors rather than from retail sellers, the Pennsylvania Department of Revenue will presently dispense with the services of about 60 collectors. Under the new tax provisions the taxes will be collected from about 547 sources as against about 25,000 previously.

Justice John F. Carew of the New York Supreme Court, August 17, signed a temporary order restraining the Eureka Natural Gas Company and a group of individuals from continuing the sale of an issue of 100,000 shares of the company's stock. The order was issued at the request of the Attorney-General of the state of New York, who also asked that a receiver be appointed for the company.

The Shell Union Oil Corporation has omitted the usual quarterly dividend of $1.37½ per share due at this time on its 5½ percent preferred stock. The directors stated that the decision not to declare a dividend at this time was reached because the demoralized condition of the petroleum industry has eliminated the company's surplus and payment of the dividend would only be continued by drawing on reserves.

An informative discussion of the relationship between volatility and consumption of lubricating oils in internal-combustion engines has been published by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce. The material is the work of Gustav Wade and A. L. Foster. It is issued as technical paper 500, which is on sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, at 10 cents a copy.

The Ida Johnson well in the Greasewood Flats, near Orchard, Colo., which was being drilled by the Reiter-Foster Oil Company, came in August 26 making 1,600 barrels of oil and about five million cubic feet of gas daily. The oil is of high gravity and is selling at 80 cents a barrel, or ten cents above some other oil of 40 gravity. This indicates that the whole country between Greeley and Fort Morgan and Orchard is an oil zone with scattered wells drilled and oil found.

The Tank Gas Company, Inc., Schenectady, N. Y., manufacturing hydrocarbons and hydrocarbon fuels, has been chartered at Albany with a capital of 5,000 shares of preferred stock, par $10, and 600 shares of common, no par. Jos. W. Putnam, 2215 Campbell avenue, and Watson J. Patterson, 1920 Broadway, Schenectady; and Homer J. Bloomer, 1601 Broadway, Rensselaer, N. Y., are the directors. A. H. Leamen, 107 Church street, Schenectady, is attorney for the corporation.

Mexican Seaboard Oil Corporation reported a consolidated net income of $18,238 for the six months ended June 30, or less than two cents per share on 1,216,963 shares outstanding. This compared with a net of $565,666, or 45 cents per share in the first half of last year. For the June quarter a net loss of $34,917 was reported after depreciation, depletion and other charges. This compared with a net income of $53,155 in the preceding quarter and with $274,127 in the second quarter of 1930.

The Alabama Oil Dealers' Association is preparing to contest the constitutionality of the one-cent gasoline tax recently passed by the legislature. It is stated that the validity of the tax hinges mainly on whether or not the tax is a revenue measure. If the court should hold it a revenue and not a police measure, it is pointed out then it would be unconstitutional in that it was not acted upon by the legislature five days before adjournment. The Supreme court does not meet until October.

The bulk of the estate of the late Dr. Richard Alexander Fullerton Penrose, internationally known geologist and scientist, will go to the American Philosophical Society and the Geological Society of America to be devoted to the advancement of knowledge and science, according to the executors. The bequests were made in the form of endowment funds and only the income is to be used, each society receiving equal parts. The value of the estate has been estimated at more than $1,000,000.

H. F. Wilcox Oil & Gas Company reported a net loss of $562,237 for the six months ended June 30 after interest, taxes, depreciation, depletion and other charges. This compared with a net profit of $514,291, or $1.20 per share on 428,967 capital shares in the first half of last year. For the quarter ended June 30, there was a net loss of $386,762 after taxes and charges, comparing with a net loss of $175,475 in the preceding quarter and with a net profit of $430,374, equal to $1 per share, in the June quarter of last year.

A consolidated net loss of $536,450 was reported by the Amerada Corporation for the quarter ended June 30, after depreciation, depletion, drilling expenses and other charges. This compared with a net income of $58,225, or 6 cents a share, in the previous quarter and with a net income of $477,645, or 52 cents a share, in the June quarter last year. For the six months ended June 30, the consolidated loss was $478,225 against a net income of $401,060, or 43 cents a share, in the first half of last year.

Plans for the rebuilding of the plant of the Atlantic Refining Company, Key Highway and Lawrence street, Baltimore, which was destroyed by fire some time ago, have been completed. A permit for the reconstruction of the establishment was applied for August 22. The work, according to the permit, will include the relocation of eleven oil storage tanks, the construction of two new tanks, and the erection of a building 64 by 68 feet. Several old edifices on the property will be razed to reduce the fire hazard. The estimated cost of the work to be done is $100,000.

Standard Oils of N.J. And Calif. to Merge

Conference Agrees Combination Desirable—Details Yet to Be Worked Out

A definite statement of the terms of a proposed merger of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Standard Oil Company of California will be forthcoming presently if present indications prove accurate, following an official pronouncement by the presidents of the two companies August 26 at the conclusion of a week of discussion between the officers and their associates at Lake Tahoe, Calif. The joint statement said that the conferees had agreed that a merger would be logical and advantageous and that no insurmountable obstacles had developed during the discussions.

A merger of the two companies would create an organization with assets of almost $2,400,000,000 and it would be by far the largest company in the oil industry, and second in business generally, from the standpoint of assets, topping the $2,000,000,000 of the United States Steel Corporation and being next to the $3,000,000,000 of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. Assets of the Dutch-Shell Combine, the other largest existing oil group totaled $1,293,664,062 as of December 31 last.

While it was officially stated by the conferees that they had reached an agreement, there was no intimation as to what the basis of the merger would be, in so far as terms were concerned.

In part the official statement of the company presidents, Walter C. Teagle and K. R. Kingsbury, was as follows:—

We have agreed that a merger of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey and the Standard Oil of California would be logical and advantageous. We are working for a plan to this end, and no insurmountable obstacles have developed during our discussions. However, it must be appreciated that a merger of this importance involves many intricate questions requiring careful consideration, and that some of these questions could not have been anticipated prior to our meeting here. Arrangements have been made to carry on studies of these points and a resumption of the conferences has been agreed upon at a date not yet fixed.

Some of the impelling reasons in favor of the proposed merger are these:—Standard Oil Co. of California holds important domestic oil reserves but it is without any important foreign crude reserves and possesses only limited distributing facilities abroad. On the other hand, the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey has limited domestic crude oil reserves but a large foreign production, and an important system of distributing outside the United States.

In its domestic marketing the New Jersey company operates on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf Coast states, the Standard Oil Co. of California in the states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Hence, the operations of the two companies are in effect complementary and the proposed merger would make possible the most economic employment of their reserves and facilities.

With respect to the two principle items of oil company operations, namely, crude oil production and gasoline sales, the proposed merger on the basis of 1930 figures, would invovle approximately 10 percent of the total crude production and approximately 18 percent of the total gasoline business of the United States, domestic and export.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, headed by Walter C. Teagle, president, returned to this city August 31, from the conferences in California, but had no further statements to make as to the merger. It was indicated that the conferences will be resumed probably in this city after accountants have completed certain statistical work incident to the merger.

In the meanwhile, a note of opposition to the merger plans has arisen in California where Alfred L. Marston, head of the Independent Petroleum Association of California, San Francisco, attacked the plan verbally as being a virtual return to the old monopolistic system which was dissolved by the United States Supreme Court in 1911.

S. O. of Ohio-Solar to Merge

Areement has been reached by the directors of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio and the Solar Refining Company for a merger of the two companies through the acquisition of the Solar company by the Standard company, subject to the approval of stockholders of both companies. Meetings of the stockholders of the Solar company will be held October 1 and of the Standard company October 10 for the purpose of ratifying the plan.

Under the terms of the agreement stockholders of the Solar Refining Company will be given the option of receiving $17 in cash for each share of stock held or of exchanging their stocks on a basis of 3.6 shares of Solar Refining for one share of Standard Oil of Ohio common.

Sinclair-Prairie Will Unite

Officials of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Corporation, Prairie Oil and Gas Company and the Prairie Pipe Line Company have agreed upon a plan for the merging of the three companies, it was unofficially stated August 27 and formal announcement was expected to be made presently, following submittal of the plan to the directors of the respective companies.

It was stated that the plan calls for the exchange of shares of the three companies for shares in a new holding company to be known as the Commonwealth Petroleum Corporation on the basis of one share of the new company for one share of Sinclair stock, one share of the new holding company for one share of Prairie Oil and Gas and fourteen shares of Commonwealth for each 10 shares of Prairie Pipe Line Company.

Ashland Ref'g-Cumberland Pipe

Stockholders of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company were notified August 27 that a special meeting will be held September 15 for the purpose of voting on the sale of the company to the Ashland Refining Company, Ashland, Ky., for $420,000. Under the terms of the proposed sale, $60,000 will be paid on closing of title and the balance in four notes of $90,000 each from the Ashland Refining Company or its nominee, payable at intervals of six months over the next two years with 4 percent interest. If the proposal is approved, the directors of the Cumberland Pipe Line Company will recommend liquidation and eventual dissolution of the company. It is their intention, they stated, to consummate the sale as soon after October 1 as possible.

Canada Raises Gasoline Values for Dumping Duty

The official valuations laid down for import duty purposes on gasoline from the United States have been increased by the Canadian government as indicated in appraisers bulletin No. 3737, dated August 27, providing a basis for a dumping duty in addition to the regular specific import duty of 2½ cents per imperial gallon. The latest revised valuations are as follows, superseding those published in this paper July 27:—

Refinery or Shipping Point.	Cents per U. S. gallon.
Pennsylvania, New York and district which includes Atlantic seaboard	7.363
Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and district	7.976
Chicago and district	6.876
Minneapolis and district	7.226
Wood River, St. Louis and district	6.476
Midcontinent district, which includes the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, part of Missouri, part of Arkansas, and North Texas	4.726
South Texas, Louisiana and district	6.276
Wyoming and district	4.726
Montana and district	7.726

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BICARBONATE OF SODA
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SULPHATE OF ALUMINA
Highest Grades. Manufactured by
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.
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SODA ASH
Light - Dense
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All Tests
Solid - Ground - Flake and Liquid
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EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, NEW YORK

Heavy Chemicals

Domestic and Imported Tartaric Acid Prices Again Reduced -- Sharp Advance in Soda Stannate--Slight Rise in Anhydrous Tin Tetrachloride--Copperas Firm

The market for the heavy chemicals reflected the pre-holiday atmosphere surrounding the general industrial situation last week. Consumers in all directions showed an inclination to await some definite signs of an improved demand on finished articles with the termination of the vacation periods before expanding contract commitments beyond actual requirements. Changes in the market consisted of the lowering of the quotations for domestic and imported tartaric acid and an upward revision in the price for soda stannate as well as anhydrous tin tetrachloride.

While it was generally conceded that with the passing of Labor Day chemical releases against contracts would be substantially improved, there were no definite signs apparent to substantiate such a belief in the chemical market last week. However, the policy of the manufacturers in depending upon the quick deliveries of sellers of chemicals rather than enlarging inventories was expected to be very much in evidence shortly after the start of the new week. The textile industry continus to be the bright spot in the buying side of the market, with seasonal betterment noted in some lines of that industry.

Lowering of the price for domestic tartaric acid was the result of the keen competition that has been shown in this market with the imported material for the past month. The price reduction this week for tartaric acid marks the third consecutive week in which prices have moved downward.

Upward revision in the price for anhydrous tin tetrachloride and soda attanate was attributed directly to the higher basic metal market rather than any decided improvement in the actual consumption. Tin crystals remained unchanged. In fact sellers of tin oxide basing their quotations on the daily fluctuation in the basic metal market were quoting the levels in effect at the close of the previous week.

In connection with other items in the market it was indicated that calcium arsenate was the prominent feature in the division of the insecticides, with good call coming from the cotton belts. At the same time an active demand from South America gave the market for blue vitriol an active appearance, while copperas continued firm, with the steel mill operations receding to 31 percent of operating capacity. Soda phosphate was again steady, with a good volume moving to the silk mills.

Alums.—Business in the market for the potash and ammonia alums was a rather slow affair throughout the week, while usual buyers of the sulphate product were inclined to hold purchases to actual requirements. No change in quotations were uncovered.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Major consumers continued to take good sized quantities of this material against contracts, while the spot market reflected the replenishment of supplies by small users with the turn of the month. Prices were unaltered.

Ammonia, Aqua.—Seasonal betterment in certain lines of the textile trade was offset by a slackening in production schedules of other branches of that industry, with the result the market had little to offer in the way of betterment, but prices were well sustained at the levels in vogue previously.

Ammoniac, Sal.—A steady demand was in evidence for this commodity throughout the period under survey. Leading sellers were adhering firmly to the prices given in the preceding week. Of the June imports of 341,580 pounds of the white article, Germany shipped the entire amount as well as the 49,197 pounds of the gray item.

Antimony.—Local demand for the metal continued at exceptionally dull pace throughout the week, while primary market cables indicated that an easing tendency was a conspicuous factor in the dealings there. Prices were barely steady at the previously established levels.

Barium Salts.—Nothing of importance occurred in this market as a whole, with the peroxide material moving to the usual buyers and the consumers of hydrate showing no disposition to relinquish the hand-to-mouth buying. Prices were unaltered. Of the total June imports of 182,813 pounds, Germany shipped 70,592 pounds, Holland, 55,115 pounds, and United Kingdom consigned 57,106 pounds of the various barium compounds.

Bleaching Powder.—A steady undertone governed the dealings in this market last week, with a fairly active call one day offset by a complete slackening in the demand the following day. Contract shipments progressed at a satisfactory pace throughout the week. Of the June imports of 172,975 pounds, Germany shipped 95,575 pounds and the United Kingdom forwarded 77,400 pounds.

Blue Vitriol.—With the turn of the month and the start of the active shipping season to South America sellers of copper sulphate indicated that a good volume of business was realized last week, and judging from the orders on the books, indications were also apparent that September would measure up favorably, while August shipments were preliminarily estimated to be slightly ahead of the turnover in the same month a year ago. The undertone of the market continued firm and prices were unchanged.

Calcium Chloride.—A fair demand continued to be experienced for this commodity last week, with the season coming to a close. August turnover reached a satisfactory aggregate. No change in prices was disclosed.

Carbon Tetrachloride.—Cleaning fluid manufacturers as well as other consuming agencies were taking a substantial volume of this product. Prices for both the chemically pure and commercial item were in conformity with the schedule in force previously.

Chlorine.—Dullness characterized the dealings in this spot market last week, with the major quarters of consumption showing no disposition to expand commitments beyond actual necessities. However, the market presents a stable appearance and prices were without change.

Copper.—In certain directions consumers were obtaining copper at the 7½c. per pound level, it was admitted in the trade. Majority of sellers, however, were quoting 7¾c. per pound, while leading producers continue to offer nominally at 8c. per pound delivered Connecticut Valley basis. Supply is less than demand but buyers have not shown any willingness to go above 7½c. per pound for the metal. Foreign sales were in comparatively good sized volume with total sales for August mounting to about 34,000,000 pounds. Prices for copper oxide continued without change.

Copperas.—With the steel mills as well as the wire mills failing to show any signs of picking up operations after the holiday period, the market for copperas continued relatively unchanged, with sellers allocating material sparingly to routine consumers. Iron Age stated that the extent of the possible increase in miscellaneous industrial requirements in iron and steel was still undetermined since so many plant vacations will not terminate until after Labor Day. Prices were unchanged.

Glauber's Salt.—Quiet prevailed in the market for the anhydrous material last week, while the other items in this group also moved through a comparatively dull trading week. Prices were well sustained at the previously established levels.

Lead Acetate.—Expansion on the demand side failed to develop for the brown broken as well as other forms of this item last week, but prices were fairly well held, partially aided by a steady basic metal market.

Nickel Salt.—Plating industry continued to take a limited volume of material against contracts, awaiting signs of the trend of the automobile

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Soda stannate, 1½c. per lb.
Tin tetrachloride, anhydrous, 45 points.

Reduced

Tartaric acid, domestic, 1c. per lb.
imported, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compared as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
151.2	151.2	151.3	153.7

Index numbers compiled from twelve typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
101.1	101.2	101.5	105.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Sulphate of Alumina
Jarecki Brand
FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS
The Isaac Winkler & Bro. Co.
Sole Selling Agents
CINCINNATI, OHIO
First National Bank Bldg.
NEW YORK
50 Broad Street

THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER OF
BARIUM PEROXIDE
POROUS
BARIUM OXIDE
THE J. H. R. PRODUCTS CO. - - - WILLOUGHBY, O.

COPPER POWDER
150 MESH
Copper Oxide Black
Cuprous Oxide Red
J. C. W. ACIDS CHEMICALS ALKALIES
Cable Address: Flourina *Telephone: VAnderbilt 3-4300*
John C. Wiarda & Co., Inc.
535 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

OXALIC ACID
Manufactured by
OLDBURY ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CO.
Niagara Falls, New York
Stocks carried at
New York Boston Chicago Philadelphia Niagara Falls St. Louis
JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
SELLING AGENTS
19 Cedar Street Phone Jonn 4-2670 New York

ESTABLISHED 1865
FERGUSSON BROTHERS
Philadelphia, Pa.
BLUE VITRIOL

TIN CRYSTALS
and Muriate of Tin (Stannous Chloride) Solutions
all strengths
Manufactured by
Seldner & Enequist, Inc.
86 Hausman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
(LIQUID)
BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION, Charleston, W. Va.

BLUE VITRIOL
IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING WORKS
IRVINGTON NEW JERSEY
NEW YORK OFFICE
30 CHURCH ST.

Quality *Uniformity*
Nickel Sulphate
(Single Salts)
COPPER OXIDE - COPPER POWDER
PRODUCTS OF NICHOLS COPPER COMPANY
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Sales Agents:
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PROVIDENCE SAN FRANCISCO ST. LOUIS
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GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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Muriatic Acid
Acetic Acid
Aluminum Sulphate
Ammonium Alum
Potassium Alum
Disodium Phosphate
Sodium Sulphide (Chipped-conc.)
Anhydrous Bisulphite Soda
Sodium Fluoride
Epsom Salts
Baker & Adamson Quality Reagents, Fine Chemicals and C. P. Acids
Insecticides and Fungicides

production schedules that will go in force after the holiday period. Demand in that direction indicated that early estimates placed the automobile output in August between 160,000 to 175,000 units. The market for the chloride merchandise was strictly routine, with prices unaltered.

Potash Carbonate.—With the fractional reduction in the price on some of the sorts of this item last week, a slight expansion was shown in the demand side of the market. No change in quotations was uncovered.

Potash Caustic.—Sellers reported the market firm, with the usual buyers showing a tendency to confine contract takings to actual needs, while spot market activities indicated the replenishing of supplies by occasional consumers at the turn of the new month. No change in quotations was disclosed.

Potash Chlorate.—Sales indicated that the match manufacturers, as well as the explosive makers, were adhering to the policy of holding purchases to actual wants. Spot market continued to drag, with prices steady.

Potash Prussiate.—Factors tending to disturb the quiet noted in the market for both the red and yellow material failed to develop, and sellers reported the market firm at the prices in effect in the preceding week.

Saltcake.—There was nothing in the week's activities that would have any influence on the market price structure, with the glass manufacturers' takings a substantial volume of material. Quotations were without change. The situation in the imported market was about the same, with the price hovering around the levels in vogue previously.

Soda Acetate.—Firm undertone governed the dealings in this market throughout the week. Demand was characterized as fair, with usual buyers showing no tendency to expand purchases beyond actual wants. Prices were unchanged.

Soda Ash.—Spot market moved through a dull trading week, with the contract movement indicating that buyers were awaiting definite signs of the much-discussed autumn pickup before expanding commitments. However, the market was firm.

Soda Chlorate.—Petering out of the seasonal call of this material for application as a weed material tended to give the market a rather dull appearance. Shipments against contracts to manufacturing consumers moved at a slow pace, and prices were steady at the levels of the preceding week.

Soda Phosphate.—The market presented a stable appearance again last week, with the sellers adhering firmly to the price schedule established previously. The seasonal upturn in the textile mills tended to bring about a slight expansion, but the cautious attitude of those consumers toward expanding shipments beyond actual needs was a conspicuous factor in the transaction.

Soda Silicate.—The tenor of this market was decidedly firm, with the corrugated paper box makers taking a substantial volume of material against contracts. Replacement of supplies by occasional consumers gave the spot market a fairly active appearance the turn of the month. Prices were without change.

Soda Silicofluoride.—Cables from abroad indicated higher prices for this material last week, with a fairly active call experienced. No change in prices was uncovered.

Soda Stannate.—Sellers revised the price for this commodity 1½c. per pound to 21c. to 24½c. per pound. The upward revision was attributed to higher basic metal market at the start of the month.

Soda Sulphite.—Nothing of importance occurred in this market during the course of the week, and sellers reported the market steady, with a fairly active call in evidence throughout the period under review.

Tin Salts.—Sellers of tin crystals repeated the price for the tin crystals at 26 to 26½c. per pound, holding in effect until September 11. The quotation on the terachloride anhydrous item was quoted at 18.75c. per pound. Sellers of tin oxide, basing their quotation on the daily fluctuation in the basic metal market, were quoting 29c. per pound, being in conformity with the schedule in force at the close of the previous week. The basic metal market continued to hold firmly around the 27c. per pound level.

Zinc Salts.—Routine buyers supplied the call for the various commodities in this market, with a slight improvement shown in the demand at the start of the new month as the result of the replenishment of supplies. No change in quotations was uncovered.

Acids

Further reduction in the quotations for domestic and imported tartaric acid featured the market for the mineral acids last week. The lowering of the quotations was attributed to the extraordinary competition that has developed in that direction within recent weeks. This marks the third consecutive week in which prices have been reduced. Otherwise the market was rather a dull affair, with consumers showing an inclination to hold purchases to actual requirements. Formic acid as well as lactic and acetic moved to the textile trade in good volume along with other acids utilized in that industry, due to the slight betterment in certain branches of the textile trade. Seasonal pickup in some industries tended to bring a better movement in sulphuric acid. A fairly active call was again experienced for citric acid, while consumers of chromic acid supplying the automobile industry with certain accessories were inclined to await some definite sign of the expected betterment of production schedules in the auto trade, but prices for chromic acid were well maintained.

Acetic.—Nothing of importance occurred in this market last week, with regular buyers taking commitments commensurate with the actual demand being placed upon their finished products. The price structure of the market remained unaltered.

Boric.—A fairly active demand was shown in this spot market last week, with contract shipments continuing to move along at a satisfactory clip. No change in quotations was uncovered.

Butyric.—Demand side of the market failed to show any improvement last week, but prices were well maintained. Usual buyers supplied the call.

Chromic.—Although consumers were awaiting some definite sign of betterment expected to take place in the automobile industry after the holiday period, prices here were well sustained throughout the week.

Citric.—A fairly active call was experienced in this direction last week and sellers were adhering firmly to the price schedule in vogue previously.

Formic.—Textile trade continued to take a good volume of this article last week. Prices were firm. Of the June imports of 10,361 pounds, Holland shipped 9,920 pounds and Germany 441 pounds.

Gallic.—Regular users purchased for immediate requirements during the period under review, but prices were well maintained at the levels in vogue for some time past.

Hydrofluoric.—Business here failed to show an expansion beyond requirements for nearby needs, but sellers reported market firm and prices unchanged.

Lactic.—Seasonal slackening in the tanning industry was offset by the volume of material moving to the textile trade and other consuming agencies. Quotations were identical to those named in the preceding week.

Muriatic.—A slight improvement was shown in the movement of this commodity to the silk mills last week, with the undercurrent in the market firm and prices without change.

Oxalic.—With occasional consumers replenishing supplies at the turn of the month, the spot market enjoyed a fairly active demand, and contract shipments progressed at a satisfactory pace. Prices were firm. Of the June imports of 83,807 pounds, Germany shipped 23,288 pounds and Holland 60,519 pounds.

Sulphuric.—The slight pickup noted in certain consuming lines tended to give the market an improved appearance last week, from a demand standpoint. The undercurrent in the market was again firm, and prominent sellers were quoting the prices of the previous week.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—With the needs in the way of sulphuric acid held down to relatively small proportions, it would seem that producers might be prompted to lower their figures, but as far as the quotations go, they show very decided firmness in the market, with the prices named still at $10 per ton for 60 degree, and at $14.50 for 66 degree pyrites acid. Brimstone stocks are held at an advance of 50 cents over these figures in each case. No opportunity is afforded under present conditions for bargaining, it is explained, and the nominal figures stand. The market for oleum is in a similar position, with the quotations stationary at $19 per ton for pyrites 20 percent and at $20 for 20 percent brimstone stocks.

Tartaric.—With the importers reducing the price to 27½c. to 28½c. per pound, domestic sellers affected a further reduction of one cent per pound to 28½c. per pound. Competition continued keen as the week came to a close.

Insecticides

This division of the heavy chemical market had little to offer in the way of improvement over the preceding week, with consumers taking shipments against contracts for nearby requirements only. The price position of the market was unchanged. The major portion of activity was centered on calcium arsenate, with request for the material coming mainly from the cotton belts, especially the Mississippi

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

ALKALI

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58 per cent is more than mere figures when applied to Diamond Soda Ash—it describes a quality that is undeviating—a Soda Ash guaranteed to test over 58 per cent Sodium Oxide by actual analysis.

76%

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CAUSTIC SODA

ALKALI

Valley district. Temperatures during the week in the cotton belt were mostly seasonable and in most States rainfall was only light to moderate, except for local, heavy falls in parts of the Mississippi Valley. Copper carbonate enjoyed a fairly active call throughout the period under review, while jobbing quantities constituted the demand for nicotine sulphate.

Bordeaux Mixture.—With the season for this commodity terminated, the market moved through a dull trading week, but prices were well maintained.

Calcium Arsenate.—A good demand was again experienced for this product, with the major portion of the buying coming from the cotton belts, especially the Mississippi Valley district. Quotations were in line with those named in the preceding week.

Copper Carbonate.—A comparatively steady call was shown for this commodity during the period under review. The undertone in the market was again firm and prices were without change.

Lead Arsenate.—Although buying failed to show a broadening beyond the narrow limits noted in the previous week, with consumers purchasing for actual requirements only. Quotations were unaltered.

Nicotine Sulphate.—Jobbing quantities constituted the demand in the market last week, with export buying progressing at a satisfactory pace. Firm undercurrent of the previous week was undisturbed and prices were in conformity with the schedule in force previously.

Advices from Guayaquil, Ecuador, September 2, stated that the Ecuadorian Senate had approved a bill rescinding the match monopoly which has been held by the International Match Company.

Chemists' Ass'n Head Urges Price Stability

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1931.

A campaign by the chambers of commerce and trade associations to check further commodity price declines was proposed today by W. G. Huntington, chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association. He said sales executives are largely responsible for the demoralization of prices which is bringing industries to ruin and the time has come to take definite means to stop selling below cost. He stated:—

There is no excuse for continuing the present downward trend of prices as stocks are so low that manufacturers need not unload and with partial operation unit costs should be higher. There is a tendency among buyers of chemicals to save the chemical industry from its own folly as they realize that hammering for low prices reacts unfavorably on the product.

Research Fellowship Set Up for Paper Containers

An industrial fellowship for research on moistureproofing and greaseproofing paperboards used in cartons and boxes has been established by the Robert Gair Company, of New York, N. Y., at the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh. Recent progress in package merchandising has indicated, Dr. E. R. Weidlein pointed out, a growing need for paperboard containers with improved moistureproofing and greaseproofing qualtities, and he said that it is the hope of the Robert Gair Company, the donor of the Fellowship, and the Mellon Institute that technically valuable advances will result from the studies which were begun on September 1.

Dr. Marion D. Coulter has been appointed a Fellow of the institute, to conduct these scientific investigations. He is a specialist in organic chemistry and during the period 1925-1930 held a Mellon Institute fellowship for the study of certain problems in cellulose technology.

Uruguay Raises Duties

Increases of one-nalf the existing duties and surtaxes are to replace the import prohibitions that have been in operation in Uruguay on a wide range of products since August 20, for a period of a month beginning August 27, according to a decree of the National Council of Uruguay, the Department of Commerce has been advised. Among the items affected are coaltar, cottonseed, coconut and palm and castor oils, paraffin, candles, perfumery and toilet articles, mineral water and spirits, non-alcoholic beverages and their syrups, and animal and vegetable products.

Casein Production

Production of casein in the United States in 1930 was 41,819,000 pounds, or an increase of 37 percent over that of 1929, which totalled 30,537,000 pounds, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

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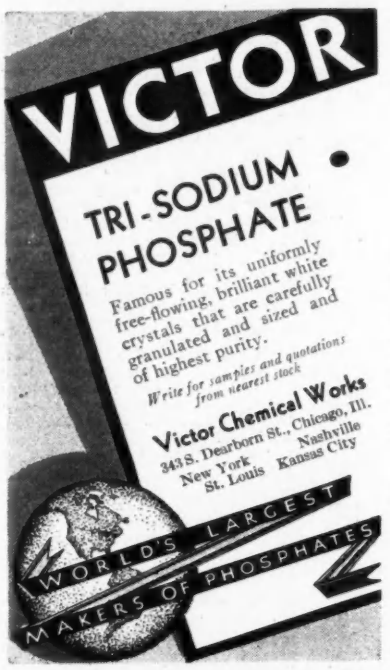
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Trade News Briefs

William S. Gray, Jr., has been elected a trustee of the Hanover Bank & Trust Company, this city.

Articles of incorporation were filed by the Colorado Bentonite Company, Gunnison, Colo. Gail Moore, Ralph I. Dennis, Wallace Moore. The capitalization is $25,000.

Sulphate of alumina imports into Canada for the twelve months ended March 31, 1931, totaled 23,667 long tons, valued at $541,079, of which the United States supplied 20,949 tons, valued at $486,205.

The new plant of the Colombian Match Company in Barranquilla, Colombia, has been placed in operation. It is anticipated that it will supply approximately 80 percent of Colombia's match output.

Arthur Misfeldt, of the general sales department of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, this city, left September 4 for New England, where he will spend the greater part of his vacation.

Java and Madura imported $513,412 worth of sulphur from the United States in 1930, compared with $731,122 worth in 1929, representing 43 percent and 44 percent, respectively, of total imports.

The Ferguson Laboratories, Inc., has been incorporated in this city by Elsie L. Ferguson, George M. Ferguson, and Atticus A. Mitchell, at 121 West Forty-second street, to manufacture chemicals. It is capitalized at $25,000.

The Liquid Carbonic Corporation now has nine plants in operation producing its new product, carbonic ice, the company states, and five more plants will be ready by September 15, providing coast-to-coast distribution.

The Western Australia Match Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Federal Match Company, and Bryany & May, Melbourne and Sydney, Australia, has purchased a site for a new factory in West Perth, Australia.

Brazil imported 17,683 metric tons of soda, valued at $1,552,384, during 1930, compared with 16,705 metric tons, valued at $1,392,344, for 1929. Great Britain and the United States dominated the trade in this product, but the former obtained the bulk of the business.

Many new discoveries of molybdenum ore have been made during August on the Peaks Eight and Nine in the country surrounding Breckenridge, Colo. This is not far from the Climax Molybdenum Company's properties, and it has enough of ore to last for years.

The Perfectochol Company, Buffalo, N. Y., chemicals and drugs, has been chartered at Albany, with $5,000 capital. Eugene Warner, 785 Le Brun road, Eggertsville, N. Y.; Marvin M. Simon, 110 Brunswick boulevard, and Julia C. Luippold, 230 Dartmouth avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., are directors.

Sulphur exports of Japan during the first six months of 1931 were 7,599 short tons, valued at $185,991, compared with 2,965 short tons, valued at $118,574 in 1930. Japan was the world's third largest producer of sulphur, and during 1929 it produced 58,718 long tons, compared with 68,956 long tons for 1928.

Directors of the Phelps Dodge Corporation at their meeting September 2 decided to defer action on the quarterly dividend until after the meeting of stockholders of the company and those of the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, which will be held September 21 to consider a consolidation of the two companies.

Misleading advertising used in connection with sale of alleged reducing and medicinal salts is charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission against E. Griffiths Hughes, Inc., New York. "Kruschen Salts," a medicine to be taken internally, and "Radox Bath Salts," a reducing compound to be added to the water for a bath, are the products attacked in the complaint.

The Alabama Securities Commission set for hearing September 14 at Montgomery the petition of the White Wonder Chemical Company for cancellation of registration of its stock and the release of 229 shares of stock placed in escrow with the commission under requirements of Alabama law. Capt. W. C. Oates, secretary of the commission, said there were approximately 400 Alabama shareholders in the White Wonder Chemical Company, some of whom have objected to the petition.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company has issued a revised edition of its booklet on "Vat Colors and Their Oxidation." The booklet contains new information on the oxidation, or "fixation," of vat colors with the company's sodium perborate and peroxides, as well as other matters of interest to bleachers and dyers. Copies may be obtained free of charge by addressing R. M. Levy, in care of the company at Empire State building, this city.

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Fertilizer Materials

Foreign Sulphate of Ammonia Stronger--Mixers Center Interest in Plan to Prohibit Cotton Growth Next Year --Organic Ammoniate Prices Sink to Lower Levels

A dull and dragging week in the fertilizer crude materials' market was featured with a stiffening of prices for foreign sulphate of ammonia. In reaction to the agreement reported among some European manufacturing countries, importers of this commodity were quoting at an advanced level during the final half of the week. But, so far as could be learned, the rise in the market did not initiate any additional buying activity, and also it was understood that no important sales were made at the former low-price basis; the using trade was evidently still afraid to take on any more of this product until a decision is made in the investigations now being held to determine whether or not imports of sulphate of ammonia at recent low prices were in violation of the anti-dumping act.

Organic ammoniate prices continued to decline and some phosphatic bone materials were easier in the mid-Western markets last week, but these events were of secondary importance to the trade last week, as interest was centered upon legislative efforts being made to prohibit cotton cultivation next year. A law was enacted in Louisiana prohibiting all cotton growth next year providing that 75 percent of the cotton-growing states enact a similar measure. Its passage was the subject for moot discussion in the local fertilizer trade last week. All factors agree that the cotton market must be bolstered to prevent the consumption of fertilizer from further decrease, but some were openly disappointed, for if the measure receives support from other cotton-growing states it will result in a loss of some 4,000,000 tons in fertilizer consumption over next year. Many doubt that other states will support the measure, in which case it will become non-effective.

Declines occurring last week in the group of organic ammoniates included unground fish scrap at the Chesapeake factories, wet acidulated fish scrap at Baltimore, spot blood and tankage, imported nitrogenous material and South American tankage. An easement in steamed bone at Chicago featured the phosphate group, while the potashes were led by a slight downward movement in vegetable potash.

Nitrate of soda prices have not been issued yet. The sellers of Chilean and domestic synthetic were still offering for prompt delivery at the June price, subject to rebate if the 1930-1931 schedule should be lower. It was expected that the Chilean schedule will be named within a few weeks; according to some unofficial opinion here, the naming of the schedule has been further delayed by the simmering of political trouble in Chile and political attack upon the formation of the new Chilean nitrate trust, but no official comment was made.

Private cables last week bore interesting news about the first break-up of the meeting among European nitrates producers that sought to renew the cartel of last year. Contrary to reports issued immediately following the collapse of the conference, the cables received last week indicated that severe competition was threatened the Belgian producers unless they retired from the export market and limited their output to 25 percent of their capacity. Capacity output of nitrates in Belgium was estimated at 1,200,000 tons. Refusal of Belgian interest to limit their output to 300,000 tons precipitated the failure of the meeting, according to these advices.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Sulphate of ammonia, imported, $2 per ton.

Reduced

Blood, dried, domestic, spot, 5c. per unit.
Bone, steamed, 1¼ and 60, Chicago, $1 per ton.
Fish scrap, unground, at factories, 10c. per unit-ton.
wet acidulated, Baltimore, 15c. per unit-ton.
Nitrogenous material, 10c. per unit-ton.
Potash, vegetable, 23c. per ton.
Tankage, ground, spot, 20c. per unit-ton.
unground, spot, 5c. per unit-ton.
imported, 10c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
75.6	75.6	82.3	85.4

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Ammoniates

Nitrate of Soda.—There were no additional developments in the market last week. Things remained at a standstill while the sellers of Chilean material and producers of the domestic synthetic product continued to quote at the June price of $2.05 per 100 pounds, in bags, and subject to rebate if the long overdue 1930-1931 schedule should be lower. Although there has been no official announcement of the reported union among several producing countries in Europe, the general situation has strengthened on the basis of the reports. Within the past two weeks, however, political unsettlement has been brewing in Chile and it was reported that some political interests were attacking the constitutionality of the formation and governmental participation in the newly established nitrate trust there. Whether or not this situation would delay the issuance of prices any further was not known but it was indicated in certain directions that price information was not expected for a "couple of weeks."

Sulphate of Ammonia.—A stronger position has resulted from the reported agreement among producers in Belgium, Germany, Norway and Great Britain. The lowest available quotation for imported material last week was $23 per ton, in bulk, compared with $21 per ton a week ago. The generally quoted market for that article last week was $23 to $24 per ton. Some sellers indicated that even higher prices might be expected soon but the rising market and indications of possible higher prices did not create any buying interest. The market was very slow with the trade manifesting a primary interest in anticipating the decision of customs officials with regard to anti-dumping proceedings that were currently under investigation. The domestic market remained nominally at $26 per ton, f.o.b. works or ex-vessel with little or no business being done. The export situation was also quiet with the price situation again nominal. With the advance in prices for European material it was understood that the nominal price level for export from this market had been advanced correspondingly.

Cyanamide.—The quotation for this ammoniate continued without change at 97½c. per unit-ton, delivered. The demand side of the market was extremely slow.

Castor Pomace.—The suppliers in the local market were offering at $12 per ton, f.o.b. works, with very little interest being shown by the buying trade.

Dried Blood.—As reported in the late market summary of last week's issue, sales of domestic on spot had been made at $1.65 per unit and during the past week, it was possible to buy at $1.60 per unit or 15c. per unit lower than the ruling price at the commencement of the preceding week. Otherwise the market was free from change with the Chicago position unchanged at $1.50 to $1.75 per unit and imported still high at $2.25 per unit.

Fish Scrap.—The recent price steadiness in the unground product at Chesapeake factories was broken last week. Offerings were made at $2.90 and 10c. per unit-ton, basis factories, a reduction of 10c. Improvements in the catch were said to have been responsible for the lower-priced offerings. The ground product was unchanged and received virtually no attention from the fertilized manufacturing trade with prices at $50 to $51 per ton. The market for acidulated scrap was lower last week. The asked price for that commodity was $2.25 and 50c. per unit-ton, compared with $2.40 and 50c. per unit-ton a week ago.

Hoof Meal.—There has been no recent activity of importance in this market. The prices remained without change last week at $1.25 per unit-ton in Chicago and $1.80 per unit-ton for imported material to arrive.

Nitrogenous Material. — Offerings were made last week at $1.65 per unit-ton, a decline of 10c. per unit-ton from the previously asked figure. This quotation covered material testing 8 to 10 percent, in bags, for prompt shipment from abroad, c.i.f. Atlantic ports.

Tankage.—The spot market continued soft last week. Ground on spot was cut 20c. per unit-ton to the basis of $1.50 and 10c. per unit-ton while the unground article was quoted at $1.35 and 10c. per unit-ton, a decline of 5c. per unit-ton from the previously asked figure. The sales movement was small and the reduced prices resulted from holders' desires to liquidate. South American material was a little lower last week at $2.25 and 10c. per unit-ton for arrival, a reduction of 10c. from former prices.

Potashes

After the placement of some bookings to obtain the August discount, the market for imported potash salts settled into a state of quiet and was likely to remain so until just prior to the next change in the discount scale at the end of the current month. The feature of the general potash market last week was the availability of lower prices for vegetable potash. Formerly priced at $26.89 per ton at Baltimore, this potash—produced from alcohol mash—was cut to $20.66 per ton.

Prices for imported potashes, domestic muriate and domestic manure salts remained unchanged. The complete discount scale for imported salts follows:—Orders placed prior to September 1 for September shipments, 5 percent; prior to October 1 for shipment in equal monthly quantities, October to December, inclusive, 4 percent; prior to October 1 for October shipments, 4 percent; prior to November 1 for November shipment, 3 percent; and prior to December 1 for December shipment, 2 percent.

On material ordered for delivery, ex-store, there will be an extra charge of $1.25 per ton at Northern ports (Boston to Baltimore, inclusive), and at $1 per ton at Southern ports and Gulf ports (Norfolk to Houston, inclusive). The ex-store charge is net and not subject to discount.

Phosphates

Phosphatic fertilizer crudes idled through another week during the period under review. As yet the superphosphate manufacturers have not named their season's schedule for interior consumption and the position at the manufacturing centers continued without change. There was not much trading current in superphosphate and a similar condition was noted in the remainder of the phosphate line.

Superphosphate. — The producers continued to quote $7.50 per ton for the run of the pile and $8 per ton for guaranteed 16 percent stocks, both in bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore.

Bone Materials.—The Chicago market softened last week. Quotations for 1¼ and 60 bone were lowered $1 per ton to the basis of $17 to $19 per ton. Steamed 3 and 50 meal was also a little easier in Chicago, but the base price was not lowered from $15 per ton. Some holders that had formerly asked $18 per ton for supplies of that article reduced their demands to $16 per ton.

Phosphate Rock.—Prices for export have been holding firmly with a similar condition claimed by sellers in the domestic market. The movement has been small for both the high-grade hard and land pebble grades.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Conditions surrounding the sulphur market were not materially changed from those in effect for some weeks back. Demand for sulphur from acid manufacturers was very slow throughout. The slowness of the market, however, has not interfered with the steadiness of prices which remain at the basis of $18 per ton at the mines. The pyrites market was equally dull with quotations holding around 12c. to 13c. per unit.

Baltimore Fertilizer Materials

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2, 1931.

The developments of the last week in the market for crude fertilizer materials were negative. In the absence of anything like positive interest in the market, the quotations were generally unchanged, and could hardly be regarded as anything more than nominal. The current figures generally mentioned were about as follows:—

FISH SCRAP.—With at least some of the factories down the Chesapeake Bay having caught up on their orders for unground taken on a when-and-if-made basis at $3 and 10c. per unit ton, offers of $2.90 and 10c. wer made and failed to elicit acceptance. So far as known here no business was done at the lowered figure. The quotations on fish meal remain at $50 to $51 per ton.

TANKAGE.—An easing tone continued to characterize the market with holders accepting $1.70 and 10c. per unit for 11 and 15 high-grade ground and with unground as low as $1.40 and 10c. per unit, c.a.f. basis, Baltimore.

BLOOD.—The tendency was toward a lower level with offerings at $1.65 per unit for spot sufficiently numerous to establish the market at that figure. South American stocks for September shipment were being held at $2.25 per unit.

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—The prevailing prices are maintained at $7.50 per ton for run of pile, and at $8 for 16 percent milled and screened stocks. Business can be placed at concessions.

NITRATE OF SODA.—This product is being nominally held at $2.05 per 100 pounds, with the volume of business kept down by the uncertainties of the situation.

GARGABE TANKAGE.—This organic has undergone further revision in the price asked, with the latest quotations ranging from $2, 10c. and 70c. to $2.10, 10c and 70c.

POTASH.—The only change in the market for this product was the dropping of the discount allowed by the importers to 5 percent on orders placed this month to October 1 for October shipment.

BONE.—The figures mentioned ranged from $21 to $23 per ton for 3 and 50 ground steamed and from $24 to $27 for 4½ and 50 ground raw supplies.

Chicago Fertilizer Materials

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1931.

While there is a good demand for blood, the market on various grades of both this product and others under the heading of fertilizers is featured by a slight easiness in price, while it is frequent enough to be rather general. Buying is not very heavy at any point, and the buyers are content to take their time and wait for material to be offered at shaded prices. Cracklings are slow and going at lower prices. Bone materials generally are running true to seasonal form.

Ruling prices are:—

BLOOD—High grade, unground and ground, $1.65 to $1.75, per unit of ammonia; unground, suitable for feeding, 10 to 12 percent, extra good, $1.35 to $1.65 and 10c.; plain to good, $1.25 to $1.35.

TANKAGE—High grade, ground, $1.45 to $1.50 and 10c. per unit; unground, $14 per ton, nominal; bone tankage, $14 per ton, Middle West; hoof meal, $1.25 per unit; liquid stick, $1.25 to $1.35, nominal, per unit of ammonia, tankcar.

BONE MATERIALS—Ground, steamed bone, 1¼ percent ammonia and 60 percent phosphate, $17 to $19; 3 and 50, $15 to $16; 4½ and 50, $25; unground, steamed bone, $12 to $15; raw bone meal, $30 to $40; cattle jaws and knuckles, $24 to $25; grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $18; junk and hotel kitchen bones, $15, nominal; pork cracklings, soft pressed, $22.50 to $27.50, nominal; soft pressed beef cracklings, $20 to $25; hard pressed cracklings, per unit of protein, 35c. to 37½c.

Atlanta Fertilizer Materials

ATLANTA, Sept. 2, 1931.

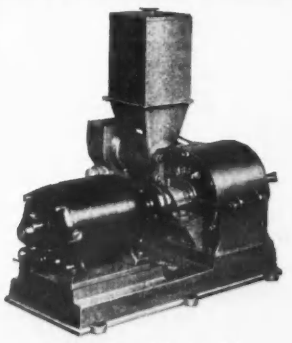
Trading in fertilizer materials is reported at practically a standstill. Throughout the South the tendency is to wait a fuller development of the cotton situation before buying further materials. The low price of cotton and efforts of states to prohibit cotton growing in 1932, have taken some of the interest off of low-priced fertilizer materials. The main question is, how much material will be needed at any price.

The trade awaits price announcements which this year are on late schedules. Manufacturers of superphosphate for interior consumption continue to withhold the season's price scheaule. No information is given as to when to expect it. Likewise, producers and distributors of domestic sulphate of ammonia, Chilean nitrate of soda and foreign synthetic ammoniates are not showing their hands. Foreign sulphate of ammonia is now quoted at ports at $21.50 to $22.50 per ton.

Cottonseed meal continues weak, selling at $14 to $14.50 for 7 percent grade. This season the price margin between 7 and 8 percent meal is 50 cents per ton, rather than $1 as usual which, of course, tends to popularize the higher grade. Nitrogenous material is some weaker perhaps as a result of the weakness of cottonseed meal.

Generally speaking, cotton crop conditions in the South are improving but bringing very low prices. Tobacco, now on the market, is bring a comparatively low price. The peach season is closing disastrously. Melons fared better than

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5



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other general crops while truck crops have brought fair to low prices. The purchasing power of southern consumers of fertilizers for 1932 is, therefore expected to fall below that of 1931 unless some phenomenal success is won in efforts now being made to boost the price of cotton.

The quotations of a practically nominal market are as follows:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE.—$11 per ton, Atlanta basis.

NITRATE OF SODA.—$2.05 per 100 pounds, port basis.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—$21 to $22 per ton, ports.

COTTONSEED MEAL.—$14 to $14.50 for 7 percent grade; $14.50 to $15 for 8 percent.

TANKAGE.—$2.20 per unit ammonia and 10c. BPL, ports; $1.25 and 10c., Chicago.

NITROGENOUS.—$1.65 to $1.75 unit ammonia, ports.

FISH.—Acid scrap $2.50 and 50c. factories; dry scrap, $2.75 to $2.85, factories.

SYNTHETIC AMMONIATES.—At importers' schedules.

POTASH.—At importers' schedules.

Japanese Interests Form Unit to Make Nitrogen

The Mitsui Mining Company and the Electro-Chemical Company of Japan have formed the Miike Nitrogen Industry Company, Ltd., with a capital of 10,000,000 yen, for the purpose of manufacturing sulphate of ammonia by the Claude system. The new concern plans to make 30,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia yearly at the Miike coke works at Amuda, Kyushu, and at a plant in the suburbs of Yokosuka, near Yokohama. The capacity will ultimately be increased to 90,000 tons annually. The Miike works bought the Claude patent rights from Suzuki Shoten four years ago.

Experiments are now being conducted and results have been satisfactory. Regular operations were due to start in August and products may be marketed in September through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Mitsui Bussan now has control of sales of British and German ammonium sulphate in the Japanese market and also acts as sole sales agent for the Electro-Chemical, Japan Nitrogen, Hikoshima, Kamaishi and Miike interests.

Hungarian Nitrogen Plant To Be Ready in February

The Ungarische Ammoniafabrik A.G., of Hungary, expects to place its new nitrogen plant in operation in February, 1932, the plant being located at Pet, near Varpalota, County of Veszprem, Hungary. The plant will have a capacity of 22 tons daily. The company was formed in November, 1930, with the participation of the Salgotarjaner Steinkohlen Bergbau A. G., the Pester Ungarische Kommerzialbank, and the Ungarische Excompte und Wechslerbank A. G.

The raw material to be used will be chiefly lignite from a colliery of the Salgotarjaner concern in Varpalota. In connection with the ammonia plant, a power station will be erected with a capacity of 8,400 kilowatts. This will be the source of electric power of the Ammonia Works, the co-ordinated Nitrogen Fertilizer Works of Pet, Ltd., and some smaller consumers of the district. The plant in Pet will produce liquid ammonia for sale to the neighboring factory of the Nitrogen Fertilizer Works of Pet, Ltd.

Nitrate Dealers Visit Cosach Plants in Chile

Winners in the sales promotion contest sponsored by the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau returned to New York August 24 on the Grace liner M. V. Santa Barbara. While in Chile the group visited the three nitrate plants that account for the current Chilean production, and were impressed with the new mammouth Guggenheim process plant, "Pedro Valdivia." Although this plant is not completely finished, its output of centrifuged nitrate in July, the first month of operation, exceeded that of Maria Elena, the primary Guggenheim plant. Pending completion in September of the graining installation at Pedro, the centrifuged nitrate is being transported by rail to Maria Elena for graining and sacking.

After inspection of the two Guggenheim process plants the group visited the Chacabuco oficina, the most-up-to-date of the old style Shanks process establishments. Chacabuco, and the relatively few other Shanks plants in operation are favored with deposits of high-grade nitrate ore in contrast with the low-grade material which can be handled economically only in Guggenheim process plants.

The dealers were received at Valparaiso and Santiago by leading government and nitrate officials, including President Montero of Chile, and William S. Culbertson, American Ambassador to Chile. James M. Gray of the Raleigh, N. C., office of the Chilean Nitrate of Soda Educational Bureau was in general charge of the party. Eugenio R. Pena, personnel director of Cosach, and H. R. Graham, vice-president of Cosach, were in charge of arrangements while on shore in Chile.

The six principal nitrate consuming states were represented by two delegates, each, namely, W. D. Graves and George M. Callen, Selma, Ala.; W. R. Groves, Byronville, and A. P. Stevens, Carlton, Ga.; J. H. Blanchard, Greenwood, and J. Philip Panzica, Brookhaven, Miss.; J. F. Mullen, Lincolnton, and C. B. Faris, New Bern, N. C.; R. E. Summer, Newberry, and Q. A. Kennedy, Jr., Williston, S. C., and I. C. Dodson, Richmond, and G. W. Morris, Winchester, Va., Bob Davis, newspaper columnist; J. W. Wizeman, chemical division, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, and Julian V. Feiss, Cleveland, visited the plants with the dealers.

Plastic and Cold Water Paints and Calcimines

Sales Reported by Thirty-eight Manufacturers by Months, Quantities and Values During First Half of 1931

Sales of plastic paints, cold water paints and calcimines in the first six months of 1931, as reported by thirty-eight manufacturers to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, are shown by months, quantities and values in the following tabulation:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total (6 mos.)
Plastic paints—							
Total—							
Pounds	741,376	925,905	991,111	801,149	968,160	673,961	5,101,662
Value	$82,512	$103,832	$116,484	$91,056	$109,100	$74,821	$577,805
Paste (lead, mixed paints and emulsified types)—							
Pounds	93,014	104,877	109,407	75,835	71,253	42,268	496,654
Value	$8,523	$9,648	$9,952	$7,536	$6,247	$4,632	$46,538
Dry—							
Total—							
Pounds	648,362	821,028	881,704	725,314	896,907	631,693	4,605,008
Value	$73,989	$94,184	$106,532	$83,520	$102,853	$70,189	$531,267
Casein bound—							
Pounds	497,558	677,943	710,068	518,397	792,584	547,381	3,743,931
Value	$59,723	$80,504	$90,952	$65,194	$94,068	$63,219	$453,660
Glue bound—							
Pounds	150,804	143,085	171,636	206,917	104,323	84,312	861,077
Value	$14,266	$13,680	$15,580	$18,326	$8,785	$6,970	$77,607
Calcimines—							
Total—							
Pounds	2,230,956	2,651,022	3,856,680	3,606,471	3,602,638	3,119,249	19,067,016
Value	$95,964	$122,345	$175,060	$162,347	$165,023	$140,854	$861,593
Hot water—							
Pounds	962,236	1,323,729	2,250,537	1,542,111	1,493,643	1,371,670	8,963,926
Value	$40,428	$61,669	$103,712	$63,686	$63,352	$57,026	$389,873
Cold water—							
Pounds	1,248,720	1,327,293	1,606,143	2,064,360	2,108,995	1,747,579	10,103,090
Value	$55,536	$60,676	$71,348	$98,661	$101,671	$83,828	$471,720
Cold water paints (in dry form)—							
Total—							
Pounds	1,061,036	1,175,927	1,370,719	1,585,525	1,579,187	1,317,991	8,090,385
Value	$60,430	$71,161	$90,322	$104,242	$105,963	$85,772	$517,890
Exterior—							
Total—							
Pounds	383,153	480,813	603,295	703,759	745,264	577,752	3,494,036
Value	$28,578	$39,512	$50,973	$56,872	$62,905	$48,010	$286,850
Lime and/or cement bound—							
Pounds	200,590	293,308	250,245	336,219	395,507	297,925	1,773,794
Value	$17,594	$27,236	$23,867	$29,089	$37,498	$27,473	$162,757
Casein bound—							
Pounds	182,563	187,505	353,050	367,540	349,757	279,827	1,720,242
Value	$10,984	$12,276	$27,106	$27,783	$25,407	$20,537	$124,093
Interior—							
Total—							
Pounds	677,883	695,114	767,424	881,766	833,923	740,239	4,586,349
Value	$31,852	$31,649	$39,349	$47,370	$43,058	$37,762	$231,040
Casein bound—							
Pounds	61,934	47,053	83,841	116,672	105,342	70,625	485,467
Value	$9,238	$7,919	$12,852	$16,428	$13,460	$10,449	$70,346
Glue bound—							
Pounds	615,949	648,061	683,583	765,094	728,581	669,614	4,110,882
Value	$22,614	$23,730	$26,497	$30,942	$29,598	$27,313	$160,694

Glue Production in Second Quarter, 1931

Glues of animal origin produced during the second quarter of 1931 aggregated 23,380,029 pounds, of which 12,990,165 pounds was hide glue and 10,389,864 pounds was bone glue, according to reports received by the Bureau of Census. Total production compared with 23,345,014 pounds in the first quarter of the year, of which 12,994,793 pounds were hide glue and 10,350,221 pounds were bone glue. In the second quarter of 1930, total output was 27,939,000 pounds, consisting of 15,517,600 pounds of hide glue and 12,421,400 pounds of bone glue.

Statistics on production and stocks on hand for the second quarter and a comparative record for the past two years was obtained from 30 manufacturers, operating 40 plants, of which 6 are located in Illinois, 3 in Massachusetts, 5 in Pennsylvania, 5 in New York, 4 in Kansas, 3 in California, and the remaining 14 in 10 other states:

Production

	Pounds				
			Bone glue		
	Total.	Hide glue.	Total.	Extracted.	Other.
Number of establishments	†40	24	‡27	9	20
1931—First quarter	*23,345,014	12,994,793	*10,350,221	*2,393,812	7,956,409
Second quarter	23,380,029	12,990,165	10,389,864	2,845,984	7,543,880
1930—Total	103,665,900	54,362,000	48,703,900	13,692,300	35,011,600
First quarter	29,896,800	15,229,400	14,667,400	5,344,700	9,322,700
Second quarter	27,939,000	15,517,600	12,421,400	4,143,100	8,278,300
Third quarter	21,715,400	11,523,500	10,191,900	2,151,500	8,040,400
Fourth quarter	23,514,700	12,091,500	11,423,200	2,053,000	9,370,200
1929—Total	105,673,700	53,971,000	51,702,700	14,740,400	36,962,300
First quarter	27,574,900	13,984,300	13,590,600	6,934,100	9,656,500
Second quarter	25,929,800	13,791,900	12,137,900	3,594,300	8,543,600
Third quarter	23,178,000	11,998,600	11,279,400	2,789,400	8,490,000
Fourth quarter	28,891,000	14,196,200	14,694,800	4,422,600	10,272,200

Stocks on Hand

	Pounds				
1931—First quarter	53,772,143	32,054,509	21,717,634	8,484,781	13,232,853
Second quarter	57,325,904	35,146,601	22,179,303	8,868,666	13,310,637
1930—First quarter	36,755,809	19,533,100	17,222,709	6,597,900	10,624,809
Second quarter	43,162,300	24,950,100	18,212,200	7,710,900	10,501,300
Third quarter	44,380,400	25,085,200	19,295,200	7,852,600	11,442,600
Fourth quarter	49,950,700	28,303,200	21,647,500	7,541,600	14,105,900
1929—First quarter	32,520,400	19,107,000	13,413,400	4,587,100	8,826,300
Second quarter	30,368,900	17,140,100	13,228,800	4,680,600	8,548,200
Third quarter	27,376,500	14,600,000	12,776,500	4,116,400	8,660,100
Fourth quarter	28,654,000	14,561,900	14,092,100	4,838,000	9,254,100

* Revised.
† Eleven of these establishments manufacture both hide and bone glue.
‡ Two of these establishments manufacture extracted as well as other bone glue.

Clay Sales Declined in 1930

Sales of clay by producers in the United States in 1930 totaled 3,962,903 short tons, valued at $12,521,495, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Mines, the figures showing a decrease of 9 percent in quantity and 16 percent in value, in comparison with 1929. The figures do not include the quantity of clay burned into clay products by the producers themselves from their own property. The following tabulation gives a comparison of sales of the various classes of clay in 1930 and 1929:—

	1930		1929	
	Short tons.	Value.	Short tons.	Value.
Kaolin	510,354	$3,868,922	518,169	$4,281,301
Ball clay	93,488	739,787	118,190	987,306
Slip clay	4,398	26,465	6,369	38,582
Fire clay	2,570,608	6,095,555	3,178,805	8,107,586
Stoneware clay	75,832	146,513	87,456	181,901
Bentonite	106,445	855,087	.....	.....
Miscellaneous clay	601,778	789,166	438,031	1,254,068
Totals	3,962,903	$12,521,495	4,347,020	$14,850,744

Bids and Awards

Bids Wanted

Cans

Army Air Corps, Middletown, Pa.

Bids are wanted September 9, circular 2, by the purchasing and contracting officer, Middletown Air depot, Middletown, Pa., for 15 22-gallon oily waste cans and 15 38-gallon truck type cans.

Chemicals and Drugs

Treasury Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 10, circular 1599, by the division of supplies, Treasury Department, Washington, for 3 pints of cuta of quassia, 5 pounds of zinc sulphocarbolate, and 12 cans of Stearn's electric rat and roach paste for Mobile.

Bids are wanted September 10, circular 1601, by the division of supplies, Treasury Department, Washington, for 10,000 grams of sodium carbonate and 25,000 grams of citric acid for Washington.

Veterans Bureau, Washington

Bids are wanted September 10, circular 87, by the purchase and issue subdivision, Veterans' Bureau, Washington, for drugs and chemicals, also September 10, circular 129, for drugs and chemicals; also September 14, circular 112, for drugs and chemicals.

Bids are wanted September 11, circular 120, by the purchase and issue subdivision, Veterans Bureau, Washington, for 400 cartons of powdered sodium perborate.

Flavors

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted October 20, schedule 6461, by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for 3,100 quarts of nonalcoholic lemon and vanila flavor.

Gasoline and Oil

Department of Agriculture, Washington

Bids are wanted September 15, circular 376, by the director of purchase and sales, Department of Agriculture, Washington, for 32,000 gallons of gasoline and 3,200 quarts of motor oil for Texas during the period September 16 to June 30, 1932.

Lacquer

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.

Bids are wanted September 15, circular 32, by the chemical warfare service, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., for 633 gallons of lacquer, 50 gallons of solvent, and 90 pounds of lampblack.

Bids are wanted September 8, circular 25, by the chemical warfare service, Edgewood Arsenal, N. J., for 500 gallons of lacquer, 103 gallons of lacquer, 50 gallons of solvent, and 90 pounds of lampblack.

Mineral Oil

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 15, schedule 6436, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for mineral oil.

Miscellaneous

Panama Canal, Washington

Bids are wanted September 23, schedule 2684, by the general purchasing agent, The Panama Canal, Washington, for dauber brushes, stearic acid, candles, paints, varnishes and ingredients, putty, carbon bisulphide, soda ash, lye, liquid coaltar, hard tar, ethyl alcohol, and creosote oil.

Quartermaster, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Bids are wanted September 21, circular 1, by the purchasing and contracting officer, quartermaster corps, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, for small quantities of lettering brushes, dryer, washing powder, glass cutters, lacquer, linseed oil, paints, shellac, glue and wood dye.

Soap

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 15, schedule 6431, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for quantities of salt water soap for east and west yards.

Sulphuric Acid

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 22, schedule 6483, by the purchase and issue subdivision, Veterans' Bureau, Washington, for 125,000 pounds of concentrated sulphuric acid.

Thinner

Navy Department, Washington

Bids are wanted September 15, schedule 6434, by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for paint thinner and volatile mineral spirits for east and west yards.

Contracts Awarded

Biologicals

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

Awards under circular 170, June 29, were as follows:—

The Congo Sales Company, 1,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin, 29.75 cents; 10,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin, $1.99; 1,500 units of titanus antitoxin, 64 cents; 5,000 units of the same, $1.94; 2 percent.

The National Drug Company, diphtheria toxin antitoxin, 50 cents; normal horse serum, 50 cents; anti-pneumococcic serum, $2.75; 2 percent.

Lederle Laboratories, Inc., anti-meningitis serum polyvalent, $1.75; anti-striptococcin serum, $2; 2 percent.

Bottles

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

The Nivison-Weiskopf Company, circular 163, June 27, 108 gross of bottles, $6.75; 17 gross of bottles, $6.

Cleansers

Army Quartermaster, Brooklyn

Awards under procurement 21, August 6, were as follows:—

Armour & Co., 8,448 cans of scouring powder, 2.6 cents.

Windsor Soap Company, 3,800 cakes of white soap, 2.23 cents, 6-ounce; 600 cakes of toilet soap, 2.3 cents, 6-ounce.

Nemo Chemical Company, 7,200 quarts of metal polish, 13 cents.

B. T. Babbitt, Inc., 120,000 cans of caustic soda, 5.22 cents; 2 percent.

Nitrous Oxide

Army Medical Corps, Brooklyn

Wall Chemicals, Inc., circular 169, June 29, 310,000 gallons of nitrous oxide, 0.7 cents; 2 percent.

Paints

U. S. Engineer, Wilmington, Del.

George D. Wetherill & Co., Philadelphia, procurement 14, August 10, 50 gallons of black paint, 92 cents; 20 quarts of black paint, 24.5 cents; 1 percent.

H. L. Blest & Co., Wilmington, Del., procurement 14, August 10, 100 gallons of white paint, $1.35; 40 quarts of white paint, 39 cents; 40 gallons of pearl gray paint, $1.25; 40 quarts of pearl gray paint, 37 cents; 100 quarts of straw paint, 37 cents; 100 quarts of vermillion paint, 37 cents.

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Trade News Briefs

Stockholders of both the Phelps Dodge Corporation and the Calumet & Arizona Mining Company have been notified special meetings of both groups will be held September 21 in this city for the purpose of approving recommendations and terms of the directors for a merger of the two companies. The Phelps Dodge Corporation at the same time notified the New York Stock Exchange it proposes to increase its capital stock from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000 common shares, par $25 each, for an exchange with Calumet & Arizona

Vanadic acid and vanadium concentrates are being made in "profitable commercial" quantities by the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company, according to the report of the chairman, Sir Edmund Davis, at the stockholders' meeting, July 30.

The concentrating practice of the Utah Copper Company at its Magna and Arthur plants, about 19 miles west of Salt Lake City, is described in information circular 6479 of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of Commerce, prepared by H. S. Martin, Metallurgical Engineer of the company. Copies may be obtained free from the bureau.

Points ten and eleven of China's "Ten-Year Industrial Program" provide for the promotion of the coal-tar industry and for the establishment of works for making basic chemicals. These points under the proposed project will be supervised by the Chinese Ministry of Industries.

F. C. Ryan has been appointed sales manager for the Newark Wire Cloth Company, manufacturer of wire cloth products for all industries, Newark, N. J. Mr. Ryan was formerly sales engineer for the New Jersey Zinc Company and later a staff manager for the Johns-Mansville Sales Corporation.

Imports of calcium carbide into Argentina dropped from 6,704 metric tons in 1928 to 644 tons in 1929. Sweden and Norway remained the chief sources of supply.

A complaint against freight rates on silicate of soda from Fortville, Ind., to Sand Springs, Okla., has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Southwest Box Company, Keokuk, Iowa. The complaint asks a rate of 51 cents per 100 pounds, carloads, in lieu of the present rate of 61½ cents, which is declared to be excessive in comparison with rates of 18½ cents to St. Louis and 37 cents to Kansas City.

Coaltar Products

General Demand Slow--Benzol and Toluol Firm--Fair Call for Colors--August Pig Iron Output Shows Sharp Decline--Steel Mill Operations Are Lower

Demand in the market for the hydrocarbon products continued at a slow pace throughout the week just ended. However, the undertone in the market was decidedly firm. This firmness was attributed more to the fact that the production of the basic coaltar products has been curtailed rather than an improvement in the call for the raw materials. Price position of the market as a whole was relatively unchanged.

Conditions pointing to a shortage in the various grades of benzol became more pronounced last week, with many of the prominent sellers reporting that their inventories had reached a very depleted condition, with the possibilities of replenishing excess stocks remote. This condition is the result of the low schedule of operations in force at the pig iron furnaces together with the fact that steel mill operations have shown no signs of betterment, declining to 31 percent of capacity last week.

Substantiating the report that production of the light oils and coaltar derivatives has been greatly curtailed are the latest available figures on pig iron output. Production in the pig iron industry in August was 1,280,526 tons or 41,308 tons a day, a decline of 12 percent as compared with 1,463,220 tons or 47,201 tons daily in July, according to Iron Age. The daily average was the lowest since October, 1921. Seventy-six furnaces were in blast as of September 1 or six fewer than one month previous, twelve having been blown out and six lighted. Production in the first eight months of this year totaled 13,849,119 tons, being 41 percent lower than the output for the corresponding period 1930.

The call for toluene as well as solvent naphtha and industrial xylene indicated that lacquer manufacturers were awaiting some definite sign of resumption of activities in the automobile industries that would require the relinquishing of the hand-to-mouth buying policy in vogue since the start of the year. Early estimates placed the output in the automobile industry for August at approximately 165,000 units as compared with 223,131 units in July.

Buying of phenol indicated a better interest from the pharmaceutical trade, while the textile trade were adhering to the policy of covering for nearby needs, despite the expansion of operations in several branches of that trade. A firm undertone was shown in cresylic acid, due to the curtailed output abroad as well as by domestic producers. The call for the various forms of naphthalene continued to drag. Demand for the intermediates was again spotty, while no improvement was shown in the call for the acids. Textile and tanning interests supplied the activity in the market for the various colors.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
121.1	**121.1**	**121.1**	**121.5**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Basic Products

Benzene (Benzol).—Evidences of the much-discussed shortage were quite apparent in many quarters of the market, with the majority of the prominent sellers reporting an oversold position. Such a condition was attributed to the demand for the product, but due principally to the curtailed production of the coaltar derivatives. Some sellers were wont to liken the current shortage to that experienced in 1924. No change in the quotations was uncovered, however. A true indicator that the shortage had been in the offing for more than a month may be gleaned from the fact that only 76 furnaces at the pig iron plants were in blast on September 1 as compared with 82 on August 1. In fact, August pig iron production reached the lowest levels since October, 1921. The August output showed a decline of 12 percent as compared with July. At the same time, steel mill operations showed a further decline to 31 percent of capacity.

Creosote Oil.—This market moved through a rather dilatory trading week, with the major railroad systems as well as the public utility companies adhering to the attitude of covering for nearby commitments only. The market was barely steady at the levels in vogue previously.

Cresols.—Nothing of importance occurred in the market for the various forms of this item last week, with the usual buyers showing a disposition to purchase material sufficient to cover them for nearby requirements. However, sellers reported the market steady, with prices quoted at the levels named in the preceding week.

Cresylic Acid.—Undertone of the imported material appeared firmer, being due to the same condition attributing a firm undercurrent to the domestic material, curtailment of production of the product itself as well as fair demand in evidence from the mining trade and textile industry. Prices were the same as quoted in the previous week.

Naphthalene.—Although the buying of flake and ball merchandise developed a rather slow pace during the week just closed, the undercurrent in that direction as well as in the crude item and other forms of the article was firm. No change in quotations was uncovered.

Phenol.—A better inquiry was shown for deliveries in the near future by the pharmaceutical trade, while the textile industry continued to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis, despite the betterment in certain branches of that trade. All quotations were in conformity with the schedule in force previously.

Solvent Naphtha.—This commodity like the other basic products entering the lacquer trade and kindred industry noted a firm undertone. Sellers were talking of the possible development of a shortage, in the industrial water white commodity. Quotations were unaltered.

Toluene (Toluol).—Lacquer manufacturers continued to purchase this product on a hand-to-mouth basis, awaiting some definite signs of the expected resumption of manufacturing activities in the automobile industry after the inventory and vacation letdowns. Word came from the automobile center to the effect that a large producer of the low priced stock car had recalled approximately 20,000 men. Output in the industry for August was estimated between 150,000 and 175,000 units. No change in the quotable range of toluene was disclosed.

Xylene.—A firm tone governed the dealings in this direction for the industrial commodity, with demand about equaling the production. Prices were identical to those named in the preceding week.

Chicago Coaltar Bases

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1931.

Coaltar products are ruling unchanged in price in the majority of instances, although this does not indicate any extreme dullness. Demand is fairly good on most products and the underlying tone looks good. Toluene demand is fair from the paint industry. Benzene is holding firm. Ruling price of representative sellers are.—Benzene, 90 percent, 18c. per gallon; toluene, 28c.; xylene, 27c. to 28c.; solvent naphtha, 24c. to 25c.

Intermediates

Anilin Oil.—Although expansion in contract shipments was not evident, the undercurrent in the market continued firm and prices were without change.

Anthraquinone.—Buying here continued to drag throughout the week under review, but prices were well sustained at the levels in vogue previously.

Benzaldehyde.—Dullness characterized the market for this product last week, but sellers were adhering firmly to the quotations in force in the preceding week.

Chlorobenzene.—Request for this merchandise was highly irregular during the week, but the conservative attitude of buyers failed to have any

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Other Products We Sell
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Stocks Carried at
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CARBOLIC ACID
ANIMAL SPRAYS

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influence on the firm undercurrent and prices were unaltered.

Dinitrobenzene.—Firmness governed the dealings in this direction last week, with sellers having no difficulty in maintaining prices at the levels in force previously.

Dinitrotoluene.—Although the call for this article was at a comparatively slow pace, sellers reported the market firm and prices unchanged.

Diphenylamine.—Nothing of importance developed in this market during the period under survey, with usual buyers supplying the call. Prices were in conformity with the schedule in effect previously.

Hexalin.—Routine buyers constituted the call for this material last week, holding commitments to actual requirements, but the undertone in the market was firm and prices unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride.—Sales here indicating that lacquer manufacturers were confining takings to actual requirements. The tenor of the market was firm, and prices were without alteration.

R. Salt.—Factors tending to disturb the quiet manner of the trading here failed to develop last week, and prices of the previous week were named as the governing quotations.

Schaeffer's Salt.—Filling of routine orders consisted of the activity in this direction again last week, but sellers were holding firmly to the quotations in order in the preceding week.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Business here assumed fair-sized proportions in the period under survey, but no change in the quotable range was uncovered.

Benzoic.—Improvement in the slow character of the buying failed to develop last week, but a steady tone was in evidence throughout the dealings and prices were unchanged.

Cleve's.—The market here had little to offer in the way of improvement over previous weeks, with the consumers showing no disposition to relinquish the hand-to-mouth buying. Prices were unaltered.

Gamma.—Few and far between characterized the trend of the sales in this commodity last week, but prices were fairly well maintained.

H.—Regular buyers again contributed the activity in this market, with purchases indicating that they were covering for nearby needs. Quotations were identical to those in force previously.

Laurent's.—Position of this market was relatively unchanged from that of the previous week, with the call showing a tendency to drag through the greater portion of the period under survey. Prices were unchanged.

Neville and Winther's.—Buying here was strictly routine, with the major users showing a cautious attitude toward the ordering of commitments beyond actual wants. Quotations were unaltered.

Salicylic.—Although the purchasing of some quarters of consumption showed a slight expansion by virtue of seasonal improvement for the finished articles, the demand here showed a tendency to slacken, due to stagnant condition of some consuming industries. Prices were steady.

Coaltar Colors

The market for the various coaltar colors was a duplication of the preceding week, with the textile manufacturers taking a sufficient supply for nearby needs only, while further slackening in the shipments to the tanning industry was noted. The market lacked an outstanding feature, with the price position unchanged. A slight slowing down was reported in the operations at the wool and worsted fabric mills, while the rayon factories were said to be operating close to 85 percent of capacity, with a good volume of business being booked for October delivery. Cotton print cloth factories were holding a fair ratio of production, but buyers seemed to show a tendency to await the government crop report of September 8 before placing heavy commitments of cotton print cloth. A slight slackening was evident in the tanning industry, with the slowing down most prominent in the New England shoe factories.

German Dye Exports

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 27, 1931.

While in the period from 1924 to 1928, the German dyestuff exports increased in value as well as quantity, since 1929 they have steadily decreased. During the first half of the present year the dyestuffs exports totaled $32,125,000, being $4,800,000 less than in the corresponding period of last year. At present the United Kingdom takes only 10 percent of the amount of dyes which she used to import from Germany before the War, but in recent months the sale possibilities on the English markets are stated to have improved.

Textile Color Card Issued

Supplementing the 1931 fall season cards, nine new colors for winter have been sent out to the members of the Textile Color Card Association in confidential swatch form, according to Mrs. Margaret Hayden Rorke, managing director, who stated that the 1931-32 winter color card showing these shades will be presently issued. The newest color developments in fashion will be portrayed on this mid-season card, including certain shades highlighted at the recent Paris openings.

Smart renditions of red are significant among the new colors. Bagdad red is a rich terra cotta tone, while brique, a darker shade, is a new version of rust red. Tomato red is a clear, animated hue of yellowish cast. There are two outstanding interpretations of green. Persian lime, the color of the exotic fruit by that name, is a subtle yellowish green of olive tonality. Hollywood green is a bright, vibrant hue of importance for sports and evening wear, as well as an accent note with brown or black.

Brown, which retains all of its style significance, is represented in Sultana brown, a rich, deep shade with a suggestion of mauve. Paris beige, slightly rose-tinted, is a smart complement to brown, as well as a contrasting note with black, green, red or rust. Another lighter shade, especially adaptable for combination with brown or black, is Persian gold. A new fashion note is introduced in Empire purple, a rich hue reminiscent of the court life of Second Empire days.

Trade News Briefs

Swiss exports of synthetic dyestuffs amounted to 3,072,436 kilos, valued at 29,961,993 francs, in the first six months of this year. In the corresponding 1930 period these exports were 3,561,861 kilos, valued at 35,068,783 francs.

An order issued by the Ontario labor department has prohibited the use of benzol in factory operations within the province. This action was taken as a result of the deaths of two factory employees in Toronto resulting from chronic benzol poisoning. Action was taken under clause 1, section 2, of the Factory Act, which provides that no person shall operate a factory in such a way that the health or safety of employees may be endangered.

Changes have been made in the Minnesota regulations, according to R. A. Trovatten, Commissioner of Agriculture, whereby certified coaltar dyes may be used in food products in which an artificial color is permitted. Heretofore these dyes have been permitted in Minnesota only in confectionery and beverages. By these changes, Minnesota becomes the last state in the Union to grant the extended use of certified coaltar dyes in food products.

A semi-commercial pine pulp mill to experiment in the making of newsprint from Southern slash pine will be established in Georgia early next year, according to T. G. Woolford, president of the Georgia Forestry Association. The Chemical Foundation, New York, has donated $50,000 to match the $20,000 recently appropriated by the Georgia legislature for this purpose, Mr. Woolford said. The mill will be under the direction of Dr. Charles H. Herty and the Department of Forestry and geological department at Atlanta.

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Monsanto Chemical Pays Higher Wages to Labor

The Monsanto Chemical Company has successfully carried out an experiment in wage increases for its production labor in contrast to the prevalent wage-cutting policies in some industries, according to a statement issued by the company. During the second quarter of 1931 the average hourly rate paid to production labor in the company's St. Louis plant increased 10.4 percent over the average hourly rate paid in the corresponding quarter of last year, yet the labor hours consumed per unit of output declined 23.7 percent and the labor cost per unit of output declined 15.5 percent in a comparison of the same two periods. Due to a smaller output in 1930, comparisons with similar period of that year is even more favorable.

Discussing the experiment, Edgar M. Queeny, president, stated:—

The chemical industry has never paid top wages to its operating workers, who have been recruited largely from the common labor group and then trained to operate chemical equipment. We felt that with a large surplus of high type of labor available we were accorded an opportunity to raise the standard of the average worker in our plants. The 1929 wage rate, we felt, would not be sufficient to hold a high type man permanently if and when business returned to its former level of activity. We, therefore, set a scale which we believe would continue to attract the best of unskilled men in normal times, systematically weeded out the less efficient of our workers and replaced them with the cream of the many applicants that appear at our employment office every morning.

The experiment has been distinctly successful and, barring a further slump in the chemical markets or further downward adjustment of costs of living, which we do not anticipate, or other unforeseen conditions, we fell there is no justification to lower our prevalent wage scale.

Our new policy has given us the benefit of lower labor costs and a better grade of employees, and employees who have effected this saving are receiving approximately 40 percent of it in increased hourly rates.

American Cyanamid Income

The American Cyanamid Company reported a consolidated net profit of $548,669 for the twelve months ended June 30, after depreciation, depletion, interest, Federal taxes, minority interest and other charges. This was equal to 22 cents per share on the combined class A and class B shares, including reserves not yet exchanged. It compared with a net of $4,618,099, or $1.86 a share on the combined stocks in the preceding twelve months.

In his remarks to the stockholders, accompanying the report, W. B. Bell, president of the company, stated:—

The first object of your directors has been, and is, to maintain the company in a sound financial position, regardless of how long the present major depression may continue. Manufacturing operations have been conducted strictly in relation to customers' demands and the company's inventory position. Consolidation of activities at the most economical locations has been accelerated, and the costs of doing business have been materially reduced. However, research and sales activity have not been relaxed. The company is in a better position than at any previous time to benefit by returning good business.

The Southern Alkali Corporation has been formed under the joint ownership of your company and the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, which is one of the important producers and consumers of alkalis. The Southern Alkali Corporation has acquired a plant site at Corpus Christi, Texas, with a view to the establishment of a chemical industry at that location.

Chinese Chemical Imports

Imports of chemicals and drugs by China from the United States during 1930 had a total value of $1,149,000, as compared with $1,397,000 in 1929. Soda preparations totaled 8,087,000 pounds, valued at $216,000, against 9,518,000 pounds, valued at $235.000 in 1929; fertilizers, 379,000 pounds, valued at $18,000, against 689,000 pounds, valued at $17,000; and borax, 972,000 pounds, valued at $26,000, against 2,107,000 pounds, valued at $57,000. Imports of medicines were valued at $879,000, against $1,079,000.

Solvay Process Company Marks 50th Anniversary

The month of September marks the fiftieth anniversary of the organization and incorporation of the Solvay Process Company, one of the pioneer alkali manufacturers in this country. The company's original soda ash plant, of thirty tons capacity, at Syracuse, N. Y., has been generally regarded as the beginning of the tremendous industry which now supplies the world-wide market with alkalies in various forms, and in the half century which has elapsed the company has expanded from that small beginning to a point where today it is the largest manufacturer of commercial alkali in this country, with plants at Syracuse, Detroit and Hutchinson, Kans.

The company was founded in 1881 by Rowland Hazard, who was its first president. Under his guidance the company acquired the American patent rights of Ernest and Alfred Solvay, perfectors of the method of manufacturing soda ash, now known throughout the world as the Solvay process. The company manufactures, in addition to commercial alkalies, an extensive line of related products, including calcium chloride, liquid chlorine and cleansing sodas.

In 1927 the company completed the form of organization under which it operates today, with the formation of the Solvay Sales Corporation, which has entire control of the sale of Solvay products. The company is a subsidiary of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation.

Chemical Salesmen's Golf Finals Set for Sept. 15

The Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry will present the gala finale to the 1931 golfing season with the annual championship golf tournament at Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., September 15. Al Alvarez, the Grasselli Chemical Company's ace and ranking golfer of the 1930 season, will defend his championship against a large field that usually attends the year's final party at Briarcliff. In addition to the championship tourney, awards will be given for low gross, low net for members, low net for guests and for the kickers' handicap. Several prizes are being arranged for by the committee, which is headed by Grant A. Dorland, of the MacNair-Dorland Company.

The entry fee for both members and guests is $10, covering a morning and afternoon round of golf, luncheon, dinner, prize donation and entertainment in the evening. The committee will present an array of Broadway attractions at the after-dinner entertainment session.

Entries should be directed to Grant A. Dorland, chairman of the entertainment committee, 136 Liberty street, New York. by noon, Monday, September 14.

Trade News Briefs

British Malaya imported 61,568 gallons of wood preservatives in 1930, compared with 105,892 gallons in 1929.

Imports of acetic acid into the Philippine Islands increased from 28 tons in 1929 to 39 tons in 1930. The Netherlands supplied almost the entire amount imported in 1930.

Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., contemplates the erection of coal-distillation and chemical works on Moscheto Island in the Hunter River, near Newcastle, New South Wales.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, Hong Kong imports of disinfectants had a total value of $33,140. Japan was the largest source of supply. The United States supplied $125 worth.

The Kingman Feldspar Company of Kingman, Ariz., is installing new machinery preparatory to handling 100 tons daily. This is a subsidiary of the Consolidated Feldspar Company, Trenton, N. J.

The Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, has published the sixth edition of "Monsanto Chemicals," an alphabetical list of Monsanto products, in a size that fits easily in the pigeonhole of a desk.

The Western Australia Match Company, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Federal Match Company, and Bryant & May, Melbourne and Sydney, has purchased a site in West Perth for the erection of a factory.

The Clorox Chemical Company reported net income of $258,009 for the year ended June 30, 1931. This was equal to $2.18 a share on 118,156 shares of the combined class A and class B stocks and compared with a net income of $380,356, or $3.27 per combined shares on 116,076 shares for the previous fiscal year.

International Nickel Company of Canada reported net earnings of $3,359,886, or 16 cents per common share, for the six months ended June 30 after taxes and depreciation and depletion. This compared with $7,883,874, or 50 cents per common share, in the first half of last year. For the second quarter of this year, the net earnings were $1,700,248, equal after preferred dividends to 8 cents per common share, comparing with $3,267,730, or 20 cents per common share in the second quarter of 1930.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company reported operating income of $375,831 for the six months ended June 30 before depreciation and depletion. This compared with $3,286,974 in the first half of last year. There was an operating deficit of $19,381 in the second quarter before depreciation and depletion against an operating income of $395,212 in the preceding quarter and an operating income of $612,209 in the June quarter last year. The net copper production in the second quarter was 33,009,236 pounds compared with 32,786,338 in the preceding quarter.

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Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs

Quotatations for Cochineal Lower--Sicilian Sumac Shipment Price Reduced--Further Advance in Egg Albumen--Wattle Bark Slow--Seasonal Lull in Tanning

The market for dyestuffs-tanstuffs last week noted an advance in the price for egg albumen and a decline in the quotation for cochineal as well as the lowering of the shipment price for Sicilian sumac. Demand in the market as a whole reflected a seasonal slackening in the tanning industry and a mixed trend of production schedules in the textile trade. At the same time sales indicated that consumers of the various items in this market were adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy.

Upward revision in the price for egg albumen was attributed to the active trading between importers rather than a decided improvement in the demand from the regular quarters of consumption. It was indicated that some importers were endeavoring to acquire a substantial inventory of the material in this market, due to the fact that prices will show a further stiffening with the arrival of the merchandise from China, inasmuch as it will carry the full value of the new tariff, which was increased nine cents per pound as of July 24.

While reflection of such a situation was also evident in spray and granular eggyolk, no change in quotations was uncovered. Regarding the other sizing materials, it was stated that a comparatively steady call was noted for the various sorts of dextrin and starch.

Lowering of the prices for gray and Teneriffe silver was the result of an effort of importers to stimulate demand, but the market moved along in dull fashion following the reduction in the price range. In connection with the other dyestuffs it was pointed out that a fairly active call continued to be enjoyed for logwood, while the filling of routine orders constituted the demand in the markets for annatto, indigo and archil. However, a firm tone was a conspicuous factor in the slow dealings in Bombay turmeric, due to the scant supply of excess stocks there.

The textile trade has shown no disposition to relinquish the policy of purchasing for immediate requirements, despite the fact that certain lines were operating at a favorable ratio of production during the few months past. The rayon section of that industry was expected to operate at 85 percent of capacity throughout the current month, with a good volume of orders being booked for October delivery. Silk mills have continued on a satisfactory production basis, although handicapped to an extent by labor difficulties. Cotton print cloth factories were operating at a fair pace, being inclined to hold operations down until the issuance of the government crop report on September 8. A slight slackening was shown in the woolen and worsted output.

Reduction of the shipment price on Sicilian sumac had no effect on the spot price here, which was held firmly at the levels in force previously. This was probably due to the fact that surplus supplies here were not of great proportions. With regards to the other tanning materials it was stated that a firm tone continued in evidence in common gambier, while a dormant demand was shown in the market for the various sorts of valonia, wattle bark and divi-divi as well as mangrove bark.

Price Changes

Prices were changed last week as follows:—

Advanced

Albumen, egg, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Cochineal, gray, 3c. per lb.
Teneriffe, silver, 3c. per lb.
Sumac, Sicilian, ground, shipment, $3.00 per ton

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
143.2	143.3	143.4	144.5

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Routine buyers supplied the call in this market again last week, confining purchases to actual requirements. Prices were identical to those in force previously.

Antimony Salt.—A fairly active call was again in evidence in the market for the salt product, while routine consumers were taking small-lot quantities of the needle and oxide materials. No change in the quotations was heard.

Potash Bichromate.—Replenishment of supplies at the turn of the new month tended to give the spot market for this commodity a fairly good appearance, with contract shipments moving to routine consumers with some sense of regularity. Prices were firm at the levels named in the preceding week.

Soda Bichromate.—Textile and tanning interests continue to purchase on a hand-to-mouth basis, but the slight pickup noted in certain lines of the textile trade caused sellers to report that contract shipments were progressing at a satisfactory pace, with a good volume of orders on the books for delivery through the current month. Prices were firm at unchanged levels.

Zinc Dust.—Filling of routine shipments constituted the activity in this market and under the influence of a steady basic metal market, sellers were quoting the prices in effect previously.

Dyestuffs

Annatto.—Conditions here were relatively unchanged from those existing in the previous week, with the call for the paste and seed items highly irregular, but a steady tone in evidence throughout the dealings.

Archil.—Factors tending to upset the quiet manner noted in the dealings in the concentrated and double grades failed to materialize last week, and sellers were quoting the market at the price levels in vogue previously.

Cochineal.—Importers reduced the price of the Tenriffe silver and gray cochineal items 3c. per pound respectively. The new schedule follows:—Gray, 53c. to 55c. per pound, according to quantity; Teneriffe silver, 54c. to 55c. per pound.

Fustic.—Demand for the crystals as well as the sticks and solid materials indicated that buyers were covering for nearby wants, but prices held fairly well at the levels in force previously.

Indigo.—A fair demand characterized the market for the synthetic merchandise last week, while the filling of small-lot orders of the natural product aggregated a substantial volume for the week. All quotations were unchanged.

Logwood.—No slackening in the active call from the fur dyers as well as the textile industry was shown in this article last week, with the result the market was quoted at the prices given in the preceding week, with a firm tone in evidence.

Turkey Red Oil.—Business here was on a satisfactory scale throughout the week under review, with sellers of the 50 percent and 75 percent grades reporting the market steady. Prices were unchanged.

Turmeric.—Position of this market as a whole was identical to that of the preceding week, with a firm tone a conspicuous factor in the slow dealings in Bombay material, due to the depleted stocks of dealers, while prices for the Alleppey and Madras sorts were fairly well sustained.

Sizing Materials

Albumen.—The market for the egg product advanced another cent per pound to 63c. to 67c. per pound, according to quantity. The upward revision was attributed to the dealings between the various importers, with some of them desirous of obtaining a substantial inventory. Blood material moved to the usual sources of consumption.

Dextrin.—The market here was strictly routine throughout the week just ended, with the textile trade holding purchases to actual wants. Undertone in the market was steady and prices unchanged.

Egg Yolk.—Although the call for the granular and spray items continued on a comparatively slow scale, the undercurrent in the market was again strong, with sellers naming the prices of the previous week.

Starch.—Quiet again prevailed in this direction, with buyers showing no disposition to relinquish the hand-to-mouth policy in vogue for some time past. Prices were steady at unchanged levels.

Tapioca.—Demand here continued light, with usual buyers supplying the call. Prices were in conformity with the schedule in force for some time past.

Tanning Materials

Cutch.—Business here showed a tendency to drag at intervals during the period under review, but sellers of the Rangoon and Borneo sorts were adhering to the schedule of prices established previously.

Divi-Divi.—Nothing of importance occurred in this direction and sellers continued to quote the market nominally at $30 per ton in the absence of cables from the primary market.

Gambier.—A decidedly firm tone governed the occasional trading in the market for the common grade, due to the depleted condition of dealers stocks. No changes was uncovered in the market for the plantation and Singapore cubes.

Mangrove.—The demand was in a dormant condition throughout the greater portion of the week under survey, but sellers were adhering firmly to $27 to $28 per ton, according to quantity, for the purpose of stimulating interest in peeling operations.

Myrobalans.—While the demand side of the market had little to offer in the way of improvement over the preceding week, with tanners holding purchases to actual needs, sellers were again quoting the market for the various sorts at the levels named in the preceding week.

Quebracho.—A more settled condition was evident in this direction last week, with the regular quarters of consumption taking a fair volume of material. No change in quotations for the various forms of this item was disclosed, with a firm tone a conspicuous factor in the dealings.

Sumac.—Shipment price for the Sicilian material was quoted at $3 per ton lower at $50 per ton, while the spot price here held firmly at $58 per ton, due to the small supply in local dealers' hands.

Valonia.—The market had little to offer in the way of improvement over the slow character of the demand noted in preceding week, but prices were fairly well maintained at the levels in order previously.

Wattle Bark.—Demand here was in apathetic condition throughout the period under survey, but sellers showed no disposition to shade prices below the quotations given in the previous week.

Quebracho Extract Duty

The Argentine export duty on quebracho extract is set at 1.20 gold pesos per metric ton for the month of September, having declined from the August figure of 1.44 gold pesos. The duty on quebracho logs is 0.78 gold peso per metric ton, which was the August duty also.

Trade News Briefs

Cochneal exports from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, in 1930, were valued at $297,451, totalling 304,130 kilos. Of that total, 30,730 kilos came to the United States. France took 216,300 kilos, Germany 27,700 kilos and England 24,400 kilos.

Haitian logwood exports during the first nine months, July, 1930-March, 1931, of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, declined to 18,150,028 kilos, valued at $293,242 compared with 23,129,560 kilos worth $436,877 in the July, 1929-March, 1930, period.

The Diamond Match Company reported net income of $1,320,093 for the six months ended June 30, after charges. This was equal to 77 cents per share on 1,050,000 common shares, after dividends on the preferred shares, and compared with $1,426,137, or 87 cents per common share, in the same period of last year. Net income of $648,130 for the June quarter was equal to 38 cents per common share, and compared with $671,963, or 39 cents per share in the preceding quarter and with $716,001, or 44 cents a share in the June quarter of last year.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

L. E. RANSOM CO.
Importers
279 Pearl Street
New York

TURMERIC
ON SPOT AND TO ARRIVE

The Ambassador
ATLANTIC CITY
Enjoy All-Summer Comfort
In a cool and spacious room high above the Boardwalk and the Sea. At night find cool repose. Make the happy discovery that throughout the AMBASSADOR everything in every way has been contrived for your complete comfort, pleasure and relaxation.
SPECIAL FALL RATES
European Plan
Single -- $5 to $12 daily
Double--$8 to $14 daily
Guests remaining week will be charged for six days instead of seven.
Same Ownership Ambassador New York and Los Angeles

Salicylates

PREFERENCE for any product or group of products depends upon a number of variable factors. In the selection of medicinal preparations, however, one requisite is of paramount importance — the quality must be absolutely dependable.

Monsanto is assured and reassured that the quality of each lot of Salicylic Acid made in its own works meets the highest standards for purity. This exceptional quality is then reflected in the salts and esters of Monsanto-made Salicylic Acid. There is no let-up in the painstaking plant control that governs the manufacture of this important group of medicinals.

CHEMICALS of QUALITY Monsanto ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Monsanto Chemicals

Our Salicylate List Includes:

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID U. S. P.
ASPIR-GRAN
AMMONIUM U. S. P.
CALCIUM
LITHIUM
MAGNESIUM
METHYL U. S. P.
POTASSIUM
SALICYLIC ACID U. S. P.
SODIUM U. S. P.
STRONTIUM U. S. P.

Manufactured by

Monsanto Chemical Works
St. Louis, U.S.A.

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Further Decline in Domestic and Foreign Tartaric Acid Weakens Cream of Tartar, Rochelle Salt and Seidlitz Mixture--Alcohol Deliveries Gain--Menthol Firm

The outstanding feature in the market for drugs and fine chemicals during the past week was the pronounced weakness in tartrates. A decline in the price for imported and domestic tartaric acid kept cream of tartar, seidlitz mixture, Rochelle salt and tartar emetic unsettled and subject to further reductions. Alcohol was steadier with the approach of the season when deliveries show a seasonable increase. Mercurials were steadier owing to greater stability in the quicksilver market. Glycerophosphates were also steadier following the recent reduction in prices. Deliveries of soda benzoate to the canning industry were in fair volume. Most quotations in the market as a whole were steady to firm.

Business in the market showed improvement during the period. The gain was fairly well distributed through the market and was quite pronounced in the instance of menthol. Appearance of infantile paralysis in other parts of the country has caused a resumption of demand for the article, and a substantial business contributed much to the maintenance of recently prevailing prices.

Foreign makers of tartaric acid slashed their shipment prices to a point where it was difficult to see where sales could be made profitably by the European manufacturers. The price set was one cent under that named by the domestic producers last week, evidence that the producers abroad were determined to press the competition they started months ago. Further changes in prices for cream of tartar, Rochelle salt, seidlitz mixture and tartar emetic were not forthcoming, but were expected in some quarters if European competition continues to bear down on this market.

Glycerophosphates were steadier at the recently set prices. Quotations for manganese glycerophosphate have yet to be changed, and the feeling last week was that they would not be reduced. Quicksilver was steadier. Production has been reduced by low prices prevailing for some time back, and hence those with metal to sell have been able to keep prices free from further decline. Hard mercurials were steady. The position of soft mercurials was uncertain; they have yet to reflect the major drop in the cost of raw material.

Acetone.—A quiet market that consisted mainly of conservative deliveries made against existing contracts prevailed during the past week. Quotations were steady. Raw material values were distinctly in favor of the manufacturers of corn derivatives.

Acetphenetidin.—Routine demand prevailed and for the most part the quantities required by purchasers were small. Prices seemed to be very steady; practically no competition was noted.

Acid Benzoic.—Stability was the rule in the market for this acid. While demand for the material itself has not been especially active, the movement of byproducts has been fair and has contributed much to the maintenance of a steady level of values over a number of months.

Acid Tartaric.—Domestic manufacturers reduced prices 1c. per pound, making quotations 28½c. per pound inside. Imported tartaric acid was lower at 27½c. to 28½c. per pound and it was clear that foreign goods would find it increasingly difficult to meet the competition offered by domestic makers. The cause for the series of price declines has been the competition started by the foreign makers when tartrates as a whole weakened in Europe. On the basis of current quotations for domestic acid, the price for foreign goods in bond would be at least as low as 20½c. per pound; duty in this country is 8c. per pound.

Agar Agar.—Demand has not freshened much if any but the market retained a firm undertone because of the sustained prices asked for further supplies in the primary market. Stocks here were also in firm hands, a factor in the maintenance of spot quotations.

Alcohol.—More interest has developed in the market for this article but some quarters intimated that the movement at this time is less than that normally to be expected at this time of the year. However, it is believed that the movement will gain steadily as cold weather approaches. Price-wise, the market seemed to be maintaining the official schedule of prices firmly in all directions.

Amidopyrine.—Fair sized inquiry and sale of this article was reported to be supporting prices firmly on the basis of $4 to $4.10 per pound. Stocks in the hands of the leading distributors were not excessively large.

Ammonia Citrate.—Quotations were 80c. to 85c. per pound and the market was steady as to demand. The movement was well up to that recently noted and competition did not seem to be playing much of a part in the business done. Stocks were ample, yet conservative in size.

Ammonia Salicylate.—Prices were well stabilized at $1.15 to $1.20 per pound and competition was slight. The call was about normal as that term has been understood during the past year. Stocks were ample.

Amyl Acetate.—The leading producers have kept prices on an even level for a number of months and at this time nothing suggests an early change from 17.2c. per pound in tanks. Demand has decreased during the past year, but at the moment the market seemed to be slightly improved.

Antipyrine.—Little change came over the market for this article. Quotations were $2 to $2.05 per pound and were firm and strongly controlled by the domestic producer of this material.

Arecoline Hydrobromide.—Competition was keen and while prices were quoted at $5.25 to $5.35 per ounce, it was intimated that in quantities, that quotation might be shaded under competitive circumstances. Demand was very light.

Atropine.—The market has been slightly steadier since the recent decline in prices, but on the whole it remained competitive owing to plentiful stocks and a narrow outlet for present supplies.

Barium Sulphate.—Demand was normal for the article used in X-ray work and prices were steady at 10c. to 11c. per pound.

Bay Rum.—Business was no better, being depressed by reason of slower consumption of the article sold to barber supply houses. The countrywide depression has affected the business of the barber shops and consumption of merchandise used there has dropped.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Demand of conventional description was fairly active during the past week. The steady position of metal has kept salts without weakness of any description. Similar conditions were said to prevail abroad.

Bromine and Bromides.—Reports from the foreign markets indicated that unsettlement and apparent weakness was undermining the price position there. So far as this country is concerned, values have not been disturbed. Demand has been fair in most directions.

Brucine.—Demand for alkaloid has settled down to a routine affair. It is being well maintained and the movement to the olive oil denaturers is understood to be very good. Sulphate remained still and comparatively easy.

Cadmium Metal and Salts.—Absence of normal consumption by the plating interest has ceased to have an adverse effect on prices. The producers of metal in most countries are maintaining a steady price position and stocks do not appear to be burdensome. Salts were about steady, but sales were light.

Caffeine.—Citrated held unchanged despite the fact that the undertone of the market has been easy in reflection of the disturbances in the market for most citrated goods. Alkaloid was

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Silver nitrate, ¼c. per oz.
Tartaric acid, domestic, 1c. per lb.
imported, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
175.7	175.7	175.5	197.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

PFIZER
ESTABLISHED 1849

Bismuth Subcarbonate
U. S. P.

"It's Different"

CHAS. PFIZER & CO. INC.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
NEW YORK CHICAGO

HEYDEN

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

SODIUM BENZOATE BENZOIC ACID
BENZALDEHYDE BENZYL CHLORIDE
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
FORMALDEHYDE PARA FORMALDEHYDE
SALICYLATES BROMIDES

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
50 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK
180 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago

FINE CHEMICALS

QUICKSILVER

SPOT METAL
NEW YORK

THE CHISOS MINING COMPANY
52 EXCHANGE STREET *Telephone Forest 1929* PORTLAND, MAINE

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
Largest Producers and Refiners of
Chemically Pure Glycerine
PACKED IN DRUMS AND CANS

Also other grades
Gwynne Building
Cincinnati, Ohio

Stocks in all large cities
205 East 42nd Street
New York City

Glycerine

All grades of refined glycerine produced in factories located at Jersey City, N. J.; Jeffersonville, Ind.; Kansas City, Kans.; Berkeley, Calif.

Address request for Quotation to
COLGATE—PALMOLIVE—PEET CO.
Palmolive Building Chicago, Ill.

CAMPHOR SYNTHETIC
UREA, C. P. AND TECHNICALLY PURE
THYMOL U. S. P. CRYSTALS
SCHERING CORPORATION
110 WILLIAM STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 3-6505

QUININE
Sulphate and Minor Salts

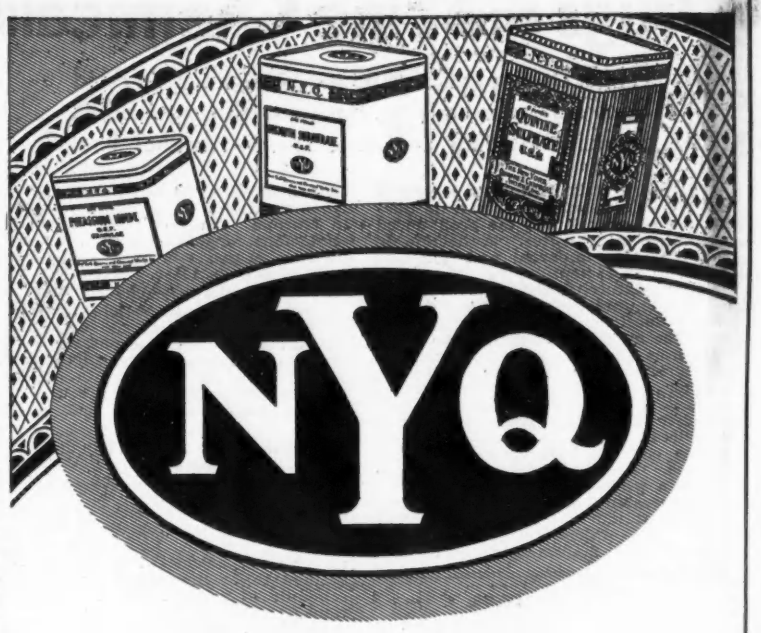
CINCHONINE - CINCHONIDINE
QUINIDINE
and Their Salts

"MAARSSEN" BRAND
Manufactured by
N. V. Nederlandsche Kininefabriek
Maarssen, Holland

"AMSTERDAM" BRAND
Manufactured by
Amsterdamsche Chininefabriek
Amsterdam, Holland

Immediate deliveries from stocks in New York

R. W. GREEFF & CO., Inc.
10 East 40th Street
NEW YORK CITY



Acetanilid
Bismuth Subnitrate
Bismuth Subcarbonate
Cinchonine
Cinchona Alkaloids
Cinchophen
Codeine Sulphate
Codeine Phosphate
Cinchonidine
Morphine Sulphate
Ethyl Morphine
Iodoform
Glycerophosphates
Opium
Potassium Iodide
Quinine Sulphate
Quinidine
Thymol
Salicylates
Strychnine
Bromide of Soda
Bromide of Potash
Bromide of Ammonia
Silver Salts
Menthol-Y (trade mark reg.)
Vanillin

In bulk for manufacturers and in packages for wholesale trade

THE NEW YORK QUININE & CHEMICAL WORKS INC.
GENERAL OFFICES
99-117 North Eleventh Street, New York, Borough of Brooklyn

NYQ ST. LOUIS DEPOT, 304 SOUTH 4TH ST., ST. LOUIS, MO. NYQ

very steady and fair quantities sold on contract are being accepted promptly in most instances.

Castor Oil.—Moderate demand was reported. The market seemed to be steady as to undertone and shading of prices was denied by most sellers of the material.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Inquiries for c. p. castor oil is reported, to be fair. Ruling prices are quoted as follows:—No. 1, drums, car lots, 12⅛c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 12½c.; barrels, car lots, 12⅝c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¾c.; five-gallon tins, 13⅛c.; one-gallon tins, 15⅛c.; No. 3, drums, car lots, 11⅝c.; drums, less than car lots, 12c.; barrels, car lots, 11⅞c.; barrels, less than car lots, 12¼c.

Chloroform. — Prices seemed to be quite steady though competition was still an important factor in securing business of attractive proportions. Raw materials have been priced favorably for the makers, thus permitting occasional shading of prices on finished products.

Chrysarobin. — Reports from foreign parts continued to indicate that conditions there were unsettled and prices for this article were still easy. The outlook for lower quotations was said still to be favorable in this market. Demand was strictly routine in kind and size.

Cocoa Butter.—Because of recent declines in prices for raw material, quotations for butter in bulk were lower on the basis of 14c. to 14½c. per pound, car lots, in bags.

Cream of Tartar.—Prices for tartaric acid were reduced 1c. last week, but to a late hour in the period quotations for cream of tartar were unchanged. The market was easy and competitive, however.

Ether.—The movement of anethesia ether was larger last week. More orders than usual were in the market and volume rose appreciably during the period. Prices were steady. Technical ether was competitive but unchanged.

Ethyl Iodide.—Orders were few last week but the absence of normal trade failed to weaken the price views of most sellers. The stability in raw material costs has been much of a factor in keeping prices for ethyl iodide very steady.

Glycerin.—Undertones seemed to be quite steady in all quarters. Prices for spot and later deliveries were well maintained. Sales of dynamite glycerin to the makers of explosives have been below normal this year but at the moment that type of glycerin is very steady. Chemically pure moved in volume about equal to that recently experienced by the makers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The tone of the glycerin market is firm and business is beginning to pick up. Ruling prices are:—Dynamite, cars, Middle West plants, 10c. per pound; soaplye crude, 80 percent basis, 6c. to 6¼c.; c. p., car lots, 10½c.; c. p., returnable drums, 11c. to 11½c.; saponification, 88 percent basis, 7c. to 7¾c.

Gelatin.—Production of edible gelatin during the second quarter of the year totaled 4,383,620 pounds, which compared with 4,549,269 pounds in the first quarter of the year. Both quarters were substantially below the production a year ago. Prices for spot gelatin were dull but unchanged.

Iron Citrate.—Small sales were made frequently throughout the past week and the volume done resulted in prices remaining firm at 94c. to 99c. per pound, quoted according to seller and quantity. Undertones were steady.

Manganese Glycerophosphate.—Conditions at this time suggest the probability of prices being maintained in the market for this article. Little competition exists and the movement promises to show improvement as the season advances. The market was very steady last week.

Menthol.—Demand was more active, recent activity having been resumed in the local market. Prices remained firm at $3.75 per pound, minimum, for spot goods, which price was in line with the prevailing cost of replacements. There were those who expected prices to be higher later on owing to the firm position of the article in the primary market. Demand came mainly from delivery points outside of this area.

Methanol.—Export business has been fair in volume and has been welcome considering the unsatisfactory market for wood distillation methanol. Synthetic methanol has been sold under contract to an extent suggestive of a large delivery of material when the season for anti-freeze methanol is at hand.

Potash Citrate.—Steady movement in small quantities was reported in support of unchanged prices that have been maintained despite the reduction in quotations for citric acid some time back. Foreign competition is not affecting this item, though the production costs abroad must be comparatively cheaper than in this country.

Quicksilver.—Small lots have moved frequently and the total of business was very fair. Prices have become considerably firmer in keeping with the reduced production that has followed the establishment of very low values for the article. It is claimed that many mines cannot produce and sell profitably at current prices.

Quinine.—The official price in this country was 36c. per ounce for sulphate and bisulphate. Abroad it was 1s. 8d. or 40c. per ounce. Spot goods were obtainable at 35c. per ounce, with little difficulty so far as sulphate was concerned, and it was intimated that 34½c. could be done on bisulphate. Competition continued to be sharp on the spot and the opportunities to sell were infrequent.

Rochelle Salt.—Lower prices for tartaric acid failed to bring about a decline in quotations for Rochelle salt. However, the market was easy under severe competition and a drop in prices is looked for by some.

Seidlitz Mixture.—In view of the fact that the domestic makers of tartaric acid cut prices 1c. last week, some factors in this market expect a further decline in quotations for Seidlitz mixture. The market was highly competitive, but to a late hour in the week quotations held unchanged.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedules of prices since the last report at the following levels, covering quantities of 100 ounces; small lots cost from 1c. to 2c. more per ounce, and quantities of 600 ounces are quoted at about 1c. less. Comparison of New York and London prices for bullion are provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	...	27½	...
Monday	22¼	27⅝	12⅞
Tuesday	22¼	27⅝	12⅞
Wednesday	22	27½	12⅞
Thursday	22	27⅝	12⅞
Friday	22	...	...

Tartar Emetic.—The market held unchanged, but most tartar products were weaker following a further decline in prices for tartaric acid. Demand showed some tendency toward improvement.

Thymol.—Undertones were unsettled and prices tended in favor of buyers for consumption. The call was mainly for small lots and supply seemed to exceed the requirements of the manufacturing trade.

Ethyl Chloride Duty Question Is Revived

A new test case on the duty of ethyl chloride in glass containers having siphon tops and flat bases is being prepared for submission to the United States Customs Court by the Bureau of Customs. In an earlier case the court ruled that such merchandise was dutiable at 15 cents per pound as ethyl chloride, in spite of the contention of the customs bureau that the containers were similar to ampuls and should therefore take a duty of 25 percent ad valorem applicable to all merchandise so packed. Collectors have been informed that a new case is being prepared, and meanwhile, they are to assess duty at 25 percent.

Iodine Project in Norway

The Vest-Norges Kjerniske Fabrikker has been organized in Norway, with capital equivalent to $17,420, to manufacture iodine from kelp ash. It is backed by the Alf Bjercke paint concern, Oslo, and will secure its raw material through Fiskeriustyr, Haugesund. A plant, capable of handling 500 tons of kelp ash annually, is being constructed near Kopervik, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from the consul at Stavanger.

Two other concerns produce iodine in Norway, the Skaalevik Kemische Fabrikker, Bergen, and the Lofotens Kemische Fabrikker, Stamsund. Most of the kelp ash produced in Norway is purchased by the iodine trust.

H. M. Haertel, for a number of years closely identified with the methanol business and whose work requires his frequent presence in Washington, is moving, September 1, from Cranford, N. J., to West Falls Church, Va.

"Anchored"

—for 41 years a satisfied customer

A customer since 1890—name on request—writes that the advice of a friend of his led to this long business friendship.

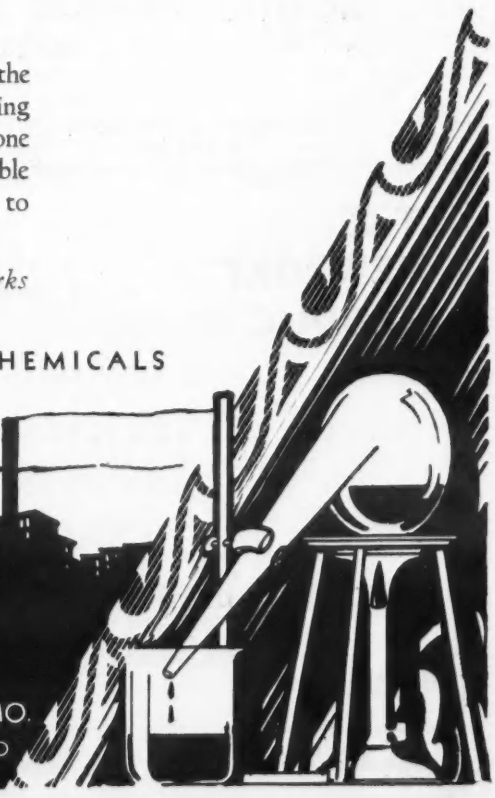
"I do not remember the words he used in his recommendation of your house as an outstanding one for reliability and fair dealings, but they were sufficiently impressive, coming from him, to keep me firmly anchored to you all these years. And you have never done a single thing to alter my opinion of the soundness of judgment of one of my dearest friends."

This is but an extract from a letter signed by the president of a prominent plant, manufacturing proprietary remedies. The firm he graces is one of many we serve with some 1500 dependable fine chemicals. May we have an opportunity to discuss your chemical problem with you?

—*Mallinckrodt Chemical Works*

for

FINE CHEMICALS



Mallinckrodt

SECOND & MALLINCKRODT ST. · ST. LOUIS, MO.

NEW YORK CHICAGO Branches PHILADELPHIA TORONTO MONTREAL

London Drug and Oil Data

The following shows the stocks in London public warehouses at July 31, 1931 and 1930; also the goods taken into and out of those premises in the month of July, 1931:—

	Landed.	Delivery.	Stocks 1931.	Stocks 1930.
Shellac, orange, cs...	2,740	2,014	31,797	32,693
garnet, cs.....	390	258	1,588	1,229
button, cs.....	371	282	1,443	1,312
Totals	3,501	2,554	34,828	35,234
Quinine sulphate, lbs.	...	...	...	100
Cinchona bark, South Amer., bls., etc...	50	...	141	45
East India, Ceylon, and Java, cs.....	...	...	...	...
bls., etc.....	93	67	*510	365
Totals	143	67	*651	410
Aloe, cwts.....	24	32	213	203
Anise, Star, cwts....	...	...	7	84
Arrowroot, bbls.....	...	787	5,800	8,951
boxes and tins.....	...	...	...	...
Balsam, cwts.....	...	22	30	61
Cascara sagrada, tons	5	3	55	68
Tahnera' bark, tons..	...	...	3	5
Beeswax, pkgs.....	977	624	1,127	1,386
Japan wax, cs., etc..	69	58	370	292
Camphor, pkgs.....	98	206	562	525
Cardamom, cwts.....	248	166	1,438	1,855
Cochineal, bgs.....	...	15	71	102
Coculus indicus, bgs.	...	...	6	6
Colombo root, bgs...	...	100	969	1,036
Cubebs, bgs.....	...	...	3	8
Dragon's blood, cs...	...	8	193	192
Nutgalls, China and Japan, cs.....	16	105	233	242
Turkey and Persian, bgs.....	199	241	122	589
Gum, ammoniac, pkgs.	...	...	44	47
animi, pkgs.....	55	81	625	1,146
copal, pkgs.....	2,102	2,646	12,480	14,231
arabic (all descriptions), pkgs.....	1,767	1,240	6,324	4,817
assafetida, cwts....	12	5	182	283
benzoin, cwts.....	113	80	411	626
dammar, pkgs.....	243	474	3,320	3,853
gamboge, cwts.....	...	38	142	116
guaiac, cwts.....	...	8	103	121
elemi, pkgs.....	...	...	...	...
kauri, tons, net....	102	117	342	291
mastic, pkgs.....	...	...	2	2
myrrh, East India, pkgs.	...	6	155	188
olibanum, pkgs.....	...	17	579	589
Gum, sandarac, pkgs.	...	17	138	115
tragacanth, pkgs...	857	958	10,679	12,918
Ipecac, Mattogrosso, cwts.	19	87	255	288
Minas, cwts.....				
Carthagena, cwts.				
E. I., cwts.....				
Jalap, cwts.....	19	31	27	32
Myrabolans, tons....	10	59	...	3
Nux vomica, cwts....	...	...	...	18
Oils, castor, cwts....	284	317	280	521
palm, tons.....	...	...	...	...
coconut, tons.....	32	81	123	49
olive, casks, etc....	738	812	903	1,055
†anise, cwts.....	41	61	97	34
†cassia, cwts.....	...	...	20	88
Graphite, tons.....	34	25	55	64
Rhubarb, Chinese Rhapontica, cwts...	148	43	665	733
Saltpeter, tons.....	26	29	5	2
Soda nitrate, tons....	...	389	2,558	2,296
Sarsaparilla, cwts....	49	40	374	306
Senna, bls.....	418	239	2,704	2,837
Sticklac, cs.....	85	314	1,650	2,578
Gambier, tons.....	5	8	21	35
Cutch, tons.....	11	...	11	1
Turmeric, Bengal, tons	16	18	46	34
Madras, Cochin, etc., tons.....	43	36	98	145
Total tons.....	39	54	144	179

* Corrected by Port of London Authority.
† Stocks at certain wharves not included.

Drug-Chemical Section Revising Book of Tares

Revision of the official book of tares issued by the Drug Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade will begin shortly, according to Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary of the section. The work will be done by the committee on tares, of which Irving McKesson, of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, is chairman. When the work of revision is completed, the section will publish and distribute a new edition in the New York and foreign markets.

The present book of tares was prepared in 1924 by the section and has been accepted as official by importers and shippers here and abroad. During the past seven years numerous changes have been made in the tare allowances, and the present revision of the book is designed to bring it up to date and into accord with present practices.

A more thorough study of the tare on Curacoa aloe is expected to be made. An equitable tare was decided on some time ago, the Department of Commerce having assisted, but to get acceptance of the tare by the primary market shippers has been difficult. Final disposition of the matter in time to include a tare on Curacoa aloe in the new edition of the tare book is expected.

H. S. Livingston Observes His Fiftieth Anniversary

With a splendid record of achievement behind him, Henry S. Livingston, first vice-president, and secretary and chairman of the executive committee of Schieffelin & Co., manufacturing and wholesale druggist, this city, observed September 5 the fiftieth anniversary of his business career with the company.

Starting as an office boy for the company September 5, 1881, Mr. Livingston by virture of his ability, energy and sterling character advanced himself successively through the various departments of the company until in 1906 he was elected a director and secretary of the company. Throughout the half century that has elapsed he has primarily devoted his efforts to the promotion of the sales of pharmaceuticals, pills, tablets and specialties manufactured by the company, and under his direction many specialties well known to physicians were established. These included among others, the Schieffelin line of gelatin-coated soluble pills, neuronidia, heroterpine, estivin and glovarian pills. It was also under his direction that the then new synthetic chemicals such as phenacetine, sulfonal, veronal, heroin, aspirin, and others, were introduced and successfully marketed in the United States.

In August, 1909, under his guidance, the manufacturing and marketing of Steero bouillon cubes in this country was started. He organized the American Kitchen Products Company for this purpose, becoming secretary and treasurer of that concern. It was due to his painstaking efforts and remarkable knowledge of advertising and merchandising that Steero cubes have become a nationally known product. In 1906, Mr. Livingston became interested in the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories and in 1909 was elected a director and later became vice-president of that company. He was interested in the work of development that resulted in the Lederle Laboratories' ranking today among the first in the field of biologicals.

In 1927, when increased business made it imperative that Schieffelin & Co. move to larger quarters, Mr. Livingston selected and negotiated the purchase of the building at 16-26 Cooper square, supervised the alterations and installation of equipment and directed the moving. It is said that this building is one of the best planned and best equipped wholesale drug houses in the country.

Mr. Livingston's unremittingly observant nature, his keen knowledge of general conditions in the drug industry, his intimate familiarity with all branches of the business and his shrewd judgment have combined to make him almost invaluable to the company. His services in all departments of the business have been of the most efficient character and the success of the several products offered by the concern has been due largely to his indefatigable enterprise and to his far-reaching vision.

In addition to his many executive duties, Mr. Livingston has always been interested in the personal welfare of his associates and employees and there are many who have been helped over rough spots in life and made more happy through his assistance. He was born in New York city and for many years has resided in Spuyten Duyvil.

Henry S. Livingston

Veterinary Therapeutic Claims Under Scrutiny

Manufacturers of veterinary medicines are warned by W. G. Campbell, director of regulatory work of the United State Department of Agriculture, that they must be guided by present scientific knowledge and the consensus of current veterinary medical opinion in making therapeutic or curative claims for their products. It is the purpose of the Food and Drug Administration, Mr. Campbell says, to continue vigorously its program of action under the Federal food and drugs act against veterinary medicinal preparations falsely or fraudulently represented by label or circular accompanying the package as preventives or treatments for disease conditions.

In issuing the warning to manufacturers of veterinary medicines, Mr. Campbell states that extensive surveys during the past year have shown that many such products are on the market bearing label claims which their compositions do not justify. Among the diseases and general applications, in respect of which, he says, unwarranted claims have been noted, he mentions the following:—

Cattle.—Tuberculosis, abortion, cornstalk disease, shipping fever, white scours, calf pneumonia, dysentery of calves, mastitis or garget, retention of afterbirth, Johne's disease, worm preventives, blackleg or quarter ill.

Dogs or foxes.—Distemper, pneumonia, chorea, running-barking fits or frights disease, rheumatism, worm preventives, disease preventives, blood diseases, kidney diseases, sterility or breeding troubles, convulsions, diseases of the eye.

Horses.—Azoturia or Monday morning disease, distemper or strangles, forage poisoning, founder, heaves, influenza (epizootic or pink eye), shipping fever or stockyard fever, blood diseases, kidney diseases, worm preventives, dourine, blind staggers, glanders or farcy roaring or thick wind, tetanus or lockjaw, disease preventives, diseases of the bone.

Poultry.—Blackhead of turkeys, fowl typhoid, gapes of chicks, limberneck, white diarrhea of chicks (pullorum disease), coccidiosis, roup, chicken pox, infectious bronchitis, worm preventives, disease preventives, blood diseases, tuberculosis.

Rabbits. — Snuffles (nasal catarrh), pneumonia, rabbit septicemia, coccidiosis, necrobacillosis, worm preventives, disease preventives.

Swine.—Mixed infections, swine plague, necro or necrotic enteritis, influenza of swine or hog "flu," worm preventives, disease preventives, lung worms, hog cholera or swine fever, tuberculosis.

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BORAX
BORIC ACID

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Detroit Soda Products Co.
Wyandotte, Mich.
Arnold, Hoffman & Co.
Providence, R. I. Philadelphia, Pa.
Thompson, Hayward Chemical Company
Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Nye Co.
Boston, Mass. Worcester, Mass.
Innis, Speiden & Co.
New York, N. Y.
Maryland Chemical Co.
Baltimore, Md.
In Canada
St. Lawrence Trading Co., Ltd.
Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver
AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
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Botanical Drugs, Spices

Reports Indicate August Sales Compared Favorably With the Satisfactory Tonnage Sold in July--Many Price Revisions Coincident with the First of the Month

Price revisions in the market for botanical drugs, coincident with the first of the month, contained numerous revisions that were mostly downward. The tendency in the market was to line up spot quotations with the prices paid, and to be paid, for new crop goods, foreign and domestic. The changes were moderate in extent and came in materials that had been notable for absence in revisions for some time past. The market is being gradually brought into line with lower replacement costs and when Fall and Winter demand gets seriously under way a fairly firm price position may be expected.

Reports current in the market during the period under review indicated that business has improved considerably. Sales totals have reached fair-sized proportions, even though profits remain questionable, uncertain, and undefined except to the extent of being modest and moderate at the very best. August business was very good, keeping up the favorable showing that had been made in July, and the result has been the development of a sensible optimism among the leading dealers.

Trade during the first week in September held up well. The call for merchandise embraced a broad group of materials and added poise and support to the price structure set up at the first of the month. The market was reported to be basically sound.

The more prominent downward revisions were made in short cinchona quill senna pads. Roman chamomile, bleached calamus, powdered golden seal, bleached Irish moss, French psyllium seed, American saffron, and dried raspberries; these articles were from two cents to ten cents lower in price. The other reductions were mainly fractional in character and came in materials of not first importance in the market.

Stronger items included Star anise seed, green and decorticated cardamom, old and new crop Japanese chillies, blue malva flowers, and pink root. All were higher in price and seemed to have achieved a position of much strength by the close of the period.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Anise, Star, 2c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, 2c. per lb.
decorticated, ½c. per lb.
Chillies, Japanese No. 1, ¼c. per lb.
old crop, 1c. per lb.
Cocillana bark, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, bright grinding, ¼c. per lb.
dark grinding, ½c. per lb.
Laurel, Greek, 1c. per lb.
Malva flowers, blue, 8c. per lb.
Mustard, Dutch yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Prickly ash berries, 1c. per lb.
Pink root, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Cinchona quills, short, 5c. per lb.
Chamomile, Roman, 5c. per lb.
Cannabis, domestic, 1c. per lb.
Corn silk, ½c. per lb.
Calamus, bleached, 3c. per lb.
Cranesbill root, 1½c. per lb.
Culver's root, 1c. per lb.
Caraway, ¼c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, No. 3, ½c. per lb.
buds, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, 1½c. per lb.
Dogwood, Jamaica, ½c. per lb.
Dill seed, ¼c. per lb.
Elder flowers, 2c. per lb.
Golden seal, powdered, 5c. per lb.
Iceland moss, 1c. per lb.
Irish moss, bleached, 2c. per lb.
Mustard, California brown, ¼c. per lb.
Nutmegs, 80's, ½c. per lb.
Lovage, foreign, 3c. per lb.
Orange peel, bitter, ½c. per lb.
sweet, ½c. per lb.
Poppy flowers, red, 4c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Psyllium seed, French, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, white, Singapore-Muntok, ¼c. per lb.
Pimento, ¼c. per lb.
Rhubarb root, ½c. per lb.
Saffron, American, 3c. per lb.
Sarsaparilla, Mexican, ½c. per lb.
Senna pods, 8c. per lb.
Snake, Canada, 5c. per lb.
Raspberries, dried, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71	71	71	87.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Crop reports continued to be favorable. Collections have been ample and substantial quantities of both foreign and domestic botanicals have been bought against the requirements of the consuming season ahead. One satisfying element in the new crop situation is the reports concerning quality of merchandise provided for the coming year. On the whole, it is believed to be running better than average and in some instances is exceptionally high. Considering the comparatively low prices paid the domestic workers especially, the favorable reports concerning quality is gratifying to the trade.

A compilation of June importations of botanicals, tabulated by the country of origin, and classifying the imports under the head of dutiable and free entry materials, has been made and issued by the Department of Commerce, as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Free.	Dutiable.
Belgium	17,630	.....
Czech	2,885	.....
France	306,822	3,528
Germany	82,452	91,577
Greece	45,051	.....
Hungary	7,512	.....
Italy	101,063	.....
Netherlands	18,713	.....
Soviet Russia in Europe	8,819	.....
Spain	88,189	.....
U. Kingdom	10,338	270
Canada	8,642	200
Honduras	165	.....
Nicaragua	1,780	.....
Mexico	20,357	.....
Jamaica	54,520	.....
Other British West Indies	1,346	.....
Netherland West Indies	43,016	.....
Argentina	636	.....
Brazil	2,310	.....
Colombia	2,101	.....
Peru	1,195	49,841
Uruguay	499	.....
British India	486,048	.....
British Malaya	121,678	.....
Ceylon	6,695	.....
China	196,273	180
Java and Madagascar	16,269	.....
Other Neth. East Indies	34,520	.....
French Indo-China	44,113	.....
Hongkong	31,023	19,913
Iraq	267	.....
Japan	.....	3,638
Syria	804	.....
Union of South Africa	30,101	.....
Egypt	122,685	.....
Algeria and Tunis	4,567	.....
Morocco	4,409	.....
Totals	1,925,493	169,147

The total value of articles entered free of duty was $229,865 and that of dutiable merchandise was $22,153.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Although prices were not changed, they seemed to be easier under competition somewhat more extensive than had ruled during the previous week. Stocks have been reduced slowly of late and some have become rather anxious sellers.

Fir.—Jobbing business in both kinds of this balsam was moderate but steady. Prices held free from competition and stocks were mainly in firm hands.

Barks

Cinchona.—Quotations for small quill were lower at 45c. to 50c. per pound. Long quill held unchanged at 55c. to 80c. per pound, quoted according to length of the quill. Prices in Holland were declared to be lower.

Cociliana.—Quotations were slightly higher at 20c. to 23c. per pound. The revision upward was made to bring prices named in one quarter back into line with general asking prices. Demand was still dormant.

Dogwood.—Jamaica bark was lower at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, due to readjustment of prices to a more competitive basis. All orders involved moderate quantities of the material.

Elm.—Stable prices prevailed. More interest was shown in some quarters protecting their early winter requirements. Stocks for Winter needs have been prepared in good volume. Present prices were believed likely to hold for some time to come.

Orange Peel.—Prices were down ½c. per pound. Bitter peel was quoted 8c. to 9c. per pound and sweet was offered at 7c. to 8c. The call was small enough to encourage local competition.

Sassafras.—Sales of select bark have gained somewhat, but on the whole the major requirements of buyers have yet to be covered. The undertone of the market was quite firm in all directions.

Wahoo.—Competition was still current in the market, but prices failed to bend further under the absence of normal trade in the material. Stocks were said to be ample. The quality has run high this year.

Wild Cherry.—Contracts covering

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Tested BOTANICALLY
HOPKINS BRAND
Tested CHEMICALLY
ANALYZED - STANDARDIZED
CRUDE DRUGS
Acacia Gum
Aloes
Althea Root
Balsams
Benzoin Gums
Black Haw Bark
Chamomiles
Cornsilk
Cramp Bark
Dogwood Bark
Ergot
Fennel Seed
Ginger Root

Gelsemium Root
Lady Slipper Root
Licorice Root
Mandrake Root
Nux Vomica
Orange Peel
Pipsissewa
Quince Seed
Sabadilla Seed
Tumeric
Wild Cherry Bark
Tested MICROSCOPICALLY
Tested PHYSIOLOGICALLY
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Dandelion Root - Althea Leaves and Roots
Stramonium - Belladonna
PSYLLIUM - HENBANE
Linden (Tillia) - Horehound, etc.
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30 Klauzal Ucca - - - Budapest, Hungary.

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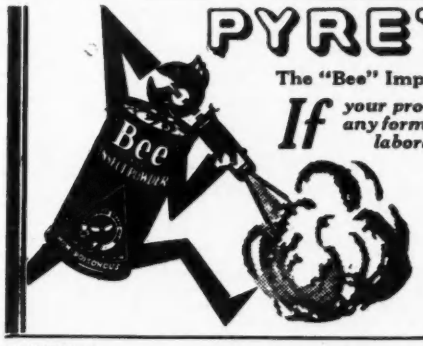

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Bay Rum Domestic
Bay Rum St. Thomas
Calcined Soot
Cod Liver Oil
Extract Witch Hazel
Mineral Oil "Russian"
Olive Oil Green
Olive Oil Italian
Olive Oil Spanish
Precipitated Chalk Sturges
Skunk Oil
Zinc Oxide Hubbucks

requirements of numerous manufacturing consumers were reported booked in very fair-sized volume. Prices held firmly and most sellers believe that the next movement will be a moderate increase in values.

Beans

St. Ignatius.—A routine market that was unchanged as to price or demand was noted on the basis of 65c. to 70c. per pound.

Vanilla.—The 1930-1931 crop of Mexican beans has been estimated at 150,000 pounds whole and 50,000 to 70,000 pounds cut beans, according to the United States consul at Vera Cruz. Stocks left in the hands of curers were set at 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of whole and 30,000 pounds of cuts. Estimates for the 1931-1932 crop are lacking owing to the fact that fertilization of the flowering vines, usually done in February and March, was delayed until May this year by the presence of rain. Exports from Vera Cruz in the first six months of this year totaled 62,318 kilos as compared with 102,082 kilos during the corresponding time a year ago. Demand for vanilla was fair at unchanged spot prices during the past week.

Berries

Prickly Ash.—The spot market was 21c. to 22c. per pound, being somewhat firmer under a gain in movement to buyers.

Raspberries.—Predictions of a high price period seemed to have failed. Spot quotations were substantially lower at 50c. to 55c. per pound and the market seemed easy at the close of the past week.

Flowers

Chamomile.—Roman flowers were offered in one quarter as low as 32c. to 33c. per pound. Hungarian flowers were steady at 14c. to 16c. as to seller. Lower prices were expected to develop when new crop flowers shall have begun to appear on this market.

Elder.—Dark flowers were down to 21c. to 23c. per pound. Bright flowers brought upwards of 26c. The demand was confined to hand-to-mouth business during the past week.

Malva.—Blue flowers were very firm at 40c. to 41c. per pound. The quarter recently quoting down as low as 32c. revised sales limits and assumed a stronger position more in line with the market as a whole. Black flowers were unchanged at 25c. to 30c. per pound.

Poppy.—Red poppy flowers were shaded to 40c. to 42c. per pound, according to seller and quantity. Undertones were comparatively easy in most directions as the sale of this article has been confined to small quantities for some time past.

Saffron.—American saffron was down to 21c. to 22c. per pound. That price is the lowest to prevail for many years and reflected cheaper replacement costs. Spanish flowers were about steady, but the call was down to jobbing proportions most of the time during the past week.

Herbs

Cannabis. — Untested merchandise could be bought for 18c. per pound. Tested goods cost 21c. per pound. The lower price was possible because of the cheaper replacement figures prevailing in the primary market.

Marjoram.—German marjoram was down to 14½c. to 15c. per pound and the article moved so slowly and poorly as to make the market subject to successful bidding for supplies. French was somewhat steadier at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, the price reached during the recent drop in values.

Savory.—The few transactions reported during the past week went through at 6½c. to 7c. per pound. The market was practically nominal throughout the period because of the strictly jobbing character of consuming demand.

Thyme.—The undertones locally were steadier; price declines ceased and sellers resisted attempt to bid for small quantities of the article. Stocks were conservative, but still sufficient to care for current request.

Leaves

Laurel.—Prices for shipment were sharply higher, probably because the local entrepreneurs were disposed to try for higher returns on their investments. Spot quotations for Greek goods went to 6c. to 6½c. per pound. However, the September shipment quotation was lower.

Senna.—T. V. No. 3 was a fraction lower at 6c. to 6½c. per pound. Other kinds of the article were unchanged. Pods were available again in quantity. Prices broke to 9c. to 10c. per pound. Demand was not especially active during the period under review.

Stramonium.—Foreign market prices have been mainly favorable and the spot quotations have reflected that position by remaining steady on the basis of 11c. to 12c. per pound. Quantities sold last week totaled a small volume of business.

Uva Ursi.—The market was very quiet at 4¾c. to 5c. per pound. Some wanted 5c. minimum, but the tendency in most quarters was to accept business at a shade under quoted figures. Demand was for small quantities throughout the past week.

Miscellaneous

Corn Silk.—In anticipation of the time when new crop goods may be available at lower prices, some sellers on this market reduced quotations to the basis of 5½c. to 6c. per pound with a view to decreasing their carryover supplies.

Ergot.—The Spanish production will be below normal, but the offerings of Russian and Polish ergot through the Hamburg market promises to at least temper such shortage of Spanish goods as may develop during the months ahead. However, it is believed that the principal makers of extracts have covered their requirements of Spanish goods in very fair volume.

Iceland Moss.—A generally dull market for some time past has resulted in a slight softening of undertones and the naming of prices 1c. lower on the basis of 8c. to 9c. per pound.

Irish Moss.—Bleached was as low as 10c. per pound for some grades, but the market commanded as high as 12c. for others. Ordinary moss was quiet at 7c. to 8c. Demand was somewhat improved.

Manna.—Some quarters were not offering. Others made the market considerably stronger, alleging that reports from Italy indicated a lessened supply of the article for the coming year and fair prospects for higher prices.

Roots

Calamus.—Bleached was offered as low as 32c. per pound, but some quarters asked 35c. and reported sales thereat. The total of sales, however, was hardly sufficient to establish clearly the basic market price for the material.

Cranesbill.—By purchasing new crop goods at more favorable prices some quarters on spot shaded spot quotations to the basis of 7½c. to 8c. per pound. The offerings were liberal thereat.

Culver's.—The market was 11c. inside in one quarter and others asked 12c., but reported limited opportunities to confirm the position. The carryover stocks of some buyers was said to reduce the opportunities for trade at this time.

Golden Seal.—Powdered was lower at $1.40 to $1.45 per pound, but the whole root seemed to have become quite steady at $1.15 to $1.20. The future of the article from the standpoint of prices would seem to depend mainly on export requirements during the next consuming year.

Lovage.—The foreign article being available at lower prices, liquidation of spot holdings became a policy on the part of some sellers. The market was cut to 15c. per pound and larger demand was expected.

Rhubarb.—High dried root was very firm at 18c. to 20c. per pound, as to quantity and seller, although the inside figure was a fraction under previous prices. Powder was higher at 23c. to 24c. per pound. Stocks of high dried were small. Recent seizures of arrivals have reduced stocks of all kinds of this article coming from China.

Sarsaparilla.—Prices for Mexican root were a fraction lower at 13c. to 14c. per pound and a sluggish trade accounted for the small movement into manufacturing channels.

Senega.—More stabilized prices and conditions seemed to prevail. Quotations on the spot were 40c. to 41c. per pound. The primary market prices were understood to have been better supported by reason of some inquiries for shipment quantities of the article.

Unicorn.—False unicorn, also known as helonias root, was 2c. lower at 28c. to 30c. per pound, according to seller. True, unicorn or aletris root held at 21c. to 22c. Demand was quiet.

Seeds

Anise.—Prices for star seed were advanced substantially to the basis of 13½c. to 14½c. per pound and stocks were in strong hands at the close of the period, when replacements were higher and firmer. Spanish seed was unchanged.

Canary.—Argentine seed was higher at 3¾c. to 3½c. per pound, but the market was not especially active on the rise. Morocco and Turkish continued to be offered at 4¼c. to 4¾c. and 4½c. to 5c. per pound, respectively.

Caraway.—Though the crop is late, competition has developed weakness abroad and prices have declined. On spot the market was lower once more, being quoted 5¼c. to 5½c. per pound.

Cardamom. — Grinding cardamoms were higher once more in the primary market. Spot quotations for decorticated seed were raised to 58c. to 59c. per pound and for green 41c. to 42c. per pound. Bleached seed was unchanged at $1 to $1.40 per pound.

Celery.—The market abroad was fairly steady, but limited spot trading led to price shading at times. However, the openly quoted market was 17¼c. to 17¾c. per pound.

Dill.—Recleaned seed was lower at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound and the market seemed to be easy most of the time. However, a fair consumption of the article is expected to result from the activities of picklers.

Flea (Psyllium).—Spot quotations were 34c. to 35c. per pound. Prices for later deliveries out of new crop were 27c. per pound, but that seemed to be a nominal figure in view of the quotations at which the French have offered new crop goods. The experimental planting of psyllium in Greece reported previously was considered successful, but only a relatively small quantity will be placed on the market this year. The current crop was planted in March and April, but an earlier planting during the coming season is anticipated.

Mustard.—California brown seed continued its price decline, the market reaching 8½c. to 9c. per pound. A stronger undertone developed in Dutch yellow and spot quotations rose to 7c. to 7½c. per pound. For the most part demand in local circles was very light, but improvement is expected to come in the not far distant future.

Poppy.—The Dutch producers were anxious regarding the probable offerings of Russian seed. Prices in Holland have weakened and the spot market dropped to the basis of 6½c. to 7c. per pound. Turkish was offered in liberal quantities on the basis of 6¼c. to 7c.

Spices

Cassia.—No. 3 Batavia was shaded to 6c. to 6¼c. per pound. Buds were cheaper at 24c. to 25c. per pound, but were still in light supply. Other kinds of cassia were unchanged. The call was routine.

Clove.—Very low prices for goods to arrive soon continued to weaken spot quotations despite the fact that stocks were narrow. Quotations for Zanzibar clove were down to the basis of 17c. to 18c. Early arrivals were priced at 16c. Madagascar clove was cheaper at 18c. to 18½c, but the quotations were about nominal. A report dated May 29, 1931, from the American consul at Tananarive, Madagascar, stated that the commercial and government estimates as to the probable yield of Madagascar's 1930-1931 clove crop have proved far too low. Compared with the pre-harvest estimates of 2,000 metric tons and estimates of only 1,500 tons during the harvesting season, due to reported insufficiency of labor supply for gathering the entire crop, the actual production, it now appears, will have amounted to approximately 2,500 metric tons. The crop has been shipped out at a comparatively rapid rate, and as of May 15, 1931, according to commercial advices, approximately 2,300 tons had been exported. Exports of cloves from Madagascar during the October to December quarter of 1930, or the first three months of the 1930-1931 shipping season, totaled, according to official customs returns, 1,031,339 kilos, distributed as follows:—

	*Kilos.
Aden	600
Austria	4,956
Egypt	2,500
England	4,132
France	958,143
French Somaliland	1,980
Germany	18,535
Netherlands	16,415
Italy	3,000
Netherland East Indies	21,000
Zanzibar	38
Total	1,031,339

* A kilo is 2.2 pounds.

Ginger.—The market for lower qualities of grinding root from Jamaica has become firmer and prices advanced fractionally to the basis of 9½c. to 10c. per pound for bright grinding, and 9c. to 9½c. for dark grinding material. Other kinds of ginger root were unchanged.

Peppers.—Red peppers continued advance paralled with strengthening of the replacement market and very fair demand in local circles. Japanese chillies No. 1 brought 17¼c. to 17¾c. per pound and the old crop was held at 16c. to 16½c. per pound. White and black peppers were dull. White Singapore-Muntok was shaded to 16½c. to 16¾c. Other prices held unchanged.

Pimento.—A further and fractional decline brought the market down to 5½c. to 6c. per pound. Trade was strictly hand-to-mouth.

"Autumn Gold" is the title of a booklet, published by the Glycerin Producers' Association, 45 East Seventeenth street, this city, which contains suggestions for dealers in automobile antifreeze on how to minimize the last-minute rush, when freezing weather is predicted, by pushing early Fall glycerin business on the basis of glycerin's non-evaporating qualities no matter how warm the weather.

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Essential Oils

Stocks of Lemon Oil in All Italy Is Estimated at 1,050,000 Pounds--Declining Price Trend Apparent Now in All Domestic Oils, Excepting Wormseed

Progress in the distillation of new crop American essential oils tended to confirm the weaker position of prices noted for some time past. Foreign oils were generally steady as to price, but the purchases for import and the sale for domestic consumption were still along conservative lines. Stocks of most materials were adequate to care for demand in its present volume, which was made up last week mainly of jobbing orders for prompt delivery.

Lower spot quotations for erigeron, peppermint, spearmint and wormwood oils—all of domestic origin—were reported. Sales of new crop peppermint and spearmint to the chewing gum makers were said to be going forward steadily in the primary market. Prices at which the largest consumers are covering requirements are the lowest in many years. Although the crop of peppermint is expected to be considerably smaller than that a year ago, the reduction in output has yet to develop a firmer undertone in prices. The output of spearmint will likely be normal, if the present position of prices serves as a guide. Deliveries of new crop wormwood kept prices downward in trend, and most sellers expect further revisions as the oil that was bought at low prices some months back is delivered. Wormseed of all domestic oils was firm to strong, and that position was based on an expected reduction in the new crop.

Citrous oils were quiet but fairly steady as to price on the spot. Reports from Palermo, Italy, make the carryover 1,050,000 pounds, or a quantity about equal to the stocks estimated on hand December 31 last. If anything, the tendency here was to shade prices occasionally.

Flower oils were noted for stability as to spot prices. While demand has not been active, the fact that stocks were not excessive in size and that replacement prices were well maintained in many instances accounted for the stability noted in quotations current for prompt deliveries here.

Demand for aromatic chemicals did not usually involve large quantities of most materials. Orders were fairly numerous, but it was clear that buyers took conservative quantities often rather than to cover future requirements substantially. Most quotations seemed to be subject to moderate shading on firm orders for quantities.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

None

Reduced

Erigeron, 5c. per lb.
Phenyl ethyl alcohol, 20c. per lb.
Peppermint, natural, 5c. per lb.
redistilled, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint, 5c. per lb.
Wormwood, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of a normal of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
78.2	79.1	81.7	96.8

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Essential Oils

Amyris.—Demand of a jobbing type alone was present in this market during the past week. In fact, consumption of the article has decreased for some time past and the market has become about nominal so far as activity has been concerned.

Anise. — Steady undertones were reported. The cabled offerings from the primary market came in at figures safe to cover substantial quantities of the technical article. Demand for lead-free oil during the past week was not better than fair.

Apricot. — Further decline in spot prices has not come, but the market could hardly be described as being steadier. Competition was still keen in view of the favorable position of prices in the replacement markets. Stocks here were ample.

Bergamot. — Spot prices held, but the market was dull owing to the limited necessity for trading so far as buyers were concerned. Unsettlement seemed to prevail in the primary market where all attempts to control prices and quality seem to have failed so far as the Italian Government plan in that respect has been concerned. Competition was keen in all directions abroad and on spot the market certainly did not lack that element.

Bois De Rose. — A fair business was done in jobbing quantities of this oil, both kinds receiving a call that tended to keep spot quotations to a comparatively steady basis. Local prices were said to be in line with the present replacement cost of the material.

Camphor. — Little has been done in this article of late. The market has been quiet at prices believed to be generally steady in most directions. The replacement quotations for both forms of the article have warranted the maintenance of a steady spot position for the materials.

Cananga. — Limited consumption has not counted against support of spot prices prevailing for some time past. In fact, demand has been so light that some quarters do not stock the article. Stocks were said to be plentiful to care for demand in its present volume.

Caraway. — Further cabled advices from the foreign market indicate that the new crop of raw material is late. Despite that, prices for the same seemed to have weakened. Oil seemed to be steady at home and abroad. Spot demand covered jobbing wants in most instances.

Cassia. — A market of routine proportions but steady undertones was reported locally in support of prices quoted on the basis of 90c. to $1 per pound.

Citronella. — Cabled offerings came through at prices unchanged from those in the previous week. Java oil remained firm at recent spot prices despite the fact that replacements for later delivery have been bought at lower prices. The firmness to values here was due to scarcity of spot stocks.

Clove. — Prices later in the year are expected to be substantially lower, based on the quotations that have prevailed lately for spice in the shipment markets. Demand for oil was very fair, supporting prices at $1.30 to $1.35 per pound.

Coriander.—Although trade was light, prices were steady at $4.50 to $4.75 per pound, at which quotation the last business was done. Raw material costs have been lower this year, and some expect to purchase replacement oil at more favorable prices later on.

Croton.—The market was easy. Low replacement prices and light demand have combined to produce the easy undertone. Stocks here were moderate. Small demand has checked replacement buying abroad, however favorable prices may have been.

Cubeb.—Hand-to-mouth business has prevailed, yet prices have been steady at $2.50 to $3.10 per pound, the position reached during the recent decline. The cost of production was reported well maintained by reason of the prices for raw material.

Dill.—Sales to the pickling interests have been substantial and compare well with those made last year. The article made from dill weed has been particularly in request despite the high price, compared with the quotations for oil made from dill seed.

Erigeron.—New crop influences have been at work to reduce prices for this oil. Local quotations were 95c@ to $1.05 per pound last week. Production costs have been lower, stocks available are ample and consumption shows no sign of expansion.

Eucalyptus. — The recent decline in price has not stimulated demand from the larger consumers. However, it did place the article in a position likely to attract business to the market sooner than might have been expected otherwise. Prices this year are the lowest for a long time. The active consuming season is just ahead.

Ginger. — Raw material eased back fractionally in price and the market ended the week dull and without much interest or inquiry on the part of buyers. Oil has not advanced since ginger root was at its low point some weeks back.

Juniper. — Although further declines failed to develop, the market was easy and competitive under the influence of plentiful offerings from the primary market. Spot stocks were also ample, this contributing to the unsettlement noted when prices were reduced recently.

Lemon.—According to a report from the United States consul at Palermo, Italy, the trend of lemon oil in the export market has been unsatisfactory.

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

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Depression has prevailed, but the absence of more active business failed already so low as to leave little margin for further decline. Exports to the further to depress prices. They were United States in the second quarter of the year totaled slightly more than six and a half tons, as compared with about five and a half tons in the corresponding period last year. Stocks of lemon oil in the whole of Sicily were estimated at 1,050,000 pounds at the end of June, being about the same as the quantity available at the end of last December. The bulk of this was machine made. The spot market remained quiet last week at unchanged prices.

Lime.—The situation was unchanged. Expressed oil was scarce and strong at $11.50 to $12.50 per pound minimum. Distilled oil was not more than steady, being in good supply here and in the primary market. The spot price was $9.75 to $10.25 per pound.

Linaloe.—A market of routine proportions prevailed last week, quotations being about nominal at $1.75 to $1.85 per pound. The low price for competing oil made sales of linaloe difficult.

Orange.—Competition was farily active at all times, tending toward the shading of openly quoted prices, which were without change during the past week. Stocks were ample, demand being considered, but the holdings of buyers were such as to keep spot trading within narrow limits.

Peppermint.—Buying by the chewing gum interests was said to be going forward steadily at prices the lowest for many years. Purchases by the local essential oil houses were small, stocks in hand caring for the small demand reaching this market. The undertone of the market was easy everywhere with conditions favoring buyers with firm orders to place. Spot quotations were lower at $1.60 to $1.70 per pound for natural and $1.75 to $1.90 for redistilled material.

Spearmint.—Spot quotations were reduced 5c. to make the market $1.40 to $1.60 per pound. The primary market was very easy. Offerings were such as to indicate production of a crop excellent in size. Demand remained confined to comparatively small quantities.

Tansy.—Further decline was not noted, but the market was still easy by reason of the prices at which new crop goods are coming on the market. Spot quotations were $2.10 to $2.25 per pound.

Vetiver.—Quotations seemed to be somewhat steadier at $4.25 to $4.50 per pound, the point reached when prices declined in the previous week. The local trade was somewhat more active, but most orders involved jobbing quantities of the article.

Wormseed.—Firm undertones ruled. Demand was light, but the absence of normal request failed to depress values. The steady character of prices was due to the expected short production this year, occasioned by a curtailment in the acreage planted.

Wormwood.—Delivery of new crop oil bought some months back at low prices resulted in spot quotations being reduced further. The market was down to $5.75 to $6 per pound, and seemed likely to go still lower as deliveries increase and competition expands.

Aromatic Chemicals

Acetophenone.—A fair jobbing business was reported in this market last week. The movement of small quantities was steady and the volume done kept competition in the background and prices to a steady position.

Anethol.—Hand-to-mouth business was the rule in most quarters. Production costs have decreased parallel with recent declines in the prices for raw material. Stocks were ample.

Cinnamic Aldehyde.—Business was routine, but the market had steady undertones as concerned prices. Competition was present, but not to an extent likely to unsettle values in a major way.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—Quotations were lower at $4.10 to $4.40 per pound, according to seller. Certain quarters offered considerable competition in the dull market, but other sellers were firm in their views, basing their position on the quality of merchandise offered.

Fritzsche Bros. Completes Sixty Years in Business

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., this city, completed sixty years of business in essential oils and aromatic chemicals August 28. From a modest beginning, the company grew in size and influence until at the present time it occupies a premier position in the domestic and foreign markets for its products. The officers of the company are:—President, F. E. Watermeyer; first vice-president, F. H. Leonhardt; second vice-president, B. F. Zimmer; third vice-president, G. L. Ringel; secretary, A. D. Armstrong; treasurer, W. A. R. Welcke.

The parent company, known as Fritzsche, Schimmel & Co., was founded August 28, 1871, by Paul, Herman and Ernst T. Fritzsche, as a copartnership. The founders were closely connected with Schimmel & Co., Miltitz, Germany. They had received commercial and scientific training with that company, which enabled them to begin their career in the United States well grounded and prepared for their new venture.

Expansion of the firm's organization in this country was deemed necessary if the company was properly to serve American perfumers and other consumers of essential oils and aromatic chemicals. In 1895, a branch was established in Chicago, with F. E. Watermeyer, now president of the company, in charge. Five years later he was succeeded there by B. F. Zimmer, now second vice-president. Expansion continued. Offices were opened in Boston, with A. W. McKey in charge, through which the New England trade was served. Another was opened in Cincinnati in 1900, George L. Ringel directing its work. This office was later moved to Columbus. Subsequently offices were opened in Philadelphia, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and Kansas City, Mo.

The original name of the company was changed to Fritzsche Brothers in 1877. Paul T. Fritzsche, then head of the company, died in 1886 and was succeeded by Sigmund Leerburger, who, in turn, was succeeded by Carl Brucker, who died in 1913. On the death of Mr. Brucker, F. E. Watermeyer, who had been a partner since January 1, 1907, assumed direction of the firm's affairs. Mr. Watermeyer eventually bought out the financial interests of the German backers and reorganized Fritzsche Brothers as a purely American company capitalized with American money. The company was incorporated in May, 1919.

For the six months ended June 30 the Coca-Cola Company has reported a profit of $7,494,997 after expenses and other deductions. This compared with a profit of $7,181,812 in the first half of last year. Profit for the second quarter of 1931 was $4,582,196 compared with $2,902,801 in the first quarter and with $4,332,356 in the second quarter of 1930.

Foods and Drugs Act Discussed by Campbell

Future value of the public service involved in the regulation of interstate traffic in foods and drugs depends upon the character and scope of legal authority with which officials are clothed, the staff and equipment at their command, and the administrative attitude which they adopt, W. G. Campbell, director of regulatory work, Department of Agriculture, stated at the annual convention of the Association of Dairy, Food and Drug Officials, September 4, at West Baden, Indiana.

Mr. Campbell forecast what, in his opinion, will characterize, within the next twenty-five years, regulatory operations under the Federal food and drugs act, the text of which has, for the sake of uniformity, been adopted in substantial measure by most of the states. Following a brief summary of enforcement in the last twenty-five years, he outlined the faults of omission and commission in the act and declared that the measure is characterized by generalities and is too frequently inept in its statutory definition of adulteration of foods.

He said there have been attempts by the trade to weaken the food and drugs act by amendment. Such amendments were never seriously considered because of the distinct public opposition to them. Fearful that emasculating measures might be passed, he declared, the public has the feeling that it would be better not to tamper with this law at all. The law has served a distinctly useful purpose in its present form, but it unquestionably has faults. If the act is to be an effective instrument for the achievement of purity in foods and drugs and fair dealing in the sale of them, he said, timely consideration should be given to the inauguration of a movement for bringing about such modifications as a sober and dispassionate appraisal may indicate.

Acetone Exports

Exports of acetone from the United States totaled 1,826,941 pounds in the first half of this year. The total value was $139,766. In the corresponding period of 1930, exports totaled 1,564,000 pounds, valued at $171,559.

The destinations of the six months' exports this year were as follows:—

	Pounds.
United Kingdom	550,930
Canada	458,760
Japan	272,786
Belgium	182,900
Australia	113,050
Latin America	23,962
Other countries	225,453

McK. & R. Income

The report of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30 showed net profits of $1,300,380 after depreciation, interest, Federal taxes and minority interest. This was equal to 51 cents per share on 1,072,728 common shares, after dividend requirements on the 7 percent preference shares, and it compared with $1,409,116, or 61 cents per common share in the first half of 1930. A statement of the company said that during the six months the interest requirements on its debentures were earned 3.486 times against 3.42 times in the same period of last year. The preference dividend was earned 1.735 times as compared with 1.68 times for all of 1930.

The decrease of $109,000 in the net available for dividends was accompanied by a decrease of 9½ percent in sales. The company set up during the period, $107,000 more in reserves for doubtful accounts than was set up last year. A general reduction of about 10 percent was effected in expenses and it was pointed out by the management that a return to normal conditions with a recovery of lost volume will not necessitate any appreciable increase in operating expense.

Food and Drug Import Release Conditions Changed

Secretary of Agriculture Hyde has signed two general orders notifying the trade that the department will not allow conditional releases of bran and other cereal by-products after January 1, 1932, or of cocoa beans after October 1, 1931. The department believes that importers and foreign shippers have had ample opportunity to learn the provisions of the Federal food and drugs act as they relate to these products. The orders were dated August 26.

The Federal food and drugs act provides for exportation or destruction of imported food and drugs which do not meet the requirements of the law. It has been customary, however, to permit the entry of some products under conditional release. The importer gives bond for redelivery and is allowed to bring the goods into the country and to relabel them or process them to bring them within the law. Such goods may then be released after suitable inspection. It has been found this form of entry takes too much of the time of food and drug inspectors which might be spent to greater advantage in other work. Importers could as well have the work done before offering the goods for entry. They have had ample time to learn the requirements of the law, and the conclusion has been reached that conditional releases should be discontinued, or at least reduced to a minimum.

It is probable, say food and drug officials, that the Secretary will issue similar warning orders to other groups of importers.

P. C. Olsen Joins Staff Of Drug Store Survey

Paul C. Olsen, a specialist on drug store cost problems, has been added to the staff of trade analysts of the Department of Commerce, Washington, now conducting a national drug store survey in St. Louis. He is the author of a number of cost studies covering special groups of drug store commodities and was released temporarily from the staff of the Druggists' Research Bureau to permit him to assist in the national survey's study of wholesaler-retailer relations. He will be associated with John R. Bromell, business specialist of the merchandising research division of the Department of Commerce.

American Home Products Income Shows Increase

The American Home Products Corporation and subsidiaries reported a consolidated net income of $1,694,983 for the six months ended June 30, or $2.77 per share on the outstanding stock as compared with $1,583,189, or $2.59 a share for the first six months of last year. The income account compared as follows:—

	1931.	1930.
Net sales	$8,403,952	$7,715,919
Costs and expenses	6,391,290	5,928,078
Operating profit	2,012,662	1,787,841
Other income	96,372	138,742
Total income	2,109,034	1,926,583
Deductions	78,802	29,248
Depreciation	54,296	40,744
Prov. Federal tax	171,413	168,734
Prov. foreign income tax	100,541	104,668
Net income	1,694,983	1,583,189

Radium Ore Shipped From Great Bear Lake

The first commercial shipment of radium ore from the recently discovered deposits in the Great Bear Lake area of northern Canada was made late in August via Waterways to Edmonton. The shipment, consisting of 20 tons of picked ore, had an estimated value of $8,000 a ton. The ore was mined from the Eldorado properties at Labine Point, and taken across Great Bear Lake by trading schooners, down the 80-mile-long Bear River in scows, and transshipped to the river steamer "Distributor" at Fort Norman on the Mackenzie. The steamer took the ore 500 miles to Fort Smith, where it was portaged 16 miles in trucks. At Fitzgerald it was loaded on the steamer "Northland Echo," which delivered it at Waterways to the Northern Alberta Railroad.

The ultimate destination of the test shipment has not been made known, but the ore will probably be refined in England. Exploration parties will, it is understood, leave the northern area this fall, but plans have been made and supplies shipped in for further extensive development in the spring.

The National Drug & Chemical Co., Edmonton, Canada, has purchased the Peacock Drug & Stationery Co., which had headquarters at Edmonton, Alta., and a branch at Calgary.

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Acute Shortage in Yellow Carnauba Sends Prices Up Sharply--Shading of Candelilla Is Unwarranted by Replacement Costs--Camphor Is Up--Myrrh Declines

Carnauba wax and camphor were the features outstanding in the market for gums and waxes during the past week. Demand for yellow carnauba out of spot stocks was excellent and caused further shortage in supplies. Camphor came in for a demand from a wider territory, infantile paralysis in other parts of the country having caused an improvement in request. Myrrh and olibanum siftings were easier, competitive, and lower. Demand for most gums and waxes remained conservative in volume and was confined mainly to jobbing amounts.

The situation in yellow carnauba was one of pronounced strength. Shortage in spot stocks in the hands of dealers was acute and promised to grow more so before the first arrivals of new crop wax. Offerings of yellow wax for prompt shipment at a premium over the October-November shipment price failed to attract buyers in this market. The interest was confined to spot deliveries and most factors were confining sales to regular customers and were also conservative in the quantities sold on any one order. A break in the market is expected once new crop wax begins to arrive here.

Spread of infantile paralysis to other parts of the country has broadened demand for camphor in powdered, slab, and tablet forms. Slabs and powdered were higher in price, both being quoted at the same figure, however. Tablets were very fir— The call was good and stocks were not large. Shipment costs of all forms of this article tended upward.

Olibanum siftings came into the market at a price openly quoted a fraction below previous quotations. This confirmed the reports of shading that had been current during the previous week. Myrrh was pushed actively in one quarter for immediate sale and lower prices were offered as an attraction to the consuming trade. Business was done in fair sized volume.

Beeswax was weak and highly competitive. The internal troubles in Portugal have not stiffened prices for African wax. Candelilla was offered at a price very close to replacement cost, though not all sellers met the figure that was inside. No surplus of stocks exists at the present time. Japan wax was weak, out of demand, and subject to successful counter-bidding when quantities wanted were attractive.

Price Changes

Prices were changed during the past week as follows:—

Advanced

Camphor, slabs, ½c. per lb.
powdered, ½c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, No. 1, 3c. per lb.
No. 2 yellow, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Myrrh, 2c. per lb.
Olibanum, siftings, ½c. per lb.

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 2.

Gums

Aloe.—Business was quiet, yet the market was steady on the spot. The movement of small quantities into consumption was very fair and kept prices free from competitive shading most of the time. Stocks were conservative in size and recent purchases made in primary markets do not indicate any substantial increase in holdings in the nearby future.

Arabic.—Trading was comparatively light and the market continued to be competitive due to the pressure of stocks on a market with comparatively limited consuming capacity at the present time.

Asafetida.—Trading was restricted to comparatively small quantities of powdered goods. Stocks of the same were small and most orders were accepted subject to milling operations. Prices were firm.

Benzoin.—A fair run of jobbing orders was in the local market last week and prices for U.S.P. Sumatra gum were well maintained. In fact, the tendency in some quarters was to ask slightly higher quotations, though maintenance of a generally higher level of values was difficult in view of current competition.

Camphor.—Demand showed some improvement during the past week. Orders from points outside of the Metropolitan area were believed to have been stimulated by the spread of infantile paralysis in other parts of the country. Prices were firmer at 52c. to 52½c. per pound for slabs and 52c. to 52½c. for powder. Demand for slabs was improved over the movement noted lately. Tablets were firm at 68c. to 69c. per pound.

Galbanum.—Stocks were of moderate size, but owing to the exceptionally small demand for the article the absence of ample supplies was without stimulating effect on values. Prices were 85c. to 90c. per pound.

Gamboge.—Decline in prices some weeks ago brought values to a comparatively firm position. Demand was steady last week, albiet the quantities taken were moderate in size, but in line with present consumption of the material.

Karaya.—Inquiries were fairly active and the undertone to the market was quite substantial during the past week. Sellers were steadier in their price views and less tendency toward shading seemed to prevail.

Mastic.—A stabilized but quiet market prevailed on the spot. Quotations were 50c. to 51c. per pound and with so few holders on spot, the price position was firmly maintained.

Myrrh.—Whole myrrh was priced at 16c. to 17c. per pound, the price being competitive and calculated to raise sales volume in one quarter of this market. The movement at the new price was fair in size.

Olibanum.—Open quotations for siftings were lower at 7½c. to 8c. per pound, being in keeping with the recent report of price shading. Tears were unchanged at 12c. to 24c. per pound, acording to quality.

Waxes

Bees.—The market for African wax was "sick," according to the local trade. Prices were weak. Demand was very poor and stocks exceeded supplies by a liberal margin. Bleachable waxes were none too steady, though prices were somewhat indeterminate.

Candelilla.—One quarter named 13c. per pound for this article while others wanted upwards of 14½c. per pound. The replacement cost was such as to make the 13c. price very close. Demand was light.

Carnauba.—No. 1 was higher at 35c. to 36c. per pound, being strong and very scarce. No. 2 yellow was also very scarce and the market was advanced to 33c. to 34c. No. 2 North Country was offered at 18c. to 19c. per pound. The No. 3 grades were unchanged. Demand for yellow wax on the spot was very good but the call for the No. 3 grades was poor. Offerings of yellow wax for immediate shipment were made at a premium over the October-November shipment price. Unless an importer can sell at once, it is unlikely that any of this prompt shipment wax will be bought at the prices quoted.

Japan.—A weak and highly competitive market prevailed locally and the market was unsettled on the basis of 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound.

Shellac

The Calcutta and London markets were steady throughout the past week. A small decline was recorded by the close of the week in London and the Calcutta price was slightly higher than a week ago. Most quotations were being discounted. New business was scarce. Buyers were working on old contracts most of the time and were without need of placing substantial new business either for import or for delivery out of local supplies. Stocks in this country were believed not to be very large. The supply in London was ample but seemed to be in firm hands. The final estimate of the Indian Lac Association set the Bysacki crop at 150,000 packages, or about 25,000 packages less than the tentative estimate made some time ago. Spot prices for orange shellac, bonedry shellac, and shellac varnish held without change.

London Shellac Prices

London quotations on shellac for later delivery have been as follows (the quotations in United States currency represents corresponding prices here and include other handling charges):—

	September 4.		August 28.	
	Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.	Shillings. cwt.	Cents. lb.
October	60½	15.1	62	15.4
December	62	15.4	63½	15.7

Current prices on gums, waxes, and shellac are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 5

Day-to-day closing prices were as follows:—

	Per hundredweight— October.	December.
August 28	61s. 6d.	63s.
*August 29	....	....
September 1	62s.	63s. 6d.
September 2	61s.	62s. 6d.
September 3	61s.	62s. 6d.
September 4	60s. 6d.	....

* No cables received here.

Calcutta Shellac Prices

Quotations for pure T.N., c.&f. New York, were as follows:—

	Per pound.	Market.
August 28	12¾c.	Quiet
*August 29	.....	.....
September 1	12¾c.	Quiet
September 2	13c.	Quiet
September 3	13c.	Firm
†September 4	.....	.....

* No cables received here.
† Holiday.

Calcutta Shellac Exports

Shipments of shellac from Calcutta to the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Continent, in the month of August, were estimated as follows:—

	Packages— 1931.	1930.	1929.
United States—			
orange	3,100	4,300	11,900
garnet	.....	200	300
button	.....	.....	100
seedlac	3,500	3,300	3,800
Totals	16,600	7,800	16,100
United Kingdom	3,400	2,500	3,600
Continent	1,400	2,800	6,300
Grand totals	11,400	13,100	26,000

Total shipments from January through August were estimated as follows:—

	Packages— 1931.	1930.	1929.
United States—			
orange	40,700	75,500	120,700
garnet	700	4,700	9,700
button	500	1,300	1,600
seedlac	36,300	34,500	26,300
Totals	78,200	116,000	158,300
United Kingdom	53,200	55,400	59,500
Continent	36,400	48,000	41,600
Grand totals	167,800	319,400	259,400

J. R. Anderson Goes With Argenti & Co.

John R. Anderson, of John R. Anderson & Co., shellac broker, this city, has joined the organization of Argenti & Co., representative of Ralli Brothers, London. Mr. Anderson will be in charge of the shellac department of the Argenti company.

John R. Anderson & Co. for many years was the sole shellac sales agent for Ralli Brothers in the United States. For more than thirty years, Mr. Anderson had been closely affiliated with Ralli Brothers, having entered the employ of the company as a young man and being one of the few of its employes who resigned his position with permission of Ralli Brothers that he might go into business on his own account. He was so highly regarded by the New York partners of the company that they broke an invariable rule in granting him their permission to resign.

Folowing a partnership under the style of Wilson & Anderson, the firm of John R. Anderson was formed with George Ashby, a scientific expert on shellac. The Ralli Brothers agency was given him in token of the high regard and respect for Mr. Anderson's ability as a salesman.

Argenti & Co. is composed of John P. Argenti, who had been manager of the New York office of Ralli Brothers, and P. A. Ralli, the New York market man for the London company, which, in the future, will be known as Ralli Brothers, Ltd.

John Wyeth & Bro. Not a Chain Store Affiliation

In a general letter to its customers in the wholesale and retail drug trade, John Wyeth & Brother, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, officially declares that, while a substantial interest in the business has been acquired by the American Home Products Company, an independent holding company, they have absolutely no connection and are not controlled, in any way, indirectly or otherwise by any chain store organizations but have a stock ownership very similar to that of other large pharmaceutical laboratories in this country. The statement was issued in refutation of "certain misleading and false statements" which were said to have been made because of the change in ownership. It was furthermore declared that there has been no change in the policies of the company prevailing for the last seventy-five years; also that the laboratory is continuing to be operated as a unit very largely by the former personnel, strengthened by the addition of experienced and nationally known men in the commercial and technical departments.

Pharmaceutical, Medicinal Preparations Sales Fall

Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations exported from the United States, during the first six months of 1931, amounted to $7,927,000, as contrasted with $9,340,000, for the corresponding period of 1930. Several items of this group, however, evidenced noteworthy gain, according to the Department of Commerce. Sales abroad of tablets, pills, capsules, powders, and similar manufactures increased from a total of $994,000, for the first six months of 1930, to $1,126,000, for the six months of 1931; liniments from $198,400 to $280,000; laxatives, purgatives, and cathartics from $440,500 to $528,000; cold, cough and bronchial preparations from $338,000 to $357,000; biologics for animal and veterinary use from $258,000 to $268,000; elixirs, cordials, tinctures, extracts, and similar liquid solutions from $493,500 to $546,500; glandular products, organo-therapeutics, enzymes, ferments, and culture media from $383,500 to $407,500, and plasters from $217,000 to $225,000.

Chloroacetophenone to Be Made by E. C. Klipstein

The E. C. Klipstein & Sons Company, Empire State building, this city, has completed the installation of a unit for the production of chloroacetophenone for use in methanol antifreeze in accordance with the ruling by the United States Public Health Service, effective July 1. The company is in a position to supply this "tear gas" to methanol producers who will distribute this type of antifreeze.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Imports, Exports, and Charters

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New York Imports

ACID, BORIC—3 cks, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
STEARIC—2 cs, W E Martin, Volendam, Rotterdam

ALCOHOL, DENATURED—300 dms, Carlo Esteva, Cornelia, Arecibo

ALLYL BROMIDE—2 dms, Hoffmann La Roche Chem Works, Lorain, Havre

ANNATTO SEED—55 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Inez, Guayaquil

ANTIMONY ORE—1,227 bgs, National Lead Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
REGULUS—250 cs, Wah Chang Trading Corp, President Garfield, Hankow

ARCHIL LIQUID—2 cks, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Scythia, Liverpool
5 cks, Empire Color & Chem Co, Scythia, Liverpool

ARGOLS—2,480 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Executive, Oran
185 bgs, Harshaw Chem Co, Executive, Naples
100 bgs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Augvald, Marseilles
781 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Augvald, Marseilles

ARTIST'S MATERIAL—11 cs, Gallagher & Ascher, Volendam, Rotterdam

ASPHALT—2,351 bgs, Oriente, Havana
1,375 bgs, Central Coml Co, Oriente, Havana

BALSAM—60 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Stephen, Manaos
30 cs, J R Merz, Stephen, Manaos
29 cs, Stephen, Manaos
30 cs, Stephen, Itacoatiara
11 cs, Stephen, Para

BARK, MEDICINAL—5 bls, Cohen & Co, Inc, Munargo, Nassau
SIFTINGS—5 bls, Cohen & Co, Inc, Munargo, Nassau

BARYTES—300 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam

BAY RUM—30 cartons, D Gonzalez, oamo, San Juan

BENZOYL PEROXIDE—3 cs, Strahl & Pitsch, Sac City, Rotterdam

BLUE ULTRAMARINE—1 ck, Stuttgart, Bremen

BONE MEAL—1,213 bgs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, 100,953 lbs, The Ore & Chem Corp, St Louis, Hamburg
400 bgs, 40,381 lbs, St Louis, Hamburg

BRISTLES—3 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Mauretania, Southampton
11 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Lorain, Havre
52 cs, Chestnut, Cooper & Co, Tai Ping, Shanghai
50 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, Tai Ping, Shanghai
68 cs, Block Bros, Tai Ping, Shanghai
50 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Tai Ping, Shanghai
14 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, American Merchant, London
9 cs, Chestnut, Cooper & Co, American Merchant, London
130 cs, Block Bros, President McKinley, Shanghai
66 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President McKinley, Shanghai
6 cs, F H Cone & Co, Inc, President McKinley, Kobe
27 cs, Italia Amer Shipping Co, Romeo, Genoa
4 cs, St Louis, Hamburg

BRONZE POWDER—6 bbls, Baer Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
7 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
12 cs, Leo Uhlfelder & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
3 cs, J F Drakenfeld & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
20 cs, Massee & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
12 cs, Bryant & Hefferman, Stuttgart, Bremen
11 cs, Leo Uhlfelder & Co, St Louis, Hamburg

CALCIUM, TARTRATE—481 bgs, Anglo-South Amer Trust Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, Tartar Chem Works, Augvald, Marseilles
100 bgs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Augvald, Marseilles
442 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Augvald, Marseilles

CANARY SEED—450 bgs, A G Dunn, Executive, Casablanca

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Catz American Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Volendam, Rotterdam
75 bgs, 8,250 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Volendam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam

CARBON DECOLORIZING—25 dms, L A Salomon & Bros, Volendam, Rotterdam

CARDAMOM—15 cs, McKesson & Robbins, City of Corinth, Colombo

CASEIN—41 cans, George Doherty, Suttgart, Bremen
834 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires

CASSIA—450 bls, Knickerbocker Mills Co, President McKinley, Hongkong
500 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, President Garfield, Hongkong
247 bls, I Harrison & Whitney, City of Corinth, Batavia
124 bls, Van Loan & Co, City of Corinth, Batavia
231 bls, Jacob T Frank, City of Corinth, Batavia

CASTOR SEED — 1,231 bgs, F Matarazzo, Talisman, Santos
486 bgs, Southern Prince, Santos

CELLULOSE ACETATE — 24 cs, 6,811 lbs, American Express So, St Louis, Hamburg

CEMENT RESIDUE—6 bbls, 2,191 lbs, Atlas Lumnite Cement Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

CHALK, PRECIPITATED — 375 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Scythia, Liverpool

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS — 12 cs, Stalko, Byron, Piraeus

CHEMICALS — 7 bbls, Gallagher & Ascher, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
21 cks, 3,850 lbs, Jungmann & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
8 cs, Eyk, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cs, Ernst Bischoff Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
6 pkgs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 ck, Karl Hochschwender, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
120 cks, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Stuttgart, Bremen
2 cs, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Stuttgart, Bremen
3 cs, Rohner Gehrig Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
30 cks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
2 cs, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
125 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
15 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
25 cks, F Van Gelsten, Volendam, Rotterdam
40 kgs, W H Penkert & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
34 cks, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
33 cks, General Aniline Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
8 cs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
64 cks, Eckford Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
9 pkgs, Merck & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
11 cs, Hoffman La Roche Chem Works, Paris, Havre
4 cs, E Fougera & Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, State Forwarding Co, Paris, Havre
86 cks, 36,414 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Sac City, Rotterdam
1 ck, 1,205 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Sac City, Rotterdam
3 pkgs, Bayer Co, Sac City, Rotterdam
12 cks, 11,468 lbs, General Aniline Works, Sac City, Rotterdam
20 cs, 3,040 lbs, Stanley Doggett, Inc, Sac City, Rotterdam
8 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, St Louis, Hamburg
1 cs, E R Squibb & Sons, St Louis, Hamburg
30 dms, A Klipstein & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
20 dms, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
1 bbl, Harman Color Works, St Louis, Hamburg
10 cs, First Federal Banking Corp, St Louis, Hamburg
36 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
115 dms, 34,280 lbs, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co, St Louis, Hamburg
23 cks, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Drottninghoim, Gothenburg
61 cs, Merck & Co, Drottninghoim, Gothenburg

CHILLIES—53 bgs, Makalla, Port Said

CHROME ALUM — 1 ck, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam

ORE—2,500 tons, Electro Metallurgical Co, City of New York, Beira
1,020 tons, City of New York, Beira

CLAY — 5,630 bgs, American Express Co, Lorain, Havre
600 bgs, 132,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, President Harding, Hamburg

CHINA—154 tons, John Richardson & Co, New York City, Fowey

COALTAR INTERMEDIATES—66 cks, General Aniline Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
3 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, St Louis, Hamburg
41 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam

COBALT METAL—2 cks, 521 lbs, Globe Shipping Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 cs, 2,182 lbs, Belgo-American Trading Corp, West Eldara, Antwerp

COCA LEAVES — 73 bls, Mallinckrodt Chem Works, Santa Inez, Salaverry

COCOA BEANS—1,300 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Calamares, Limon
600 bgs, National City Bank, Lubeck, Sanchez
500 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Lubeck, Sanchez
2,000 bgs, United Africa Co, Lubeck, Sanchez
10,551 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Lubeck, Sanchez
250 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Lubeck, Porto Plata
1,000 bgs, Lubeck, Porto Plata
600 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Lubeck, Porto Plata
250 bgs, Southern Prince, Trinidad
1,000 bgs, Southern Prince, Trinidad
676 bgs, Adriatic, Liverpool
1,250 bgs, Calypso, Puerto Cabello
62 bgs, Bank of America, Stephen, Manaos
170 bgs, Bank of London-South America, Stephen, Itacoatiara
75 bgs, Bank of America, Stephen, Itacoatiara
960 bgs, National City Bank, Stephen, Para
340 bgs, J H Schroeder Banking Corp, Stephen, Para
150 bgs, Bank of London-South America, Stephen, Para
350 bgs, Stephen, Para
750 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Santa Inez, Guayaquil
30 bgs, Pablo, Calvet & Co, Santa Inez, Guayaquil
100 bgs, Ultramares Corp, Makalla, Colombo
500 bgs, President McKinley, Cristobal
275 bgs, Meschlag & Co, Inc, Contoy, Trinidad
500 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co, Contoy, Trinidad
573 bgs, Middleton & Co, Contoy, St George
31 bgs, Mecke & Co, Castor, Barahona
2,196 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Castor Sanchez
94 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Castor, Sanchez
150 bgs, Markt & Hammacher Co, Castor, Porto Plata
200 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Castor, Porto Plata
225 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Castor, Porto Plata
109 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Castor, Porto Plata
12 bgs, Meyer & Co, Tachira, Maracaibo
16 bgs, Meschlag & Co, Tachira, Maracaibo
300 bgs, Scholtz & Co, Tachira, La Guaira
200 bgs, Spanish-Amer Coml Co, Tachira, La Guaira
250 bgs, Baracoa, Guayaquil
400 bgs, St Louis, Hamburg
12,651 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Thyra, Sanchez
2,197 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Thyra, Sanchez
511 bgs, Yglesias & Co, Thyra, Porto Plata
1,000 cs, Thyra, Porto Plata

COCONUT—5 bgs, 500 lbs, C G Pinedo, Lubeck, Pt Plata
200 bgs, 20,000 lbs, Mann Little & Co, Coamo, San Juan
12 bgs, 1,200 lbs, Porto Rica Express Co, Coamo, San Juan
298 bgs, 29,800 lbs, A A Lindo & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
1,729 bgs, 172,900 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracoa, Kingston
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Geo W Cole & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
700 bgs, 70,000 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracoa, Cristobal
41 bgs, 4,100 lbs, E Trucco, Porto Rico, Aguidilla
259 bgs, 25,900 lbs, Far Eastern Mfg Co, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
50 bgs, 5,000 lbs, J C Carlo, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Metapan, Kingston
218 bgs, 21,800 lbs, Di Giorgio Fruit Corpn, Miraflores, Kingston
126 bgs, 12,600 lbs, Liberty Fruit Distr, Cornelia, Mayaguez
617 bgs, 61,700 lbs, Franklin Baker Co, Cornelia, Mayaguez

DESIC—2,000 cs Franklin Baker Co, Tai Ping, Manila
152 cs, Wood & Selick, President Garfield, Colombo
750 cs, W R Grace & Co, President Garfield, Colombo

COLORS—1 cs, Akatos, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, Rohner Gehrig Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 dms, Dunlap Alpers & Mott, Lapland, Antwerp
6 cs, St Louis, Hamburg

ARTIST'S—12 cs, M Grumbacher, Volendam, Rotterdam
4 cs, E H & A C Friederch Co, Volendam, Rotterdam

BRONZE—1 cs, Devoe Reynolds, Volendam, Rotterdam

COPPERAS—56 cks, W A Foster & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen

COPRA—148 bgs, Franklin Baker Co, Baracoa, Kingston
250 bgs, Geo W Cole & Co, Baracoa, Kingston

CORK—4 bales, Bisbe Cork Co, Augvald, Palamos
20 bales, Augvald, Palamos

SHAVINGS—2,871 bales, National City Bank, Augvald, Faro
1,916 bales, Johnson Turner Trading Co, Augvald, Palamos

WOOD—687 bales, Augvald, Lisbon
1,097 bales, National City Bank, Augvald, Lisbon
850 bales, Chase National Bank, Augvald, Lisbon
2,747 bales, Johnson Turner Trading Corpn, Augvald, Lisbon
207 bales, Wicander & Co, Augvald, Lisbon
150 bales, Johnson Turner Trading Co, Augvald, Lisbon
1,819 bales, National City Bank, Augvald, Lisbon
1,423 bales, L Mundet & Son, Augvald, Lisbon
201 bales, L Mundet & Son, Augvald, Faro
1,088 bales, National City Bank, Augvald, Faro

CORIANDER SEED—2,341 bgs, 222,374 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Exbrook, Novorossick

CRYOLITHE, SYNTHETIC—112 cs, Charles Hardy, Inc, Lorain, Havre

CUMIN SEED—200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Executive, Casablanca
50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, C R Staudinger, Executive, Casablanca

CUTCH—3,940 bgs, Philippine Cutch Co, President McKinley, Manila

CUTTLEFISH BONES—100 cs, Hinton & Co, Paris, Havre

DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam

DUTCH METAL—1 cs, B F Drackenfeld & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen

DYE, ALIZARIN—84 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
1 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
74 jugs, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam

ANILIN—8 cks, Manhattan Trust Co, Lapland, Antwerp
4 bbls, Irving Trust Co, Lapland, Antwerp
10 cks, Sandoz Chem Works, Paris, Havre
2 cyls, Sandoz Chem Works, Paris, Havre
27 cks, The Gelgy Co, Inc, Paris, Havre
56 cks, The Ciba Co, Inc, Paris, Havre
15 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, St Louis, Hamburg
142 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam
5 cs, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam

EARTH, CRUDE—228 bgs, Mauretania, Southampton

EPSOM SALT—200 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen

FERTILIZER—30 tons, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

FLAXSEED—25,473 bgs, 56,040 bu, Bunge North Amer Grain Co, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
6,202,840 kilos, Bunge North Amer Grain Co, Argentino, Diamente
6,300 tons, 252,000 bu, L Dreyfus & Co, Thode, Fagelund

FLEASEED—133 bgs, City of Corinth, Colombo
16 bgs, R Moelhausen, Excalibur, Marseilles

FLORAL WATER—70 demij, Orbis Product Trading Co, President Garfield, Marseilles

GAMBIER—54 cs, President Garfield, Singapore

GELATIN—10 cs, Heicke Gelatine Works, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
2 cks, Heicke Gelatine Work, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
80 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
40 bgs, Scheldt, Volendam, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Scheldt, Volendam, Rotterdam
35 kegs, Scheldt, Volendam, Rotterdam
30 cs, W E Miller, Paris, Havre
17 cs, American Express o, St Louis, Hamburg

GENTIAN ROOT—21 bales, Meht & Daniels, Excalibur, Marseilles

GINGER ROOT—46 bgs, Everett Heaney & Co, Inc, Baracoa, Kingston
70 bgs, John Clark & Co, Baracoa, Kingston

GLASS, PLATE—61 cs, L A Bendheim & Co, President Harding, Hamburg
7 cs, Schrenk & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
7 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
1 cs, French American Banking Corp, Lapland, Antwerp
12 cs, L Solomon & Son, Emile Franqui, Antwerp
20 cs, Bienenfeld Import Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
11 cs, Royal Glass Works, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
12 cs, French American Banking Corp, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

POWDERED—18 cs, A C Rempert & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
200 bgs, North German Lloyd, Stuttgart, Bremen

WINDOW—10 cs, Leo Popper & Son, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
37 cs, Stuttgart, Bremen
14 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
400 cs, Schrenk & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
162 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
4 cs, Seisi & Co, Inc, Lapland, Antwerp
57 cs, Phoenix Shipping Co, St Louis, Hamburg

GLAUBER SALT—100 bbls, 46,860 lbs, Chase Natl Bank, President Harding, Hamburg

GLUE—100 bgs, Kelsey-Risden Co, Independence Hall,, Bordeaux
40 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Lapland, Antwerp
45 cks, W E Miller, Lapland, Antwerp
35 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Scythia, Liverpool
10 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Scythia, Liverpool
100 cks, Rex & Reynolds, President Garfield, Marseilles

GLUESTOCK—334 bls, Black Diamond S S Co, Volendam, Rotterdam

GLYCERIN—89 dms, Colgate-Palmoilve-Peet Co, Calamares, Havana
24 dms, Garrigues, Stewart & Davies, Volendam, Rotterdam

GRAPHITE—250 bgs, National City Bank, City of Corinth, Colombo

GREASE WOOL—16 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Stuttgart, Bremen
29 bbls, Scythia, Liverpool

GUM—116 bgs, Orbis Product Trading Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
12 cs, M Petit, Castor, Monte Christy

ARABIC—75 bgs, 16,830 lbs, National Bank of Egypt, Makalla, Port Sudan
150 bgs, 33,660 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Makalla, Port Sudan

COPAL—30 bgs, A Klipstein & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
20 bgs, G W S Patterson & Co, Lapland, Antwerp
40 bgs, W H Scheel, Lapland, Antwerp
100 bgs, Paterson, Boardman & Knapp, Lapland, Antwerp
225 bgs, France, Campbell & Darling, Lapland, Antwerp
1 pkg, Seligman & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
147 bgs, J H Faunce, Scythia, Liverpool
50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, President Garfield, Hongkong

DAMMAR—49 cs, Chase Natl Bank, President Garfield, Singapore
100 cs, Chase Natl Bank, City of Corinth, Batavia

INDUSTRIAL—20 cs, President Garfield, Marseilles

KARAYA—83 bgs, City of Corinth, Colombo
100 bgs, Empire Trust Co, St Louis, Hamburg

MASTIC—40 cs, Dem Costalos, Byron, Piraeus

TRAGACANTH—5 cs, A D Isbetcherian, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
83 cs, St Louis, Hamburg

YACCA—228 bgs, W H Scheel, City of Rayville, Adelaide

GYPSUM—700 bgs, 69,916 lbs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1,320 bgs, Stuttgart, Bremen
421 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Scythia, Liverpool
5,700 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Empress, Windsor

HENNA LEAVES—50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, President Garfield, Alexandria
9 bgs, President Garfield, Alexandria

HERBS, MEDICINAL—5 bls, 1,020 lbs, Meht & Daniels, President Harding, Hamburg
18 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 cs, 145 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Albert Ballin, Hamburg

HERTOLAN—1 ck, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam

INDIGO—12 cks, General Dyestuff Corp, Volendam, Rotterdam

INFUSORIAL EARTH—20 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Gerhard & Hey, Executive, Oran

IRISH MOSS—50 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Paris, Havre

IRON OXIDE—5 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
15 kegs, J H Rhodes & Co, Adriatic, Liverpool
26 cks, Bellflower, Liverpool
30 cks, J A McNulty, Scythia, Liverpool
25 dms, Reichard Coulston Inc, Scythia, Liverpool

ISINGLASS—10 cs, P H Petry & Co, American Merchant, London
1 cs, C H Reisig, Scythia, Liverpool

LEAVES, MEDICINAL—3 bls, 500 lbs, Meht & Daniels, President Harding, Hamburg

LICORICE ROOT—9,276 bls, 3,191,674 lbs, MacAndrews & Forbes, Exbrook, Potl

LITHOPONE—1,000 cks, Benjamin Moore & Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp

MACE—7 bbls, C T Wilson & Co, Contoy, Grenada
8 bbls, B H Old & Co, Contoy, Grenada

MAGNESIA, CALCINED—50 cs, Schofield Donald & Co, Scythia, Liverpool

MAGNESITE, CALCINED—8 pkgs, F W Schmalz, Volendam, Rotterdam

MANGANESE ORE—4 0 pockets, Exolon Co, Porto Rico, Ponce
468 pockets, Exolon Co, Cornelia, Ponce

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—50 cs, J Personeni Inc, President Garfield, Marseilles

MUSTARD SEED—400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Charles Gulden, Executive, Catania

NAPHTHALENE—370 bgs, 91,058 lbs, West Eldara, Antwerp
475 bgs, 118,690 lbs, West Eldara, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, 451,000 lbs, Sac City, Rotterdam

NUTS, KOLA—25 bgs, Everett Heaney & Co, Baracoa, Kingston
NUTMEGS—50 cs, I Harrison & Whitney, President Garfield, Hongkong
84 bgs, Mitsui & Co, President Garfield, Singapore
25 cs, I Harrison & Whitney, City of Corinth, Batavia
150 bgs, Cooper & Layman, Contoy, Grenada
25 bgs, B H Old & Co, Contoy, Grenada
100 bgs, I Harrson & Whitney, Contoy, Grenada
NUX VOMICA—200 pockets, Makalla, Calcutta
OCHER, POWDERED—40 cks, Wishnick Tumpeer, Inc, Augvald, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—7 cs, Ungerer & Co, American Merchant, London
ANISE—10 dms, United Chem & Drug Corpn, President McKinley, Hongkong
BAY—10 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Cornelia, Arroyo
BERGAMOT—6 cs, Scientific Specialties Co, Excalibur, Genoa
CAMPHOR—8 dms, Melcers, Inc, Tai Ping, Shanghai
CHINAWOOD — 300 dms, Chase National Bank, President McKinley, Hongkong
CINNAMON LEAF—5 dms, Lazard Freres, President Garfield, Colombo
CITRONELLA—7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Makalla, Colombo
12 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co, President Garfield, Colombo
6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, President Garfield, Colombo
COCONUT—789 tons, Best Foods, Inc, Tai Ping, Manila
COD—50 cks, 2,500 gls, Edgar H Laniz, Fort St George, St Johns
CORN—500 dms, Corn Product Refg Co, Lorain, Dunkirk
200 dms, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
100 dms, London Corporation, London
88 bbls, London Corporation, London
CROTON—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, St Louis, Hamburg
ESSENTIAL—1 cs, American Express Co, Mauretania, Southampton
1 cs, Tuom Associated Lab, Inc, Mauretania, Southampton
4 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
70 cs, W J Bush & Co, American Merchant, London
1 cs, Globe Shipping Co, American Merchant, London
16 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Volendam, Rotterdam
7 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Volendam, Rotterdam
5 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Paris, Havre
3 cs, A V Berner & Co, Paris, Havre
8 cs, B Altman & Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Robert Enterprise, Inc, Paris, Havre
2 cks, Norda Essential Oil & Chem Co, Paris, Havre
9 cs, National Freight Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, C W Sellers, Paris, Havre
3 cs, Lionel Trading Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Best & Co, Paris, Havre
5 cs, American Express Co, Paris, Havre
4 cs, Coty Processing Co, Paris, Havre
2 pkgs, Geo Silver Import Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Ybry, Inc, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Houbigant, Inc, Paris, Havre
3 cs, Rohner Gehrig Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, Givaudan Delawanna, Paris, Havre
4 cs, Rogers & Gallet, Paris, Havre
21 cs, Guerlain, Inc, Paris, Havre
9 cs, Jos Personein, Inc, President Garfield, Genoa
1 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, President Garfield, Marseilles
1 dm, Orbis Product Trading Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
10 cks, Brown Bros, President Garfield, Marseilles
38 cs, Lehn & Fink, President Garfield, Marseilles
2 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, President Garfield, Marseilles
4 cks, A Chiris Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
8 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, St Louis, Hamburg
11 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, St Louis, Hamburg
4 bbls, Lautier Fils, Inc, Augvald, Alicante
3 cs, Brown Bros, Homeric, Southampton
LAVENDER—2 cs, Scientific Specialties Co, Excalibur, Genoa
LEMON—50 half cs, 1,980 lbs, T M Duche & Sons, Executive, Messina
4 cs, Scientific Specialties Co, Excalibur, Genoa
LUBRICATING—130 dms, Sherwood Petroleum Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
200 dms, Lapland, Antwerp
MUSTARD—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, St Louis, Hamburg
OLIVE—28 cks, Nattati Bros, Executive, Palermo
50 cs, Colombo Co, Executive, Palermo
25 cs, Ausonia Shipping Co, Executive, Palermo
20 cs, Antonio Caminite, Executive, Messina
11 cs, Colombo Co, Executive, Catania
500 cs, Bongiorno & Zammatar, Executive, Leghorn
150 cs, Kirsch Bros, Executive, Leghorn
1,075 cs, F Romeo & Co, Executive, Leghorn
55 cs, Ossola Bros, Executive, Genoa
25 dms, Executive, Genoa
75 cs, Executive, Genoa
85 cs, F Bonomo & Co, Roma, Genoa
25 cs, Rubinelli Rocca & Co, Roma, Genoa
50 cs, Roma, Genoa
25 cs, Guiseppe Tetro, Roma, Naples
35 cs, Byron, Constantinople
50 cs, President Garfield, Naples
35 dms, President Garfield, Genoa
2,159 cs, President Garfield, Genoa
245 cs, P Pastene & Co, President Garfield, Genoa
100 cs, G Cresci, President Garfield, Genoa
48 cs, Fiske & Brown, President Garfield, Marseilles
35 dms, President Garfield, Marseilles
10 cs, President Garfield, Marseilles
225 cs, J P Smith & Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
30 dms, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co, Augvald, Valencia
20 cs, P Caragol, Inc, Augvald, Barcelona
130 cs, H H Pike & Co, Inc, Augvald, Barcelona
ORANGE—20 cs, Buslee & Wolfe, Inc, Baracoa, Kingston
20 cs, Barclay Bank, Metapan, Kingston
PALM—100 bbls, J Bibby & Son, Adriatic, Liverpool
6 dms, Lapland, Antwerp
25 bbls, Wm Porter & Co, Scythia, Liverpool
PEANUT—5 bbls, Lamont, Corliss & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
PETITGRAIN — 15 cs, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
2 cs 248 lbs, W T Rawleigh Co, St Louis, Hamburg
RESIDUE—10 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OIL, ROSEMARY—1 bbl, A Chiris Co, Augvald, Valencia
3 bbls, J B Horne, Augvald, Valencia
ROSEWOOD—6 dms, Stephen, Itacoatiara
SEAL—10 cks, Edgar H Laing, Fort St George, St John's
SULPHUR—100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Executive, Catania
100 bbls, Leghorn Trading Co, Augvald, Lisbon
150 bbls, Smith-Welman Co, Augvald, Valencia
OPIUM—20 cs, President Garfield, Marseilles
ORRIS ROOT—84 bgs, 11,088 lbs, United Chem & Drug Corp, Executive, Leghorn
PAPAIN—10 cs, S B Penick & Co, Inc, President Garfield, Colombo
13 cs, McKesson & Robbins, City of Corinth, Colombo
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Durkee Famous Food, Inc, Augvald, Alicante
5 cs, Durkee Famous Food, Inc, Augvald, Alicante
60 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Son, Augvald, Alicante
25 bgs, Augvald, Alicante
PARAFFIN—40 bgs, 4,496 lbs, Schliemann Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PEAT DUST—200 bls, McHutchison & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
200 bls, Stuttgart, Bremen
235 bls, Ernst Bremermann & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
200 bls, The Scholl Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
LITTER—650 bls, The Scholl Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
MOSS—1,000 bls, 150,634 lbs, Atkins & Durbrow President Harding, Hamburg
210 bls, Stuttgart, Bremen
700 bls, The Scholl Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
MULL—200 bls, 36,124 lbs, Atkins & Durbrow, President Harding, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—237 bgs, City of Corinth, Batavia
WHITE—405 bgs, Catz American Co, City of Corinth, Batavia
162 bgs, National City Bank, City of Corinth, Batavia
PERU BALSAM—34 cs, Everett Heaney & Co, Ecuador, Corinto
PETROLATUM—5 dms, 2,041 lbs, P Beiersdorf & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—90,859 bbls, 3,816,078 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Pan Bolivar, Aruba
116,000 bbls, 4,872,000 gls, Standard Oil Co, E M Clark, Mamomal
112,000 bbls, 4,704,000 gls, Gulf Refg Co, Gulfwing, Las Piedras
681,362 bbls, 2,861,712 gls, D B Dearborn & Co, Papoose, Pointe a Pierre
66,168 bbls, 2,779,056 gls, Mexican Petroleum orp, Wm Green, Aruba
65,408 bbls, 2,329,656 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Harold Walker, Aruba
86,547 bbls, 3,634,974 gls, Standard Shipping Co, Glarona, Caripito
33,471 bbls, 1,405,782 gls, Standard Oil Co, Emma Maersk, Aruba
75,258 bbls, 3,160,836 gls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Swiftscout, Los Piedras
PIMENTO—175 bgs, Gale T German, Baracoa, Kingston
258 bgs, Pitman & Scheppe, Baracoa, Kingston
50 bgs, J A Manton, Baracoa, Kingston
100 bgs, Park Benziger & Co, Metapan, Kingston
PLASTER—1,430 bgs, Grace National Bank, Stuttgart, Bremen
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, R L Friedler, Volendam, Rotterdam
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Volendam, Rotterdam
150 bgs, 16,500 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—12 dms, Irving Trust Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
25 dms, Th. Goldschmidt Corp, St. Louis, Hamburg
CHLORATE—40 kegs, 4,544 lbs, Charles Hardy, Inc, West Eldara, Antwerp
MANURE SALT—363,000 kilos, 798,600 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Stuttgart, Bremen
MURIATE—200 bgs, National Aniline & Chem Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
2,000 bgs, N V Potash Export My, Lapland, Antwerp
PUMICE LUMP—6,983 bgs, 583,000 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Executive, Canneto
5 cs, 1,100 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Executive, Canneto
POWDERED—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, J H Rhodes & Co, Executive, Canneto
835 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Canadian Nalt Railway, Executive, Canneto
47 bgs, 4,287 lbs, Amtorg Trading Corp, Exbrook, Novorossick
PYRITES, SULPHURIC—50,000 kilos, Amtorg Trading Corp, Exbrook, Novorossick
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—666 bgs, The Tannin Corp, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
1,030 bgs, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—50 bgs, Archbald & Lewis Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
75 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
50 bgs, Hinton Co, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
150 bgs, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
100 bgs, O Gerdau Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
1 pkg, Gale T German, Volendam, Rotterdam
ROOT, MEDICINAL—13 bales, Lapland, Antwerp
10 bales, 1,104 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Inc, St Louis, Hamburg
ROSE LEAVES—20 bales, 4,400 lbs, Murray & Nickells Mfg Co, Executive, Casablanca
RUE LEAVES—4 bales, President Garfield, Marseilles
SAGE LEAVES—24 cs, Stalko Bros, Byron, Piraeus
SAVORY LEAVES—10 bales, President Garfield, Marseilles
SEED, MEDICINAL—38 bgs, 4,254 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
9 bgs, 1,127 lbs, Meht & Daniels, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
40 bgs, President Garfield, Marseilles
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Banca Coml Italian Trust Co, Makalla, Calcutta
100 bgs, Tradesman National Bank & Trust Co, Makalla, Calcutta
100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Makalla, Calcutta
100 bgs, New York Trust Co, Makalla, Calcutta
200 bgs, Makalla, Calcutta
GARNET LAC—100 bgs, H W Peabody & Co, Makalla, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—100 bgs, H V F Price, Inc, Makalla, Calcutta
200 bgs, National City Bank, Makalla, Calcutta
100 bgs, Tradesman National Bank & Trust Co, Makalla, Calcutta
300 bgs, Chase National Bank, Makalla, Calcutta
100 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman Co, Makalla, Calcutta
100 bgs, New York Trust Co, Makalla, Calcutta
600 bgs, Makalla, Calcutta
SILICA—34 cks, 24,274 lbs, Harshaw Chem Co, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
SOAP—20 cs, 2,904 lbs, George Altstaedter, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
950 cs, Conti Product Co, Executive, Leghorn
4 cs, John Wanamaker, Paris, Havre
1 cs, J D Smith & Co, Paris, Havre
1 cs, R H Macy & Co, Paris, Havre
200 cs, J P Smith & Co, Augvald, Marseilles
MILLINGS—53 cs, Yardley & Co, American Merchant, London
SODA BISULPHITE—1 dm, 451 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
NITRATE—22,331 bgs, Anglo Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Santa Inez, Antofagasta
960 bgs, National City Bank, Santa Inez, Tocopilla
SILICO FLUORIDE—85 bbls, Pfaltz & Bauer, Volendam, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—250 cks, Guaranty Trust Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
SULPHITE—50 dms, F Rudloff, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
50 dms, 23,806 lbs, F Rudloff, St Louis, Hamburg
SPONGES—21 bls, American Sponge & Chamois Co, Orizaba, Havana
7 bls, Royal Bank of Canada, Orizaba, Havana
33 bls, Orizaba, Havana
128 bls, J H Rhodes & Co, Oriente, Havana
31 bls, Joseph Bloch, Inc, Oriente, Havana
WASTE—4 bls, Joseph Bloch, Inc, Oriente, Havana
STARCH, POTATO—200 bgs, Volendam, Rotterdam
75 bgs, I Wertheimer & Son, Volendam, Rotterdam
SUMAC—350 bgs, 55,825 lbs, Charles S Soule, Executive, Palermo
TALC—100 bgs, 22,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Independence Hall, Bordeaux
400 bgs, 88,000 lbs, Leghorn Trading Co, Executive, Leghorn
750 bgs, 150,726 lbs, Charles Mathieu, Inc, Executive, Genoa
200 bgs, 44,000 lbs, L A Salomon & Bros, Executive, Genoa
40 bgs, 8,800 lbs, Stern-Steiner Co, Executive, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—1,054 bgs, The Tannin Corp, City of New York, Durban
TAPIOCA, FLOUR—250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, City of Corinth, Batavia
250 bgs, American Merchant, London
500 bgs, Cafetra Import Co, City of Corinth, Batavia
1,000 bgs, National Adhesive Co, City of Corinth, Batavia
400 bgs, C H Richard & Co, City of Corinth, Batavia
246 bgs, Grace Natl Bank, City of Corinth, Batavia
5,512 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, City of Corinth, Sourabaya
THIONYL CHLORIDE—1 bottle, 44 lbs, Advance Solvents & Chem Corp, Sac City, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—8 bgs, Stalko Bros, Byron, Piraeus
THYMOL—5 cs, New York Quinine & Chem Works, American Merchant, London
TONKA BEANS—37 cks, Southern Prince, Trinidad
80 cs, Stephen, Para
TRIPOLI—282,000 kilos, Orelite Co, Executive, Oran
UMBER—2 cks, Bellflower, Liverpool
URANYL CARBONATE—16 cks, Belgo American Trading Corp, Emile Francqui, Antwerp
UREA—6 cks, Volendam, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—41 cs, Gomez & Sloan, Orizaba, Vera Cruz
123 cs, J N Limbert & Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
23 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
23 cs, Dodge & Olcott Co, President Garfield, Marseilles
32 cs, Coupey Fils, President Garfield, Marseilles
25 cs, President Garfield, Marseilles
11 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, Excalibur, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—465 bgs, The Tannin Corp, City of New York, East London
795 bgs, The Tannin Corp, City of New York, Durban
1,830 bgs, City of Corinth, Colombo
WAX, BEES—102 pkgs, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
4 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Lubeck, Sanchez
6 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Lubeck, Porto Plata
108 bgs, W H Bowdlear & Co, Orizaba, Havana
45 bgs, American Express Co, Executive, Genoa
80 bgs, American Express Co, Executive, Genoa
10 bgs, Lenape Trading Co, Coamo, St Domingo City
27 bgs, D Steengrafe, Oriente, Havana
11 bgs, R Desvernine, Oriente, Havana
16 bgs, MacMuller Candle Co, President Garfield, Alexandria
9 bgs Schutte & Focke, Castor, Azua
36 bgs, Mecke & Co, Castor, Azua
11 serons, Lenapa Trading Co, Castor, Porto Plata
23 serons, Porcella Vicini Co, Castor, Monte Christy
8 bgs Schutte & Focke, Thyra, St Domingo City
3 bgs, Otto Gerdau Co, Porto Rico, Mayaguez
MONTAN—340 bgs, 50,670 lbs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
OZOCERITE—20 bgs, 2,200 lbs, Jos Dick, Albert Ballin, Hamburg
20 bgs, 2,451 lbs, Jos Dick, St Louis, Hamburg
WOOD FLOUR—750 bgs, State Chem Co, Volendam, Rotterdam
ZINC CHLORIDE—17 dms, 12,089 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, West Eldara, Antwerp
OXIDE—100 bbls, Philipp Bros, Inc, Emile Francque, Antwerp

New York Transit Imports

BLANC FIXE—358 cks, Eastman Kodak Co, Volendam, Rotterdam, Rochester
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, P H Petry & Co, Suttgart, Bremen, Milwaukee
CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Sokol & Co, Volendam, Rotterdam, Chicago
ETHYL SILICATE—1 cs, National Trust Co, Adriatic, Liverpool, Wilmington
GELATIN—42 cs, Eastman Kodak Co, Volendam, Rotterdam, Rochester
PAPAIN—37 cs, Carter, Cummings & Co, City of Corinth, Colombo, Buffalo
SPONGES—2 pkgs, American Express Co, Stuttgart, Bremen, St Louis

Baltimore Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—200 bgs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
BONE FLOUR—1,503 bgs, Seattle Spirit, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—150 bgs, 37 cks, Westfalen, Hamburg
158 cks, The George Chemical Co, Westfalen, Hamburg
200 bgs, F H Shallus & Co, Westfalen, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—68 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Westfalen, Hamburg
163 cks, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
100 cks, Advance Solvents & Chemical Co, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
CRYOLITHE, SYNTHETIC—112 cks, Lorain, Havre
GASOLINE—4,741,682 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Pan Aruba, Aruba
3,365,940 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Dean Emery, Aruba
GLAUBER'S SALT—250 bgs, Seattle Spirit, Hamburg
2,268 bgs, Seattle Spirit, Bremen
OIL, HAARLEM—25 cs, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
MINERAL LUBRICATING—10 dms, Westfalen, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—35,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Norman Bridge, Tampico
75,900 bbls, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Dalfonn, Tampico
73,084 bbls, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Hopemount, Las Piedras
POTASH, CAUSTIC—173 dms, Brown Bros & Harriman Co, Seattle Spirit, Hamburg
TALC—200 bgs, L A Solomon & Bros, Lorain, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Lorain, Bordeaux

Baton Rouge Imports

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—77,600 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Swiftarrow, Las Piedras

Boston Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—11 dms, 5 tons, 9 cwt, 1 qr, 11 lbs, Koppers Products Co, Inc, Bellflower, Manchester
BRISTLES, BLACK—15 cs, Frederick H Cone & Co, Tokai, Hankow
CLOVES—100 bls, Makalla, Port Said
COCOA BEANS—500 bgs, United Africa Co, New Brighton, Accra
COCONUT, DESIC—50 cs, Makalla, Colombo
COCONUTS—25 bgs, Fruit Dispatch Co, Gunderson, Bowden, Jamaica
DYE, ANILIN—8 dms, 3 kgs, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Newfoundland, Liverpool
GASOLINE—1,486,987 gls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, E J Bullock, Aruba
GLUESTOCK, FISH HEADS—4 bbls, Dench & Hardy, Prince George, Yarmouth
FISH SCRAP—55 bbls, John Nagle Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bx, J R Poole Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
8 bbls, John Nagle Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
2 bbls, Lincoln Willey Co, Prince George, Yarmouth
1 bbl, J K Dennis, Prince George, Yarmouth
1 bbl, L C Hewson, Prince George, Yarmouth
FISH SKINS—11 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
6 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
1 bg, Lester Amirault, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
13 bgs, Rogers Isinglass & Glue Co, Prince George, Yarmouth
HIDE CUTTINGS—265 bgs, J B Moors Co, Atlantian, Liverpool
GUM—5 cks, Atlantian, Liverpool
LIME JUICE—4 hgshds, Murray Co, Atlantian, Liverpool
OIL, CHINAWOOD—100 dms, Tokai, Hankow
COCONUT—1,006 tons, 2,253,910 lbs, Philippine Refining Corp, Silverwalnut, Cebu
COD—50 cks, Downer, Hunnewell & Co, Newfoundland, St John's, N F
33 dms, Marden Wild Corp, Prince George, Yarmouth
54 cks, Marden Wild Corp, Farnorth, St John's, N F
170 cks, Downer, Hunnewell & Co, Farnorth, St John's
72 cks, White & Hodges, Farnorth, St John's
105 cks, Salem Oil & Grease Co, Farnorth, Halifax
6 cks, S G Preble, Farnorth, Halifax
CODLIVER—50 bbls, Marden Wild Corp, Farnorth, Halifax
FUEL—58,371 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, W L Steed, Aruba
60,788 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Edward L Doheny, Aruba
65,092 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Franklin K Lane, Aruba
OLEIN—15 bbls, 3 tons, 2 cwt, 2 qrs, 24 lbs, Bellflower, Liverpool
PALM—40 cks, New Brighton, Abonema
707 tons, United Africa Co, New Brighton, Opobo
SEAL—50 bbls, Stone & Downer, Farnorth, Halifax
SHARK—2 cks, William F Nye, Farnorth, St John's, N F
POTASH, MANURE SALT—4,002,376 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Olga Siemers, Bremen
MURIATE—4,000 bgs, 805,472 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Olga Siemers, Bremen
4,604,674 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Olga Siemers, Bremen
SESAME SEED—20 cs, Hong Jan, Tokai, Hongkong
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Makalla, Calcutta
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Makalla, Calcutta
SODA HYDROSULPHITE—20 kgs, Lever Bros Co, Atlantian, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Binnendijk, Pamanoekan
TRAGASOL—100 cks, J P Marston Co, Atlantian, Liverpool
200 cks, 39 tons, 10 cwt, J P Marston Co, Scythia, Liverpool

Fall River Imports

NAPHTHA—67,198 bbls, 2,822,316 lbs, Shell Eastern Petroleum Products, Inc, Saxicava, Curacao

Houston Imports

OIL, FUEL—64,680 bbls, C J Barkdull, Aruba

Los Angeles Imports

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—20 lbs, Vancouver, Bremen
BATH SALTS—2 cs, 170 lbs, transshipped, London
BLEACHING POWDER—60 dms, 22,490 lbs, Vancouver, Cologne
22 nkgs, 8,710 lbs, Vancouver, Frankfurt
BLOOD, DRIED—700 bgs, 78,400 lbs, West Notus, Buenos Aires
BONE FLOUR—1,000 sx, 100,800 lbs, Dinteldyk, Munich
MEAL—3,100 sx, 309,120 lbs, West Notus, Buenos Aires
1,103 sx, 112,000 lbs, Dinteldyk, Munich
CANDLES—7 cs, 1,030 lbs, Dinteldyk, Frankfort
CARAWAY SEED—250 bgs, 27,500 lbs, Dinteldyk, Rotterdam
CHALK, CRUDE—330,690 lbs, Washington, France
CLOVES—17 pkgs, 2,700 lbs, Silverash, Java
COPPERAS—5 bbls, 2,110 lbs, Vancouver, Hamlin

COPRA MEAL—2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Kota Gede, Manila
1,120 sx, 112,000 lbs, President McKinley, Manila
CUMIN SEED—56 bgs, 5,560 lbs, Washington, Casablanca
DENTIFRICE—1 cs, 100 lbs, Taihai, Yokohama
EPSOM SALT—800 bgs, 34,340 lbs, Vancouver, Germany
FERTILIZER—448 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
SUBSTANCE—1,000 bgs, 100,000 lbs, Kwansai, Japan
FISH MEAL—1,000 pkgs, 122,300 lbs, Admiral Nulton, Vancouver
3,000 bgs, 300,000 lbs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
2,000 bgs, 200,000 lbs, Kirishima, Kobe
GLASS, PLATE—1 cs, 720 lbs, Vancouver, Strasbourg
WINDOW—7 cs, 780 lbs, Dinteldyk, London
GLUE, SKIN—25 bgs, 2,800 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
GREASE, WOOL—770 lbs, Vancouver, Bremen
INSECTICIDE—12 cs, 530 lbs, Dinteldyk, Rotterdam
IRON OXYLATE—1,020 lbs, Vancouver, Bremen
LINSEED MEAL—500 sx, 50,000 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
MAGNESIA SILICOFLUORIDE—11 bbls, Dinteldyk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—102 cs, 1,180 lbs, Taihei, Yokohama
OIL, CHINAWOOD—276 dms, Shinyo, Hankow
HAARLEM—210 lbs, Dinteldyk, Rotterdam
LAVENDER—1 cs, Vancouver, Hamburg
PALM—263 tons, Silverash, Medan
RAPESEED—50 dms, Kirishima, Kobe
THYMOL—1 can, Vancouver, Hamburg
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, transshipped, Alicante
GROUND—76 pkgs, 8,300 lbs, transshipped, Alicante
PARAFFIN—254 bgs, 56,010 lbs, Silverash, Sumatra
PEAT MOSS—510 bls, 75,040 lbs, Vancouver, Bremen
115 bls, 15,680 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
PEPPER—150 pkgs, 20,330 lbs, Silverash, Batavia
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, 5,500 lbs, Dinteldyk, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS, CRUDE—50 bls, 22,400 lbs, Taihei, Kobe
QUINIOBINE—5 pcls, 150 lbs, Parcel Post, Frankfort
SALTPETER—17 cks, 9,370 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
SARDINE MEAL—2,300 bgs, 257,600 lbs, Shohei, Kobe
SESAME SEED—5 sx, 500 lbs, Shinyo, China
800 lbs, Shinyo, Hongkong
SHELLAC—30 sx, 4,920 lbs, Kota Gede, Calcutta
SOAP, SADDLE—8 pkgs, 2,880 lbs, transshipped, London
SOFT—500 lbs, Dinteldyk, Rotterdam
TOILET—9 cs, 190 lbs, Vancouver, Berlin
70 lbs, transshipped, London
SODA CYANIDE—2,000 pkgs, 404,540 lbs, Dinteldyk, Frankfort
FLUORIDE—19 pkgs 3,740 lbs, Vancouver, Bremen
SULPHIDE—50 dms, 22,050 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg
SUPERPHOSPHATE—2,240 sx, 224,000 lbs, Shinyo, Kobe
THYMOL—30 lbs, Vancouver, Hamburg

Mobile Imports

BAUXITE ORE—2,815 tons, Aggersund, Paramaribo

New Orleans Imports

ASPHALT—550 sx, Central Commercial Co, Seatrain, Havana
BAUXITE — 2,793 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Havso, Paramaribo
2,942 tons, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Vestvangen, Paramaribo
CRUDE—3,800 tons, Aluminum Ltd, Rigel, Georgtown
BONES—1 car, J Schmidt Corp, Seatrain, Havana
CHALK—50 sx, Haines, Bremen
CHEMICALS—30 cks, Haimon, Bremen
COCONUTS—400 sx, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Contessa, Celba
302 cs, W R Grace & Co, Atlanta City, Port Said
33 sx, Fruit Dispatch Co, Iriona, Swan Island
COLORS—4 cs, Olancho, Tampico
DRUGS—1 cs, Munson Line, Duquesne, Liverpool
EPSOM SALT — 150 sx, 65 cks, Haimon, Bremen
GREASE, LUBRICATING—54 pkgs, Haimon, Bremen
GUM, CHICLE—21 pkgs, Chicle Development Co, Baja California, Belize
INSECTICIDE—10 cks, W Cooper & Nephews, Duquesne, Liverpool

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OIL, CODLIVER—100 dms, Topeka, Kristiansund
100 dms, Illinois Central Railroad, Haimon, Hamburg
COTTONSEED—20 dms, Munson Line, Duquesne, Liverpool
FISH—150 cs, Topeka, Kristiansund
PEAT MULL—240 bls, Haimon, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—9,500 tons, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Barkdull
POTASH CHLORATE—20 cs, Castella & Co, Topeka, Kristiansund
SULPHATE—650 sx, N V Potash Export My, Haimon, Bremen/Hamburg
SPONGES — 43 bls, Schroeder & Tremayne, Cartago, Havana

Norfolk Imports

BONES—518 bgs, 25,901 lbs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
POTASH KAINIT—218,000 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Glasgow, Hamburg
MANURE SALT—172,500 lbs, Glasgow, Hamburg
499,500 lbs, Bough & Sons, Glasgow, Hamburg
MURIATE—684,000 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Glasgow, Hamburg
400 bgs, 36,536 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Glasgow, Hamburg
SULPHATE—4,810 bgs, 439,345 lbs, N V Potash Export My, Glasgow, Hamburg
POTASH-MAGNESIA SULPHATE—1,000 bgs, 91,340 lbs, Glasgow, Hamburg
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,967 bgs, 299,545 lbs, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
1,200 bgs, 129,576 lbs, International Products Co, West Imboden, Buenos Aires
STARCH, POTATO—250 bgs, 9 tons, Stein Hall & Co, Inc, West Arrow, Rotterdam

Pensacola Imports

AMMONIA SULPHATE—1,000 tons, Antinous, Rotterdam
SODA NITRATE—3,928 tons, Nosa Queen, Tocopilla

Philadelphia Imports

BAUXITE—2,718 tons, Aluminum Co, Ltd, Marianne, Georgetown
CHALK, CRUDE—500 tons, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, London Corporation, London
2,000 tons, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux
GLUE, BONE—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Harburg, Hamburg
GLYCERIN, RAW—28 dms, Ida, Trieste
GUM, TRAGACANTH—14 bgs, London Corporation, London
GYPSUM, CRUDE—5,300 tons, U S Gypsum Co. Gypsum Prince, Windsor
HAIR, CAMEL—31 bls, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, London Corporation, London
GOAT—7 cs, Tokai, Tientsin
30 bls, Corn Exchange National Bank, Harburg, Hamburg
36 cs, Harburg, Hamburg
HORSE—15 cs, London Corporation, London
2 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, London Corporation, London
IRON ORE—6,756,000 kilos, Thala, Benisaf
MAGNESITE, CALCINED—642 sx, Exanthia, Salonica
MANGANESE OXIDE—2 cks, Wm J Jones, Harburg, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,442,214 gls, Eastern Alcohol Corp, Kishacoquillas, Havana
6,999 tons, North American Trading & Importing Co, Chr Th Boe, San Carlos
1,790 tons, North American Trading & Importing Co, Chr Th Boe, Iloilo
MYROBALANS—8,000 bgs, Standard Bank of South Africa, Yomachichi, Bombay
2,000 pockets, Yomachichi, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—750 bgs, J H Faunce Co, Harburg, Hamburg
OIL, CODLIVER—50 dms, Harburg, Hamburg
50 bbls, Harburg, Hamburg
CODLIVER, TECH—200 bbls, Harburg, Hamburg
MINERAL LUBRICATING—70 dms, Harburg, Hamburg
OLIVE SULPHUR, GREEN—200 bbls, Ida, Bari
100 bbls, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Ida, Bari
RAPESEED, REFD—100 dms, Takai, Osaka
TEASEED—25 dms, Takai, Hankow
PEAT LITTER, GRD—300 bls, Harburg, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—98,000 bbls, Gulf Refining Co, Gulfcrest, Las Piedras
POTASH, KAINIT—24,000 kilos, Wildenfels, Bremen
MANURE SALT—23,000 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Wildenfels, Bremen
MURIATE—1,126,557 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Wildenfels, Bremen
SULPHATE—137,010 kilos, N V Potash Export My, Wildenfels, Bremen
SALT—350 bgs, J A Steer & Co, Harburg, Hamburg
SOAP—1 cs, N Snellenburg, Harburg, Hamburg
COMMON—184 cs, Ida, Trieste
SOFT—1 cs, O G Hempstead & Co, London Corporation, London
10 bbls, Andreykovis & Dunk, Atlantian, Liverpool
TOILET—1 cs, Alex Murphy & Co, London Corporation, London
SODA CYANIDE—75 dms, Atlantian, Liverpool
SULPHIDE—30 dms, Harburg, Hamburg
TALC—400 sx, L A Salomon & Brother, Jacques Cartier, Bordeaux

San Francisco Imports

ACID, CITRIC—336 cs, Matsonia, Honolulu
BRISTLES—3 cs, Philadelphia National Bank, Shinyo, Osaka
BRUSHES—3 cs, Brush Importing Co, Shohei, Kobe
1 cs, H F Prien & Co, Ltd, Shinyo, Kobe
2 cs, Shinyo, Kobe
1 cs, Shinyo, Yokohama
2 cs, Raphael, Weill & Co, Oakland, Hamburg
CAMPHOR, REFD—262 cs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shohei, Kobe

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CARBON, DECOLORIZING—400 kgs, L A Solomon, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
110 bbls, Durkee Famous Foods, Inc, Oakland, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—30 dms, Security & First National Savings Bank, of Los Angeles, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
86 dms, Truempy, Fasey & Besthoff, Oakland, Hamburg
10 cs, Royal Bank of Canada, Ltd, Oakland, Hamburg
10 dms, Oakland, Antwerp
25 bbls, Anglo & London Paris National Bank, Oakland, Antwerp
CHILLIES—112 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shohei, Kobe
100 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co, Shohei, Kobe
CINAMON—100 bls, Volkart Bros, Shinyo, Hongkong
COCOA BEANS—800 bgs, order, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Vandel Commercial Co, Ltd, Oakland, Cristobal
COCONUT, DESIC—25 cs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Ruth Alexander, Victoria
50 cs, Henry W Peabody & Co, Tai Ping, Manila
20 cs, Dodwell & Co, Ltd, Tai Ping, Hongkong
2,000 cs, The Franklin Baker Co, Tai Ping, Manila
COPRA MEAL—2,000 bgs, Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd, Shohei, Yokohama
DENTIFRICE—2 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Shohei, Yokohama
FISH MEAL—2,500 bgs, Albers Bros Milling Co, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
GINGER ROOT—35 cs, Tsue Chong Wing, Shinyo, Hongkong
10 cs, Wo Kee, Shinyo, Hongkong
30 bgs, A Schilling & Co, Oakland, Cristobal
GLASS, PLATE—300 cs, Panama, Antwerp
WINDOW—2 cs, Goodman & Paige, Oakland, Hamburg
GRAPHITE, AMORPHOUS—750 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Ltd, Shohei, Kobe
HERRING MEAL—1,000 bgs, Pacific Trading Co, Inc, Shohei, Kobe
HOPS—17 bls, K A Strauss & Co, Ltd, Drechtdijk, London
45 bls, D H Gaskin & Co, Drechtdijk, London
12 cs, George Bind & Co, Drechtdijk, London
11 bls, Strauss & Co, Drechtdijk, London
110 bls, T A Linesley & Co, Drechtdijk, London
INSECTICIDE—1 cs, Shinyo, Osaka
LIME-UREA NITRATE—A quantity, Wilson & George Meyer & Co, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
MEDICINAL PREPS—2 cs, Mitsuwa Co, Inc, Shohei, Yokohama
1 cs, Shui Tai & Co, Shinyo, Hongkong
2 cs, Tack Hing Lung, Shinyo, Hongkong
MOLASSES—613 tons, Manoa, Honolulu
OILMEAL—400 bgs, Taylor Milling Co, Shoehei, Kobe
OIL, LUBRICATING—1 dm, Shell Oil Co, Drechtdijk, London
25 dms, J & R Wilson, Inc, Panama, Hamburg
15 dms, Kuhne, Libby & Co, Oakland, Antwerp
PERILLA—150 dms, Bank of California, N A, Shohei, Kobe
150 dms, S L Jones & Co, Inc, Shinyo, Kobe
RAPESEED, REFD—50 dms, Irving B Boody & Co, Shohei, Kobe
1 cs, Ban & Kariya Co, Shohei, Kobe
PEAT DUST—100 bls, Oakland, Hamburg
PILCHARD MEAL—2,000 bgs, Wilbur-Ellis Co, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
2,000 sks, California Packing Corpn, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
POTASH CHLORATE—250 csks, Uniform Chemical Products Co, Oakland, Hamburg
POTASH-SODA NITRATE—1,120 bgs, Anglo-Chilean-Nitrate Sales Co, Cuzco, Iquique
SARDINE MEAL—300 bgs, Nozaki Bros, Inc, Ta Ping, Yokohama
1,000 bgs, Pacific Trading Co, Inc, Shohei, Kobe
SOAP—1 cs, Raphael, Weill & Co, Oakland, Hamburg
TOILET—6 cs, Raphael, Weill & Co, Drechtdijk, London
SODA NITRATE—115,176 kilos, Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Sales Co, Cuzco, Tocopilla
1,330,446 kilos, Anglo-Chilean Nitrate Sales Co, Cuzco, Tocopilla (for Oakland)
STARCH—20 cs, Tsue Chong Wing, Shinyo, Hongkong
POTATO—10 bgs, Pacific Trading Co, Inc, Shohei, Kobe
TALLOW—50 bls, Matsonia, Honolulu
THALLIUM SULPHATE—4 cs, Benjamin Franklin, Antwerp
TOILET PREPS—7 cs, North American Mercantile Co, Shohei, Yokohama
1 cs, Mitsuwa Co, Inc, Shohei, Yokohama
1 cs, Pacific Trading Co, Inc, Shohei, Yokohama
1 cs, Mutual Supply Co, Shohei, Yokohama
WAX, VEGETABLE—10 cs, E S Swann & Co, Ltd, Shohei, Kobe
50 cs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Shohei, Kobe
50 cs, The Atlantic National Bank of Boston, Shohei, Kobe
WHITING—33 bbls, Panama, Hamburg
ZINC SULPHATE—40 cks, Anglo & London-Paris National Bank, Oakland, Antwerp

Seattle Imports

AMMONIA, SULPHATE—1,110 bgs, McKesson Western Wholesale Drug Co, Panama, Hamburg
BARK, MEDICINAL—60 bgs, McKesson Western Wholesale Drug Co, Panama, Hamburg
BRISTLES—14 cs, Fred H Cone Co, President Jefferson, Kobe
BRUSHES—6 cs, 720 lbs, Takamine Corp, President Jefferson, Kobe
5 cs, 600 lbs, F P Dow & Co, President Jefferson, Kobe
1 cs, 120 lbs, Jas R Irwin & Co, President Jefferson, Kobe
20 cs, 4,700 lbs, Marshall Field & Co, President Jefferson, Kobe
CHEMICALS—2 bbls, Frederick & Nelson, Oakland, Hamburg
COCONUT, DESIC—820 cs, Durkee Famous Foods, President Jefferson, Manila
GLASS, PLATE—4 cs, Lazard Bros, Oakland, Hamburg
MEDICINAL PREPS—4 cs, King Chong Lung, President Jefferson, Hongkong
1 cs, F P Dow & Co, Drechtdijk, London
MENTHOL, CRYSTALS—5 cs, Iwai & Co, President Jefferson, Kobe
OIL, CODLIVER—25 dms, Drechtdijk, Rotterdam
25 bbls, Oakland, Antwerp
LUBRICATING—10 dms, Schliemanns, Oakland, Antwerp
PEANUT—10 cs, King Chong Lung, President Jefferson, Hongkong
5 cs, M Nishimoto, President Jefferson, Kobe
RAPESEED—5 cs, North Coast Importing Co, President Jefferson, Kobe
PEAT LITTER—250 bls, Ralli Bros, Oakland, Hamburg
600 bls, Henry Kleinberg, Oakland, Hamburg
200 bls, Harvey Shipping Co, Oakland, Hamburg
200 bls, Oakland, Hamburg

Tampa Imports

POTASH MANURE SALT, CRUDE—2,000 bgs, Labette, Venice
TOILET PREP—1 cs, Fairport, Aguadilla

Recent Exports from U. S. Ports

New York Exports

ACID, CHROMIC—7,128 lbs, Hjelmaren, Stockholm
SULPHURIC—4,460 lbs, Panuco, Tampico
ALUMINA SULPHATE—45,208 lbs, El Salvador, San Jose
ALUMINUM POWDER—1,670 lbs, President Hoover, Shanghai
8,216 lbs, Exeter City, Bristol
1,008 lbs, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
STEARATE — 613 lbs, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
AMMONIA—202,000 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
ANHYDROUS—38,802 lbs, Toloa, Port Limon
3,907 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
SULPHATE—226,240 lbs, Siamese Prince, Hongkong
188,100 lbs, San Juan, Jobos
ASPHALT—3,882 lbs, Carmania, London
34,261 lbs, Hoxie, Dublin
166,005 lbs, Dresden, Bremen
526,852 lbs, City of Cardiff, Algoa Bay
30,278 lbs, City of Cardiff, Lourenco Marques
66,162 lbs, Singapore, Hamburg
21,233 lbs, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
240,180 lbs, Cabo Mayor, Genoa
8,262 lbs, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
ROOFING—25,780 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
SOLID—10,418 lbs, Hoxie, Glasgow
BENZOL—2,735 tons, Calliope, Hamburg or Holland
BLACK, BONE—2,464 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
45,368 lbs, Kirkliston, Havana
BLUE, VITRIOL—23,600 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
BRISTLES—4,075 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—1,830 lbs, Mahout, Avonmouth
CHROME SULPHATE — 6,735 lbs, Western World, Montevideo
CLAY—22,400 lbs, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
44,650 lbs, Cabo Mayor, Barcelona
COALTAR—4,254 lbs, Western World, Santos
5,450 lbs, Musa, Tela
5,660 lbs, San Juan, Jobos
1,382 lbs, Biboco, Pernambuco
DISINFECTANT—2,274 lbs, Santa Marta, Santiago
COLOR—1,457 lbs, Baracoa, Porto Colombia
CORN SYRUP—180,015 lbs, Kyno, Hull
22,508 lbs, Siamese Prince, Shanghai
30,012 lbs, Sianmese Prince, Hongkong
136,515 lbs, Hoxie, Dublin
10,751 lbs, Toloa, Havana
46,477 lbs, Exeter, Beirut
7,520 lbs, City of Cardiff, Port Natal
45,518 lbs, Penrith Castle, Manila
CORNFLOUR—38,750 lbs, Carmania, London
12,038 lbs, President Hoover, Hongkong
7,100 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
3,525 lbs, Toloa, Havana
2,263 lbs, Toloa, Guayaquil
1,680 lbs, Toloa, Pacasmayo
7,100 lbs, Toloa, Callao
17,750 lbs, Toloa, Corinto
9,010 lbs, Metapan Cartagena
12,701 lbs, Baracoa, Porto Colombia
124,080 lbs, Penrith Castle, Manila
3,920 lbs, Ulua, Amapala
6,500 lbs, Ulua, Buenaventura
4,838 lbs, Ulua, Puntarenas
21,060 lbs, Calamares, Havana
6,030 lbs, Calamares, Puntarenas
DEXTRIN—3,614 lbs, Hoxie, Dublin
CORN—10,100 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
14,200 lbs, Kyno, Hull
7,075 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
1,240 lbs, President Hoover, Hongkong
8,460 lbs, Panuco, Tampico
14,200 lbs, Exeter City, Bristol
2,245 lbs, Hjelmaren, Norrkoeping
3,325 lbs, Cabo Mayor, Genoa
DYES—1,613 lbs, President Hoover, Kobe or Osaka
12,410 lbs, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
7,245 lbs, Vulcania, Trieste
2,200 lbs, Singapore, Hamburg
EARTH, FULLERS—17,100 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
FERRO MOLYBDENUM—19,573 lbs, Chickasaw, Leningrad
TUNGSTEN—82,023 lbs, Chickasaw, Leningrad
FERTILIZER—404,000 lbs, Munamar, Guadeloupe
172,820 lbs, Metapan, Kingston
GASOLINE—13,750 gls, West Irmo, Dakar
1,000 gls, West Irmo, Winnebah
2,750 gls, West Irmo, Loanda
47,500 gls, West Irmo, Mossamedes
9,625 gls, West Irmo, Boma
10,000 gls, Biboco, Victoria
400 gls, Medea, St Marc
GREASE, ANIMAL—22,690 lbs, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
LUBRICATING—3,670 lbs, Chickasaw, Copenhagen
20,190 lbs, The Angeles, Rio Janeiro
18,144 lbs, The Angeles, Santos
29,473 lbs, The Angeles, Porto Alegre
9,010 lbs, Enggano, Batavia
1,504 lbs, Enggano, Belawan
22,428 lbs, Santa Clara, Tocopilla
24,072 lbs, Santa Clara, Valparaiso
27,295 lbs, Maylayan Prince, Shanghai
928 lbs, Munamar, Barbados
56,424 lbs, Siamese Prince, Manila
14,275 lbs, Heilig Olav, Copenhagen
24,196 lbs, Hoxie, Glasgow
33,066 lbs, Columbus, Hamburg
4,555 lbs, Western World, Buenos Aires
15,172 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
4,705 lbs, Exeter, Alexandria
3,510 lbs, West Irmo, Lagos
6,012 lbs, City of Cardiff, East London
30,124 lbs, City of Cardiff, Algoa Bay
49,898 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
24,187 lbs, Penrith Castle, Hongkong
26,842 lbs, Singapore, Hamburg
945 lbs, Amapala, Tanamo
26,228 lbs, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
4,165 lbs, Hjelmaren, Stockholm
2,401 lbs, Hjelmaren, Sundsvaal
28,745 lbs, Santa Rita, Valparaiso
SOAP—34,784 lbs, Calamares, Havana
HAIR, HOG—6,303 lbs, Mahout, Liverpool
HORSE—11,340 lbs, Conte Biancamanc, Genoa
INDIGO—8,850 lbs, President Hoover, Shanghai
INK, PRINTING—4,825 lbs, Western World, Buenos Aires
2,333 lbs, Bogota, Porto Colombia
INSECTICIDE—30,950 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
IRON OXIDE—4,618 lbs, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
11,704 lbs, Mauretania, Southampton

KEROSENE—1,500 gls, Ancon, Port Prince
500 gls, Ancon, Cristobal
2,100 gls, Pastores, Kingston
250 gls, Pastores, Esmeraldas
2,000 gls, West Irmo, Dakar
1,000 gls, West Irmo, Winnebah
5,000 gls, West Irmo, Mossamedes
3,500 gls, Metapan, Kingston
5,445 gls, Olympia, Buenos Aires
2,200 tons, Calliope, Hamburg or Holland
10,000 gls, Biboco, Victoria
500 gls, Medea, Port Paix
1,500 gls, Medea, Gonaives
5,000 gls, Medea, Aux Cayes
LACQUER—1,324 lbs, Cabo Mayor, Barcelona
THINNER—550 gls, Singapore, Hamburg
LARD—595,590 lbs, Carmania, London
88,444 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
637,000 lbs, Kyno, Hull
67,418 lbs, Kyno, Aberdeen
11,100 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
4,000 lbs, Munamar, Ciudad
57,592 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
62,251 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
41,040 lbs, Mauretania, Southampton
18,750 lbs, Hellig Olav, Wiborg
6,250 lbs, Hellig Olav, Helsingfors
37,500 lbs, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
8,000 lbs, Pastores, Santa Marta
4,000 lbs, Pastores, Cartegena
56,000 lbs, Pastores, Puerto Colombia
34,500 lbs, Dresden, Koenigsberg
3,400 lbs, Dresden, Wasa
6,375 lbs, Dresden, Helsinki
3,188 lbs, Dresden, Turku
6,325 lbs, Dresden, Vyburi
22,957 lbs, Dresden, Stettin
6,500 lbs, Paris, Havre
6,500 lbs, Columbus, Stettin
20,000 lbs, El Salvador, Medellin
58,000 lbs, El Salvador, Cartegena
8,442 lbs, Exeter, Palermo
4,000 lbs, Santa Marta, Preston
357,500 lbs, Exeter City, Bristol
197,870 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
13,860 lbs, Deutschland, Copenhagen
44,880 lbs, Bogota, Puerto Colombia
24,000 lbs, Metapan, Sav La Mar
48,000 lbs, Metapan, Puerto Colombia
13,035 lbs, Baracoa, Aux Cayes
11,330 lbs, Mahout, Avonmouth
1,496,705 lbs, Singapore, Hamburg
8,000 lbs, Carrillo, Banes
12,500 lbs, Hjelmaren, Helsingfors
12,500 lbs, Hjelmaren, Kotka
10,902 lbs, Calamares, Havana
51,125 lbs, Olympia, Southampton
7,250 lbs, Santa Rita, Puerto Montt
LEAD, SUBACETATE — 391 lbs, Carmania, London
WHITE—34,810 lbs, Kyno, Hull
10,824 lbs, Hoxie, Dublin
8,016 lbs, Exeter City, Bristol
LINSEED CAKE—113,676 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
2,270,432 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
2,063,010 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
570,251 lbs, Dresden, Hamburg
135,218 lbs, Singapore, Hamburg
MEAL—504,017 lbs, Hoxie, Belfast
LITHOPONE—11,300 lbs, Pastores, Porto Colombia
METHANOL—3,520 gls, Siamese Prince, Osaka
MILK POWDER—54,415 lbs, Carmania, London
NAPHTHA—15,000 gls, West Irmo, Dakar
22,000 gls, West Irmo, Grand Bassam
14,000 gls, West Irmo, Takoradi
40,000 gls, West Irmo, Winnebah
51,000 gls, West Irmo, Accra
63,000 gls, West Irmo, Lagos
10,000 gls, West Irmo, Kribi
10,000 gls, West Irmo, Libreville
10,500 gls, West Irmo, Boma
500 gls, City of Cardiff, Capetown
750 gls, City of Cardiff, East London
240 gls, City of Cardiff, Lourenco Marques
10,740 gls, City of Cardiff, Beira
OIL, BURNING—17,606 gls, Mobiloil, Liverpool or London
CASTOR—966 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
2,840 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
COCONUT—3,750 lbs, Amapala, Cienfuegos
CORN—895 lbs, Siamese Prince, Yokohama
6,555 lbs, President Hoover, Yokohama
COTTONSEED—3,740 lbs, Tivives, Santiago
EDIBLE—3,010 lbs, Toloa, Havana
90,530 lbs, Santa Marta, Santiago
1,352 lbs, City of Cardiff, Capetown
750 lbs, City of Cardiff, Port Natal
148,755 lbs, Tivives, Santiago
61,259 lbs, Amapala, Manzanillo
45,702 lbs, Kirkliston, Nuevitas
87,600 lbs, Carrillo, Santiago
5,594 lbs, Carrillo, Manati
1,508 lbs, Calamares, Manzanillo
ESSENTIAL—1,052 lbs, Carmania, London
FLOTATION—350 gls, Santa Clara, San Antonio
4,895 gls, Siamese Prince, Chinnampo
FUEL—1,100 gls, West Irmo, Libreville
11,000 gls, West Irmo, Boma
GAS—550 gls, West Irmo, Accra
157,237 gls, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
LINSEED—29,172 lbs, Dresden, Offenbach
LUBRICATING—33,450 gls, Carmania, London
6,755 gls, Chickasaw, Copenhagen
420 gls, Chickasaw, Gothenburg
4,400 gls, The Angeles, Rio Janeiro
3,300 gls, The Angeles, Santos
650 gls, The Angeles, Porto Alegre
88,444 gls, Scythia, Liverpool
5,754 gls, Scythia, Birkenhead
28,200 gls, Euggano, Batavia
14,312 gls, Euggano, Palembang
2,465 gls, Euggano, Belawan
28,800 gls, Euggano, Semerang
35,550 gls, Euggano, Souerabaya
2,025 gls, Euggano, Macassar
1,540 gls, Santa Clara, Callao
3,300 gls, Santa Clara, Mollendo
8,525 gls, Santa Clara, Tocopilla
3,850 gls, Santa Clara, Antofagasta
2,150 gls, Santa Clara, Valparaiso
3,080 gls, Santa Clara, San Antonio
1,375 gls, Santa Clara, Talcahuano
1,638 gls, Kyno, Hull
5,790 gls, Kyno, Aberdeen
5,500 gls, Maylayan Prince, Tsingtao
892 gls, Western Prince, Buenos Aires
1,050 gls, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
3,575 gls, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
550 gls, Musa, Porto Cortes
3,220 gls, Satartia, Montevideo
880 gls, Satartia, Buenos Aires
660 gls, Ancon, Panama
21,175 gls, Siamese Prince, Kobe
8,250 gls, Siamese Prince, Shanghai
5,445 gls, Siamese Prince, Hongkong
5,720 gls, Santa Teresa, Corinto
825 gls, Santa Teresa, Buenaventura
1,200 gls, Santa Teresa, Guayaquil
1,100 gls, Santa Teresa, Salaverry
695 gls, Santa Teresa, Callao
3,775 gls, Santa Teresa, Valparaiso
3,300 gls, Hellig Olav, Copenhagen
2,295 gls, Hellig Olav, Memel
3,644 gls, Hellig Olav, Riga
24,135 gls, De Grasse, Havre
46,116 gls, Ile de France, Rouen
6,360 gls, Paris, Havre
1,200 gls, Hoxie, Belfast
3,948 gls, Hoxie, Dublin
12,600 gls, Dresden, Bilbao
27,803 gls, Dresden, Hamburg
21,000 gls, Paris, Havre
13,650 gls, Paris, Rouen
16,800 gls, Columbus, Hamburg
1,675 gls, Panuco, Tampico
2,970 gls, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
1,760 gls, Morro Castle, Havana
6,720 gls, Vulcania, Naples
15,120 gls, Vulcania, Trieste
550 gls, Toloa, Port Limon

OIL, LUBRICATING—2,730 gls, Exeter, Marseilles
2,750 gls, Exeter, Algiers
1,200 gls, Exeter, Tunis
798 gls, Exeter, Naples
16,086 gls, Exeter, Genoa
2,486 gls, Exeter, Leghorn
24,286 gls, Exeter, Alexandria
1,100 gls, Santa Marta, Belize
660 gls, West Irmo, Takoradi
2,860 gls, West Irmo, Winnebah
1,650 gls, West Irmo, Accra
1,925 gls, West Irmo, Lagos
5,775 gls, West Irmo, Apapa
5,000 gls, West Irmo, Port Gentil
1,150 gls, West Irmo, Loma
2,805 gls, anuel Arnus, Havana
7,150 gls, City of Cardiff, Capetown
1,375 gls, City of Cardiff, Port Natal
3,500 gls, City of Cardiff, Durban
32,258 gls, City of Cardiff, Lourenco Marques
2,000 gls, City of Cardiff, Beira
1,050 gls, Carlsholm, Gothenburg
2,650 gls, Exeter City, Bristol
2,205 gls, Gripsholm, Gothenburg
42,243 gls, Deutschland, Hamburg
980 gls, Bogota, Port Prince
1,265 gls, Metapan, Kingston
27,500 gls, Penrith Castle, Shanghai
1,875 gls, Penrith Castle, Hongkong
5,005 gls, Ulua, Cristobal
21,252 gls, Mahout, Liverpool
16,132 gls, Singapore, Hamburg
880 gls, Olympia, Buenos Aires
453,243 gls, Mobiloil, Liverpool or London
329,194 gls, Mobiloil, Rouen
4,594 gls, Conte Biancamano, Genoa
550 gls, Kirkliston, Nuevitas
5,863 gls, Hjelmaren, Stockholm
3,410 gls, Biboco, Victoria
2,710 gls, Bakersfield, Rio Janeiro
2,500 gls, Bakersfield, Bahia Blanca
1,470 gls, Cabo Mayor, Barcelona
1,375 gls, Santa Rita, Buenaventura
7,255 gls, Santa Rita, Guayaquil
2,640 gls, Santa Rita, Callao
2,530 gls, Santa Rita, Pisco
1,375 gls, Santa Rita, Iquique
MOTOR—2,750 gls, De Grasse, Havre
2,750 gls, West Irmo, Dakar
5,500 gls, West Irmo, Lagos
3,850 gls, West Irmo, Apapa
OLEO—133,870 lbs, Carmania, London
11,044 lbs, Chickasaw, Copenhagen
26,795 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
14,056 lbs, Columbus, Bremen
26,717 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
15,397 lbs, Deutschland, Copenhagen
26,412 lbs, Singapore, Hamburg
132,598 lbs, Hellig Olav, Oslo or Copenhagen
11,078 lbs, Gripsholm, Helsingborg
2,236 lbs, Gripsholm, Kalmar
6,670 lbs, Tivives, Santiago
22,302 lbs, Hjelmaren, Sundsvall
6,390 lbs, Hjelmaren, Stockholm
RED—2,687 lbs, Hjelmaren, Stockholm
TRANSFORMER—650 gls, Carlsholm, Gothenburg
550 gls, Carlsholm, Malmo
2,750 gls, Penrith Castle, Hongkong
835 gls, Hjelmaren, Stockholm
PAINT—1,767 lbs, The Angeles, Rio de Janeiro
3,037 lbs, The Angeles, Santos
1,133 lbs, The Angeles, Rio de Grande
3,397 lbs, Henri Jasper, Antwerp
6,492 lbs, Satartia, Buenos Aires
1,256 lbs, Ancon, Panama
4,140 lbs, Siamese Prince, Kobe
700 lbs, Dresden, Copenhagen
2,267 lbs, President Hoover, Shanghai
12,372 lbs, Toloa, Havana
1,100 lbs, Carlsholm, Gothenburg
3,392 lbs, Ulua, Panama City
5,501 lbs, Carrillo, Porto Barrios
ENAMEL—4,440 lbs, Siamese Prince, Osaka
4,246 lbs, Exeter, Genoa
1,411 lbs, Singapore, Hamburg
PASTE—1,232 lbs, Chickasaw, Copenhagen
PREPARED—1,320 lbs, Tivives, Santiago
9,623 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
913 lbs, Hjelmaren, Stockholm
19,022 lbs, Carrilo, Preston
THINNER—3,740 gls, City of Cardiff, Lourenco Marques
PALM CAKE—337,734 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
PARAFFIN — 22,300 lbs, Calamares, Buenaventura
40,400 lbs, Calamares, Port Limon
11,151 lbs, Chickasaw, Copenhagen
108,210 lbs, Euggano, Samarang
14,170 lbs, Santa Clara, Champerico
11,154 lbs, Santa Clara, Guayaquil
15,150 lbs, Ancon, Amapala
13,612 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
18,410 lbs, Siamese Prince, Kobe
36,445 lbs, Siamese Prince, Tientsin
42,118 lbs, Siamese Prince, Shanghai
214,072 lbs, Siamese Prince, Hongkong
34,205 lbs, Santa Teresa, Arica
44,516 lbs, Hoxie, Dublin
94,312 lbs, President Hoover, Hongkong
32,841 lbs, El Salvador, Barranquilla
155,904 lbs, El Salvador, Puntarenas
33,750 lbs, Toloa, Puerto Limon
20,295 lbs, Santa Marta, Puerto Barrios
11,151 lbs, Manuel Arnus, Havana
26,816 lbs, City of Cardiff, Capetown
140,422 lbs, Exeter City, Bristol
44,600 lbs, Ulua, Puerto Limon
20,200 lbs, Ulua, Champerico
20,200 lbs, Carrillo, Puerto Barrios
11,151 lbs, Hjelmaren, Stockholm
REFINED—72,954 lbs, Toloa, Buenaventura
SCALE—5,080 lbs, Chickasaw, Copenhagen
2,322 lbs, Exeter, Genoa
10,075 lbs, City of Cardiff, Port Natal
200,416 lbs, Exeter City, Bristol
PETROLATUM, LIQUID—40,650 lbs, Mahout, Avonmouth
PETROLEUM, REFINED—3,000 gls, Munamar, Grenada
5,000 gls, Munamar, Paramaribo
3,000 gls, Munamar, Nevis
2,000 gls, Contoy, Antigua
13,000 gls, West Irmo, Grand Bassam
14,250 gls, West Irmo, Takoradi
15,000 gls, West Irmo, Winnebah
32,000 gls, West Irmo, Accro
3,000 gls, West Irmo, Lagos
5,000 gls, West Irmo, Duala
15,000 gls, West Irmo, Kribi
3,500 gls, West Irmo, Libreville
2,000 gls, West Irmo, Port Gentil
10,000 gls, West Irmo, Boma
205,000 gls, City of Cardiff, Capetown
58,000 gls, City of Cardiff, East London
120,500 gls, City of Cardiff, Port atal
72,500 gls, City of Cardiff, Algoa Bay
191,480 gls, City of Cardiff, Lourenco Marques
19,990 gls, City of Cardiff, Beira
3,000 gls, Metapan, Sav La Mar
715,000 gls, Penrith Castle, Hongkong or Takow
6,000 gls, Baracoa, Aux Cayes
4,000 gls, Medea, St Marc
1,000 gls, Medea, Port Paix
PITCH—2,200 lbs, Morro Castle, Havana
BREWERS—3,220 lbs, Chickasaw, Copenhagen
POTASH, CAUSTIC—8,764 lbs, Santa Marta, Porto Barrios
ROSIN—5,537 lbs, Jean Jadot, Antwerp
12,015 lbs, El Salvador, Medellin
SILICA—50,000 lbs, Lancaster, Vancouver
22,605 lbs, Santa Teresa, Callao
SOAP—10,000 lbs, Ancon, Port Prince
7,180 lbs, Ancon, Cristobal
10,000 lbs, Bogota, Jeremie
2,484 lbs, San Juan, San Juan
38,910 lbs, San Juan, Ponce

SOAP—30,900 lbs, Penrith Castle, Manila
15,016 lbs, Olympia, Montevideo
15,010 lbs, Olympia, Buenos Aires
2,900 lbs, West Irmo, Kribi
LAUNDRY—2,464 lbs, Munamar, Demerara
31,416 lbs, Contoy, Demerara
13,200 lbs, Musa, Tela
2,240 lbs, Pastores, Kingston
7,920 lbs, Ancon, Panama
16,910 lbs, Santa Marta, Kingston
11,500 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
13,880 lbs, Castor, Azua
POWDER—12,100 lbs, Borinquen, San Juan
8,950 lbs, Kirklisten, Havana
TOILET—27,300 lbs, President Hoover, Shanghai
8,640 lbs, Conte Biancamano, Milan
SODA ASH—20,189 lbs, Singapore, Gothenburg
2,317 lbs, Conte Biancammano, Genoa
42,917 lbs, Siamese Prince, Shanghai
22,484 lbs, Hoxie, Glasgow
44,816 lbs, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
BICARBONATE—77,921 lbs, Lancaster, Vancouver
8,475 lbs, El Salvador, Barranquilla
8,480 lbs, Santa Marta, Santiago
BICHROMATE—14,610 lbs, Kyno, Hull
CAUSTIC—73,510 lbs, Euggano, Batavia
87,542 lbs, Santa Clara, Buenaventura
224,418 lbs, Malayan Prince, Osaka
114,880 lbs, Siamese Prince, Yokohama
1,257,516 lbs, Siamese Prince, Osaka
224,850 lbs, Santa Teresa, Valparaiso
68,175 lbs, Panuco, Tampico
84,015 lbs, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
6,108 lbs, Penrith Castle, Manila
36,050 lbs, Ulua, Havana
97,978 lbs, Kirkliston, Havana
CYANIDE—1,377 lbs, Bogota, Porto Colombia
SAL—4,900 lbs, Lancaster, Vancouver
37,984 lbs, Kirkliston, Havana
SILICATE—32,810 lbs, Santa Clara, Callao
109,696 lbs, Humber Arm, Corner Brook
45,812 lbs, Kirkliston, Havana
SPONGES—8,024 lbs, President Hoover, Yokohama
STARCH, CORN—1,504 lbs, Euggano, Batoeroesa
4,510 lbs, Euggano, Belawan
1,200 lbs, Euggano, Padang
5,552 lbs, Euggano, Surabaya
608 lbs, Euggano, Menado
754 lbs, Euggano, Cheribou
28,400 lbs, Kyno, Hull
2,100 lbs, Ancon, Amapala
14,200 lbs, Hoxie, Dublin
3,224 lbs, President Hoover, Manila
6,012 lbs, Toloa, Panama
7,100 lbs, Exeter, Rhodes
5,151 lbs, City of Cardiff, Capetown
1,206 lbs, City of Cardiff, Lourenco Marques
1,103 lbs, San Juan, Mayaguez
3,010 lbs, Cabo Mayor, Seville
7,500 lbs, Cabo Mayor, Bilbao
STEARIN, OLEO—60,504 lbs, Carmania, London
16,000 lbs, Ulua, Havana
SULPHUR—67,815 lbs, Hoxie, Belfast
TALC—40,000 lbs, Scythia, Liverpool
14,010 lbs, Kyno, Hull
6,120 lbs, Ancon, Panama
TALLOW—30,175 lbs, Medea, Cape Haitien
TANNING EXTRACT—2,418 lbs, Hoxie, Belfast
2,340 lbs, Deutschland, Hamburg
TAR—45,675 lbs, Cabo Mayor, Lisbon
TURPENTINE—1,000 gls, The Angeles, Montevideo
300 gls, Flora, La Guaira
2,500 gls, Satartia, Buenos Aires
7,700 gls, City of Cardiff, Capetown
550 gls, City of Cardiff, Algoa Bay
300 gls, City of Cardiff, Lourenco Marques
2,500 gls, Olympia, Buenos Aires
1,000 gls, Olympia, Montevideo
3,000 gls, Bakersfield, Rio Janeiro
VARNISH—6,018 lbs, Santa Rita, Valparaiso
ZINC STEARATE—3,010 lbs, Ulua, Havana

Clearance Dates

Amapala, August 21
Ancon, August 4
Bakersfield, August 8
Baracoa, August 7
Biboco, August 7
Bogota, August 14
Borinquen, July 30
Bremen, August 20
Cabo Mayor, August 14
Calamares, August 12
Calliope, August 27
Carlsholm, August 19
Carmania, August 7
Carrillo, August 6
Castor, August 14
Chickasaw, August 13
City of Cardiff, July 20
Columbus, August 14
Conte Biancamano, July 16
Contoy, July 8
Deutschland, August 19
Dresden, August 19
East Indian, August 22
El Salvador, August 5
Enggano, August 11
Exeter, July 4
Exeter City, August 8
Flora, August 7
Gripsholm, August 17
Hellig Olav, August 17
Henri Jasper, July 21
Hjelmaren, August 17
Hoxie, July 15
Humber Arm, July 25
Jean Jadot, August 14
Kirkliston, August 5
Kyno, July 21
Lancaster, August 1
Mahout, August 22
Manuel Arnus, August 26
Malayan Prince, August 14
Medea, August 14
Metapan, August 10
Mobiloil, August 25
Morrow Castle, July 24
Munamar, July 22
Musa, August 14
Olympia, August 21
Panuco, August 6
Paris, August 14
Pastores, August 4
Penrith Castle, July 15
President Hoover, August 5
San Juan, July 31
Santa Clara, July 31
Santa Marta, July 31
Santa Rita, August 7
Santa Teresa, July 24
Satartia, July 15
Scythia, August 7
Siamese Prince, August 8
Singapore, August 18
The Angeles, July 18
Tivives, August 13
Toloa, August 1
Ulua, August 5
Vulcania, July 28
West Irmo, July 31
Western Prince, July 31
Western World, July 24

Baltimore Exports

ASPHALT—2 tons, Oscar D Bennett, Aruba
BENZENE—2,143,536 gls, Calliope, Hamburg and Rotterdam
CALCIUM ARSENATE—10,000 lbs, West Imboden, Sao Paulo
ENAMEL, LIQUID—36 lbs, Holger, Bremen
GREASE, INEDIBLE—39,016 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
LUBRICATING—5,743 lbs, West Imboden, Sao Paulo
INSECTICIDE—1,000 lbs, Wytheville, Amsterdam
OIL, LUBRICATING—231 bbls, Lehigh, London
449 bbls, Wytheville, Rotterdam
50 gls, Holger, Hamburg
9,011 gls, Mercian, Liverpool
RED—56,969 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
OYSTER SHELLS CRUSHED—50 tons, Artigas, Belfast
PAINT, LIQUID—55 gls, Wytheville, Luxembourg via Rotterdam
PARAFFIN—86,245 lbs, Hokoroku, Hongkong
66,625 lbs, Hokoroku, Shanghai
126,580 lbs, Artigas, Dublin
36,446 lbs, Artigas, Glasgow
178,104 lbs, Mercian, Manchester
SODA BICHROMATE—11,200 lbs, Artigas, Glasgow

Clearance Dates

Artigas, August 20
Calliope, August 24
Hokoroku, August 19
Holger, August 21
Lehigh, August 18
Mercian, August 21
Oscar D Bennett, August 21
West Imboden, August 20
Wytheville, August 19

Baton Rouge Exports

KEROSENE—17,300 bbls, Appalachee, Ellesmere Port
NAPHTHA—48,200 bbls, Amsterdam, Stockholm/Ovelosund
13,100 bbls, Amsterdam, Malmo
78,800 bbls, Christian Holm, Nyborg
165,963 bbls, Schuylkill, Rouen
82,600 bbls, Appalachee, Ellesmere Port
OIL, GAS—3,700 bbls, Christian Holm, Nyborg
ILLUMINATING—11,900 bbls, Amsterdam, Malmo
31,600 bbls, Christian Holm, Nyborg

Clearance Dates

Amsterdam, August 14
Christian Holm, August 21
Schuylkill, August 14

Beaumont Exports

BLACK, CARBON — 45,200 lbs, Colorado Springs, London

Clearance Date

Colorado Springs, August 21

Boston Exports

ALUMINA SULPHATE—229 bgs, 40,075 lbs, San Gil, Manzanillo
BAKING POWDER—8 crts, 4 dms, 980 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
BLACK, BONE—1,700 bgs, 170,000 lbs, Oradell, Kingston
BLACKING, ALCOHOLIC—1 cs, 56 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
SHOE—1 kg, 10 gls, Westpool, Erfurt, Germany
BLEACH, LEATHER—10 kgs, 420 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
BRONZE POWDER—8 dms, 2,100 lbs, Harburg, Bremen
CEMENT, CAN — 2 dms, 901 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
RUBBER—10 bbls, 2,952 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
4 bbls, 4 bxs, and 2 cs, 1,408 lbs, San Gil, Havana
CEROXYLON—30 cs, 1,500 lbs, Caledonia, Glasgow
CHALK, CARPENTER'S—1 cs, 250 lbs, Calvin Austin, St John, N B
DEPILATORY — 2 bbls, 1,147 lbs, Prince George, Windsor, N S
DISINFECTANT—2 crts, 107 lbs, Farnorth, St Pierre
COALTAR—10 bbls, 500 gls, San Gil, Havana
DRESSING, LEATHER—31 kgs, 71 cs, 8,431 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
2 kgs, 80 lbs, Capillo, Montevideo
48 cs, 2,406 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
41 cs, 4 bxs, 1,824 lbs, San Gil, Havana
SHOE—3 bxs, 340 lbs, Westpool, Kornwestheim
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES — 1 cs, Prince George, Wolfville, N S
FILLER, CORK—20 cs, 2,145 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
FINISH, LEATHER—1 kg, 10 gls, Farnorth, Harbor Grace, N F
GLAUBER'S SALT—50 bbls, 15,000 lbs, San Gil, Havana
GLUCOSE—1 half bbl, 354 lbs, Yarmouth, Yarmouth
GLUE, LIQUID—4 cs, 216 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
PHOTO ENGRAVING—20 kgs, 25 cs, 2,595 lbs, Westpool, Berlin
HAIR, HOG—14 bls, 4,520 lbs, Westpool, Hamburg
INK, PRINTING—2 bbls, 1 pkg, 1,054 lbs, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
LEATHER REPAIRER—1 cs, 16 lbs, Capillo, Montevideo
1 cs, 48 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
LEMON JUICE—1 pkg, 2 gls, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
MUSTARD FLOUR—5 bbls, 1,104 lbs, Calvin Austin, St John, N B
OIL, CREOSOTE—13 bbls, 650 gls, San Gil, Havana
LUBRICATING—4 bbls, 225 gls, Ala, Antwerp
1 half bbl, 30 gls, Calvin Austin, St John, N B
30 bbls, 10 dms, 2,242 gls, Beemsterdijk, Rotterdam
OLEO—25 bbls, 9,453 lbs, San Gil, Cienfuegos
SESAME—1 cs, 108 lbs, San Gil, Havana
ROSIN, PREP—5 cs, 500 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires
SOAP, FLAKES—10 cs, 334 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
HAND—10 cs, 200 lbs, Farnorth, St Pierre
TAR—250 cs, 6,250 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
TOILET—905 cs, 24,749 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Manila
325 cs, 9,627 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Cebu
225 cs, 6,502 lbs, Gertrude Maersk, Iloilo
STAIN, LEATHER—4 kgs, 6 dms, 494 lbs, Capillo, Montevideo
WOOD—20 dms, 900 lbs, Beemsterdijk, Haarlem, Holland
TOILET PREPS—1 cart, 42 lbs, Calvin Austin, Charlottetown
1 cart, 42 lbs, Calvin Austin, St John, N B
TURPENTINE, GUM—9 dms, 486 gls, Gypsum Queen, Kentville, N S
4 cs, 48 gls, Farnorth, St Johns, N F
10 dms, 540 gls, Farnorth, Halifax
WASHING POWDER — 10 bgs, 1,000 lbs, Prince George, Yarmouth
WAX, ATOMIC—1 box, 118 lbs, Westpool, Helsingborg
SEALING—3 cs, 358 lbs, San Gil, Havana
SHOE—5 cs, 120 lbs, Capillo, Montevideo
3 cs, 72 lbs, Capillo, Buenos Aires

Clearance Dates

Ala, August 14
Beemsterdijk, August 19
Caledonia, August 16
Calvin Austin, August 18, 22
Capillo, August 14
Farnorth, August 20
Gertrude Maersk, August 17
Gypsum Queen, August 12
Harburg, August 21

Oradell, August 19
Prince George, August 19, 21, 24
San Gil, August 15
Westpool, August 17
Yarmouth, August 25

Galveston Exports

SULPHUR—1,500 tons, Montello, Marseilles
4,503 tons, Cabarita, Capetown
1,000 tons, West Totant, Manchester

Clearance Dates

Cabarita, August 25
Montello, August 25
West Totant, August 27

Houston Exports

BLACK, CARBON—300 cs, Berengar, Hamburg
90 cs, Berengar, Rotterdam
CREOSOTE—380,730 gls, Trimountain, Tampico
GASOLINE—7,200 tons, Willy, Lands End
OIL—90 bbls, Berengar, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—5,135 tons, Zorroza, Barcelona
SULPHUR—90 tons, Berengar, Hamburg
15 tons, Gorm, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Berengar, August 21
Gorm, August 24
Trimountain, August 21
Willy, August 24
Zorroza, August 24

Los Angeles Exports

ACID, BORIC—1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, Donau, Hamburg
1 bbl, 330 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Moveria, Glasgow
200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Moveria, London
400 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Moveria, Liverpool
ANTISEPTICS—1 cs, 300 lbs, President Fillmore, Manila
ASPHALT—95 bbls, Calawaii, Honolulu
203 bgs, Kinai, Yokohama
BLACK, CARBON—222 pkgs, 36,880 lbs, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
BLACKING, SHOE—40 ctns, 1,510 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
3 pkgs, 110 lbs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
BLEACHING POWDER—1,000 bgs, 2 cs, 50,100 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
BORATE ORE—6,338 sx, 1,221,620 lbs, Donau, Hamburg
10,960 bgs, 1,995,760 lbs, Donau, Bremen
4,510 sx, 1,023,770 lbs, Kinai, Osaka
BORAX—1,500 bgs, 168,000 lbs, Donau, Rotterdam
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Donau, Hamburg
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, Donau, Oporto
400 bgs, 44,800 lbs, Kinai, Osaka
600 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Moveria, Glasgow
300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Moveria, London
300 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Moveria, Liverpool
200 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Siamese Prince, Hongkong
1,000 bgs, 113,000 lbs, Lochgoil, Rotterdam
REFINED—546 sx, 60,610 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
2,585 sx, 286,940 lbs, Kinai, Osaka
60 sx, 6,580 lbs, Hairaki, Melbourne
40 sx, 4,520 lbs, Hiraki, Sydney
BORON MINERAL, CRUDE—2,519 bgs, 282,970 lbs, Lochgoil, Liverpool
CALCIMINE—2 ctns, 110 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
CAPSICUM, OLEORESIN—3 bxs, 200 lbs, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
CARAWAY SEED—59 bgs, 6,200 lbs, Lochgoil, Rotterdam
CATTLE HORNS—55 sx, 2,120 lbs, Kinai, Kobe
CEMENT—150 bgs, 14,250 lbs, City of San Francisco, Pochutla
RUBBER—2 cs, 130 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
CHEMICAL COMPOUND—1 bx, 20 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
1 cs, 60 lbs, Absaroka, San Juan
CHEMICALS—1 cs, 5 lbs, Santos, Johannesburg
CLAY, COMMON—110 bgs, 12,320 lbs, Donau, Magdeburg
CLEANER, LIQUID—12 ctns, 600 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
CLEANING POWDER—18 ctns, 520 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
COALTAR, LIQUID—5 cs, 500 lbs, City of San Francisco, Pochutla
COLOR, PIGMENT, DRY—1 kg, 100 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
DISINFECTANT—1 dm, 130 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
DRUGS, VEGETABLE, CRUDE—60 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
DYE, SHOE—4 ctns, 190 lbs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
FIRECLAY—140 sx, 15,200 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
10 dms, 5,600 lbs, Wilhelmina, Papaiku
GASOLINE—4,999 bbls, South Africa, Hongkong
32,970 lbs, South Africa, Manila
9,000 bbls, South Africa, Cebu
20 cs, 5 dms, City of San Francisco, Pochutla
50 dms, 1,000 cs, Argyll, Santa Rosalia
100 dms, Stanley Dollar, Manila
30 dms, 150 cs, Stanley Dollar, Guam
692 dms, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
500 dms, Golden Harvest, Sydney
350 cs, 140 dms, Hairaki, Wellington
1,800 cs, Hairaki, Papeete
6,400 cs, 679 dms, Hairaki, Auckland
300 dms, Hairaki, Lyttleton
50 cs, 45 dms, Hairaki, Dunedin
1,462 cs, 300 dms, Hairaki, New Plymouth
600 bbls, Montebello, Balboa
200 cs, Hindanger, Santos
500 cs, Golden River, Iloilo
200 dms, Golden River, Saigon
500 cs, Golden River, Bangkok
GLASS, PLATE—1 pkg, 910 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
GREASE—3 bxs, 110 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
LUBRICATING—3 pkgs, 940 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
13 cs, 620 lbs, Montebello, Balboa
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—6 bottles, 10 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
INFUSORIAL EARTH—1,493 bgs, 146,720 lbs, Pacific Shipper, London, Liverpool
315 bgs, 33,040 lbs, Donau, Antwerp
209 bgs, 20,160 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
1,770 bgs, 170,240 lbs, Kinai, Yokohama
685 bgs, 67,200 lbs, Shinyo, Moji
873 bgs, 79,520 lbs, Hairaki, Melbourne
245 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Mobile City, Avonmouth
525 bgs, 49,280 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
INK, PRINTING—14 pkgs, 1,110 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
2 cs, 160 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
INSECTICIDE—4 pkgs, 370 lbs, Absaroka, San Juan
17 cs, 200 lbs, Montebello, Balboa
KEROSENE—30,000 bbls, South Africa, Hongkong
12,115 bbls, South Africa, Manila
13,000 bbls, South Africa, Cebu
47,650 cs, Kota Barge, Dutch East Indies
500 cs, Kota Barge, Cheribon
KEROSENE—3,150 cs, Kota Barge, Samarang
1,000 cs, Kota Barge, Batavia
100 cs, City of San Francisco, Pochutla
20 dms, Stanley Dollar, Guam
1,853 cs, 6 dms, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
4,000 cs, Tai Yin, Manila
25 cs, Hairaki, Wellington
300 cs, Hairaki, Auckland
280 cs, Hairaki, New Plymouth
2,000 cs, Montebello, Balboa
750 cs, Hindanger, Rio de Janeiro
600 cs, Hindanger, Santos
300 cs, Golden River, Iloilo
100 dms, Golden River, Saigon
10,100 cs, Golden River, Kohsichang
LACQUER—3 cs, 140 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
THINNER—15 pkgs, 640 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
2 dms, Absaroka, San Juan
LARD—25 cs, 1,850 lbs, Absaroka, San Juan
100 cs, 7,400 lbs, Absaroka, Ponce
50 cs, 3,700 lbs, Absaroka, Guaymas
25 cs, 1,850 lbs, Absaroka, Mayaguez
15 tins, 750 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
COMPOUND—12 tins, 520 lbs, Mariam, Ensenada
SUBSTITUTE—300 crts, 57 pkgs, 21,580 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
15 cans, 94 pkgs, 5,950 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
15 cans, 680 lbs, Calawaii, Lahaina
10,230 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
30 cs, 7 pkgs, 1,610 lbs, Wilhelmina, Hilo
10 pkgs, 470 lbs, Wilhelmina, Kahului
LIME, HYDRATED — 1,000 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
LUBRICANTS, SOLID — 5 pkgs, 1,300 lbs, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
MEDICINAL PREPS—50 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
5 bxs, 270 lbs, Lochgoil, Amsterdam
MOTOR SPIRIT—1,250 cs, 55 dms, Hairaki, Wellington
2,325 cs, Hairaki, Auckland
500 cs, 20 dms, Hairaki, Dunedin
1,600 cs, 40 dms, Hairaki, New Plymouth
OIL, COTTONSEED, REFD—48 bxs, Calawaii, Honolulu
DIESEL—17,092 bbls, Mojave, Osaka, Tsurumi
2,822 bbls, Kinai, Osaka
22,685 bbls, Otokia, Wellington
27,072 bbls, Montebello, Balboa
10 bbls, Camina, Puerto Vallarta
FUEL—40,544 bbls, Satanta, Osaka, Itosaki, Nagasaki
42,210 bbls, Mojave, Osaka, Tsurumi
45,769 bbls, Anatina, Yokohama
9,856 bbls, Tai Yin, Manila
39,138 bbls, Otokia, Wellington
49,666 bbls, Montebello, Balboa
1,000 cs, 100 dms, Hindanger, Rio de Janeiro
GAS—300 cs, Hindanger, Santos
LEMON—10 dms, Pacific Shipper, London
10 dms, Donau, Hamburg
5 dms, Heranger, Havre
LUBRICATING—8 dms, 12 bbls, Calawaii, Honolulu
100 dms, Kinai, Osaka
32 cs, Hairaki, Wellington
2 dms, Hairaki, New Plymouth
20 dms, 40 cs, Montebello, Balboa
10 dms, Hindanger, Rio de Janeiro
10 bbls, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
MACHINE—20 ctns, Wilhelmina, Hilo
MINERAL SEAL—10 dms, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
MOTOR—1 dm, Admiral Wiley, Vancouver
ORANGE—50 cs, Donau, Hamburg
SALAD—50 cans, Calawaii, Honolulu
15 cs, Calawaii, Hilo
20 cs, Shinyo, Yokohama
70 pkgs, Shinyo, Kobe
VEGETABLE—17 pkgs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
PAINT—3 bxs, 60 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
4 pkgs, 240 lbs, Wilhelmina, Mahukona
AUTO—10 cs, 500 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
COLD WATER—51 pkgs, 2,550 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
COLD WATER, DRY—11 pails, 500 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
COLD WATER, LIQUID—30 pails, 2,500 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
IN OIL—6 bbls, 3,300 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
4 bxs, 200 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
MIXED—2 kgs, 99 pkgs, 5,170 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
160 cs, 9,510 lbs, Tai Yin, Manila
3 cs, 210 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
PASTE—1 pkg, 10 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
TIRE—24 bxs, 550 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
PARA DICHLOR BENZENE—1 dm, Calawaii, Honolulu
PERFUMERY—10 lbs, Wilhelmina, Hawaii
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—77,391 bbls, La Placentia, Ioco
GAS, LIQUID—15 cyls, Calawaii, Kahului
PITCH, PETROLEUM—1 cs, 5 lbs, Kinai, Kobe
POLISH—2 cans, 50 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
POTASH, MURIATE—4,000 bgs, 500,240 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
3,200 bgs, 405,450 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
1,600 bgs, 203,840 lbs, Wilhelmina, Hilo
ROSIN, GUM—45 bbls, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
40 bbls, Hairaki, Dunedin
SALT—80 sx, 10,080 lbs, Mariam, Ensenada
SCOURING POWDER—25 cs, 1,410 lbs, President Fillmore, Shanghai
700 cs, 39,550 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
50 cs, 2,830 lbs, Wilhelmina, Hilo
40 cs, 2,260 lbs, Wilhelmina, Kahului
10 cs, 570 lbs, Wilhelmina, Port Allen
SOAP—850 cs, 53,450 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
LAUNDRY—6 bxs, 300 lbs, Mariam, Ensenada
LINSEED—1 ctn, 20 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
TOILET—68 cs, 920 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
132 cs, 2,610 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
420 lbs, Wilhelmina, Hawaii
SODA ASH—2,000 bgs, 404,000 lbs, Shoheo, Yokohama
SPICE, MIXED, WHOLE—13 bbls, 2,420 lbs, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
TALCUM POWDER—2 bxs, 430 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
TANNING CHEMICAL, DRY—25 bbls, 5,640 lbs, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
TOILET PREPS—1,370 lbs, Kota Baroe, Singapore
2 cs, 290 lbs, Pacific Shipper, London
12 ctns, 25 pkgs, 1,900 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu
390 lbs, Calawaii, Hilo
7 cs, 2,000 lbs, Tai Yin, Manila
1 ctn, 70 lbs, President Fillmore, Shanghai
1 cs, 140 lbs, Mobile City, London
1 bx, 40 lbs, Lochgoil, Wallasty
30 cs, 11 ctns, 13 pkgs, 2,630 lbs, Wilhelmina, Honolulu
25 pkgs, 570 lbs, Wilhelmina, Hawaii
TURPENTINE, GUM—20 cs, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
SPIRIT—5 dms, Golden Harvest, Melbourne
WOOD—3 dms, Hairaki, Wellington
VARNISH—2 bbls, 1,010 lbs, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
WASHING POWDER—3 pkgs, 290 lbs, Calawaii, Honolulu

Clearance Dates

Absaroka, August 20
Admiral Chase, August 17
Admiral Wiley, August 24
Anatina, August 18
Argyll, July 20
Calawaii, August 1
Camina, August 22
City of San Francisco, August 6
Donau, August 14
Golden Harvest, August 14
Golden River, August 19
Hairaki, August 10
Heranger, August 24
Hindanger, August 20
Kinai, August 13
Koa Baroe, August 11
La Placentia, August 20
Lochgoil, August 22
Mariam, August 11
Mobile City, August 20
Mojave, August 17
Montebello, August 19
Moveria, August 24
Otokia, August 22
Pacific Shipper, August 15
President Fillmore, August 17
Santos, August 13
Satanta, August 14
Shinyo, August 19
Shoheo, August 14
Siamese Prince, August 24
South Africa, August 18
Stanley Dollar, August 3
Tai Yin, August 16
Wilhelmina, August 8

Mobile Exports

CHEMICALS—4 cs, Austvangen, La Guayra
ROSIN—35 bbls, Austvangen, Puerto Cabello
25 bbls, Austvangen, La Guayra
200 bbls, Delnorte, Buenos Aires

Clearance Dates

Austvangen, August 17
Delnorte, August 22

New Orleans Exports

BAKING POWDER—40 cs, Parismina, Puerto Cortez
5 cs, Heredia, Puerto Barrios
12 cs, Heredia, Puerto Cortez
100 cs, Baja California, Belize
116 cs, Gatun, Ceiba
BLACK, CARBON—300 cs, Tours, Havre
318 cs, Tours, Antwerp
280 cs, Tours, London
37 cs, Braheholm, Gothenburg
135 cs, Braheholm, Copenhagen
175 cs, Braheholm, Stockholm
100 cs, Slemmestad, Yokohama
225 cs, Slemmestad, Kobe
160 cs, Slemmestad, Shanghai
530 cs, Scottsburg, Yokohama
750 cs, Scottsburg, Kobe
30 cs, Scottsburg, Shanghai
25 cs, Prusa, Barcelona
660 sx, Seatrain, Havana
114 cs, Arsa, Marseilles
COTTONSEED MEAL — 20 sx, Parismina, Puerto Barrios
FIRECLAY—12 dms, Gatun, Ceiba
GASOLINE—1,000 cs, Taubate, Santos
8 dms, Baja California, Belize
10 cs, 15 dms, Baja California, Stann Creek
55 cs, 10 dms, Baja California, Livingston
100 dms, Baja California, Puerto Barrios
300 cs, 110 dms, Gatun, Ceiba
3 cars, Seatrain, Havana
GREASE, LUBRICATING—68 bbls, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
70 bbls, Tergestea, Fiume
65 bbls, Prusa, Barcelona
62 bbls, 260 dms, Arsa, Marseilles
KEROSENE—75 cs, 20 dms, Baja California, Belize
50 cs, Baja California, Stann Creek
130 cs, Baja California, Livingston
800 cs, Taubate, Santos
1 car, Seatrain, Havana
130 cs, Atlantida, Puerto Cabezas
LARD—60 crts, 56 tins, 3 dms, 25 cs, 1 trc, 5 pls, Baja California, Belize
425 tins, Gatun, Ceiba
3 cars, Seatrain, Havana
600 tins, 5 trcs, Parismina, Puerto Barrios
665 tins, Parismina, Puerto Cortez
250 tins, Parismina, Tela
5 trcs, Atlantida, Panama
25 trcs, Atlantida, Guayaquil
110 cs, Atlantida, Puerto Cabezas
633 tins, 10 crts, Heredia, Puerto Barrios
125 tins, Heredia, Puerto Cortez
200 tins, Heredia, Tela
SUBSTITUTE—5 crts, Atlantida, Puerto Cabezas
LEAD, WHITE—10 kgs, Gatun, Ceiba
METHANOL—1 car, Seatrain, Havana
125 dms, Arsa, Marseilles
NAPHTHA—1 car, Seatrain, Havana
OIL, BLACK—5 dms, Seatrain, Havana
COTTONSEED—1 car, Seatrain, Havana
4 cars, Seatrain, Havana
10 cs, Atlantida, Puerto Cabezas
FUEL—75,952 bbls, Norden, St Thomas
GAS—1 car, Seatrain, Havana
LUBRICATING—290 bbls, Tours, Antwerp
140 dms, 2,115 bbls, Tours, London
685 bbls, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
10 cs, Baja California, Belize
45 bbls, 144 dms, Braheholm, Copenhagen
99 bbls, Braheholm, Stockholm
100 bbls, Tergestea, Venice
60 dms, Seatrain, Havana
50 dms, Scottsburg, Yokohama
147 dms, Scottsburg, Kobe
1,335 dms, 205 bbls, Prusa, Barcelona
PEANUT—1 car, Seatrain, Havana
PAINT—16 dms, Copan, Vera Cruz
9 cs, Baja California, Livingston
134 cs, Braheholm, Oslo
PARAFFIN—254 sx, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
204 sx, Maddalena Odero, Palermo
510 sx, Tergestea, Venice
158 sx, Tergestea, Fiume
250 sx, Scottsburg, Shanghai
20 sx, Arsa, Marseilles
462 sx, Arsa, Leghorn
30 sx, Atlantida, Havana
ROSIN—10 bbls, Taubate, Rio de Janeiro
GUM—610 bbls, Scottsburg, Shanghai
12 bbls, Seatrain, Havana
WOOD—50 bbls, Scottsburg, Osaka
40 bbls, Scottsburg, Dairen
SALT—11 sx, Baja California, Belize
420 tons, Seatrain, Havana
545 tons, Seatrain, Havana
5 sx, Parismina, Puerto Cortez
1,243 sx, 25 cs, Atlantida, Havana
280 sx, Atlantida, Cristobal
40 bbls, Atlantida, Puerto Cabezas
50 sx, Heredia, Puerto Barrios
8 sx, Heredia, Puerto Cortez
SERUM—3 cs, Seatrain, Havana
SOAPSTOCK—50 bbls, Atlantida, Havana
SODA, CAUSTIC—20 dms, Seatrain, Havana
TALLOW—2 cars, Seatrain, Havana
1 car, Seatrain, Havana

Clearance Dates

Arsa, August 21
Atlantida, August 7
Baja California, August 12, 26
Braheholm, August 21
Copan, August 20
Gatun, August 17
Heredia, August 20
Maddalena Odero, August 19
Norden, August 25
Parismina, August 13
Prusa, August 21
Scottsburg, August 18
Seatrain, August 17, 24
Slemmestad, August 20
Taubate, August 21
Tergestea, August 25
Tours, August 13

Norfolk Exports

FULLER'S EARTH—117,400 lbs, City of Flint, Hull
FURFURAL—32,500 lbs, Ambridge, Antwerp
REFINED—104,534 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
HEMLOCK EXTRACT—14,120 lbs, Exter City, Bristol
MICA, GRD—10,000 lbs, Ambridge, Antwerp
PULVERIZED—30,300 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
OCHER—44,800 lbs, City of Flint Hull
SOAPSTOCK—16,863 lbs, City of Flint, London
34,430 lbs, Cold Harbor, Glasgow
8,553 lbs, Exter City, Bristol
STARCH, CORN—432 bgs, 604,800 lbs, City of Flint, Hull
1,360 bgs, 190,340 lbs, City of Flint, London
440 bgs, 62,200 lbs, Ambridge, Antwerp
5,712 bgs, 834,960 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
656 bgs, 92,500 lbs, Balten Castle, Manila
432 bgs, 6,048 lbs, Wytheville, Rotterdam
SULPHUR DIOXIDE—1,965 lbs, Winona County, Liverpool
WILD CHERRY BARK—902 lbs, Winona County, Manchester
WITCH HAZEL LEAVES—3,601 lbs, City of Flint, Hamburg

Clearance Dates

Ambridge, August 11
Balten Castle, August 17
City of Flint, August 7
Cold Harbor, August 7
Exter City, August 12
Winona County, August 17
Wytheville, August 22

Pensacola Exports

OIL, ROSIN—30 dms, West Maximus, Rotterdam
ROSIN, GUM—300 bbls, Montello, Genoa
800 bbls, Tergestea, Venice
485 bbls, Tergestea, Trieste
40 bbls, Tergestea, Fiume
250 bbls, West Maximus, Hamburg
180 bbls, West Maximus, Helsingfors
WOOD—250 bbls, Montello, Genoa
25 bbls, West Nohno, Manchester
75 bbls, West Maximus, Rotterdam
100 bbls, Antinous, London
50 bbls, Antinous, Rotterdam

Clearance Dates

Antinous, August 24
Montello, August 22
Tergestea, August 24
West Maximus, August 26
West Nohno, August 26

Philadelphia Exports

ASPHALT—50 dms, Ala, Antwerp
BLACK, CARBON—25 dms, Hokuroku, Kobe
SULPHUR—324 dms, Silverwillow, Shanghai
DYESTUFFS—310 dms, 100 bxs, Silverwillow, Shanghai
38 dms, Silverwillow, Kobe
INTERMEDIATE—67 dms, Silverwillow, Kobe
GASOLINE—364,357 gls, Virgilia, Hamburg
1,869,239 gls, Virgilia, Ghent
1,967 tons, Oilreliance, La Pallice
2,816 tons, Oilreliance, Blaye
8,777 tons, Strix, Rouen
14,517 bbls, C I P, La Pallice
16,739 bbls, C I P, Bordeaux
GLUE, SHEET—1 bx, 2 rolls, Cliffwood, Copenhagen
GREASE—60 cs, Cliffwood, Copenhagen
2 dms, East Indian, Antwerp
1 dm, East Indian, Copenhagen
1 dm, East Indian, Rotterdam
5 dms, 20 cs, City of Christchurch, Capetown
25 dms, City of Christchurch, East London
60 dms, 95 cs, City of Christchurch, Port Elizabeth
30 cs, City of Christchurch, Durban
30 dms, 50 cs, City of Christchurch, Beira
50 cs, City of Christchurch, Mozambique
100 dms, City of Christchurch, Mombassa
40 cs, City of Christchurch, Dar Es Salaam
10 dms, 10 cs, City of Christchurch, Tamoa Tangan
79 bbls, Hokuroku, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—60 cs, Cliffwood, Copenhagen
100 cs, 10 dms, Potter, Sydney
60 half dms, 60 qr dms, Virgilia, Ghent
49 bbls, 77 cs, Ingria, Leixoes
5 bbls, Ala, Antwerp
15 cs, Troilius, Yokohama
5 bbls, Troilus, Kobe
10 cs, Troilus, Moji
50 bbls, Cabo Villano, Barcelona
20 bbls, Cabo Villano, Bilboa
50 dms, Hokuroku, Kobe
PETROLEUM—3 dms, 3 bbls, 58 bckts, Potter, Auckland
HAIR, ANIMAL—20 bls, Hokuroku, Kobe
INDIGO—34 cs, 62 dms, Silverwillow, Shanghai
PASTE—1,904 cs, 2,646 kegs, Silverwillow, Shanghai
INK, PRINTING—1 bx, San Raphael, Corinto
WRITING—4 bxs, San Raphael, Corinto
KEROSENE—349,084 gls, Virgilia, Ghent
9,458 bbls, C I P, La Pallice
21,216 bbls, C I P, Rouen
6,330 bbls, C I P, Bordeaux
LICORICE MASS—50 cs, New York City, Bristol
220 cs, Quaker City, Hull
35 cs, Ala, Antwerp
LINSEED CAKE—9,228 bgs, Westpool, Hamburg
1,363 bgs, Ala, Antwerp
945 bgs, Quaker City, London
MANGANESE ORE, GRD—70 bbls, Quaker City, London
MEDICINAL PREPS—3 cs, 9 ctns, Castilla, Havana
20 cs, Hokuroku, Shanghai
OIL—19 dms, East Indian, Antwerp
5 dms, East Indian, Copenhagen
20 dms, East Indian, Rotterdam
10 dms, Cabo Villano, Barcelona
BURNING—240 bbls, Ingria, Leixoes
COMPOUND—157 bbls, 3 half bbls, Collamer, Bordeaux
36 bbls, Collamer, St Nazaire
6 bbls, Ingria, Leixos
ILLUMINATING—3,371 tons, Oilreliance, Blaye
LUBRICATING—295 bbls, Cabo Villano, Barcelona
150 bbls, Cabo Villano, Bilbao
65 bbls, Cabo Villano, Cadiz
5 bbls, 5 dms, Cabo Villano, Vigo
5 bbls, Cabo Villano, Corunna
20 bbls, Cabo Villano, Gijon
20 bbls, Cabo Villano, Santander
1,227 pkgs, 50 bbls, Cabo Villano, Seville
150 dms, Hokuroku, Yokohama
60 bbls, 358 dms, Hokuroku, Kobe
905 bbls, Collamer, Bordeaux
1,372 bbls, 12 dms, 678 cs, Ingria, Leixoes
38 bbls, 250 cs, 513 dms, Cliffwood, Copenhagen
586 cs, 226 dms, Potter, Auckland
360 cs, 340 dms, Potter, Brisbane
240 cs, 1,035 dms, 10 qr dms, Potter, Sydney

OIL, LUBRICATING—1,680 cs, 680 dms, 5 bbls, Potter, Adelaide
200 cs, 15 dms, Potter, Melbourne
105 cs, 18 dms, Potter, Fremantle
125 dms, Kota Inten, Batavia
20 dms, Kota Inten, Surabaya
120 cs, Kota Inten, Samarang
10 cs, City of Christchurch, St Helena
200 cs, 200 dms, City of Christchurch, Capetown
540 cs, 285 dms, City of Christchurch, East London
2,080 cs, 505 dms, City of Christchurch, Port Elizabeth
305 cs, 1,050 dms, City of Christchurch, Durban
5,935 cs, 1,115 dms, City of Christchurch, Mombasa
420 cs, 135 dms, City of Christchurch, Beira
660 cs, City of Christchurch, Mozambique
705 cs, 185 dms, City of Christchurch, Dar Es Salaam
235 cs, 155 dms, City of Christchurch, Tamoa Tangan
3 cs, 1 dm, 3 tgs, Castilla, Havana
540 bbls, 703 pkgs, 1 cs, 1 ctn, Ala, Antwerp
465 dms, 755 cs, 5 bbls, Troilus, Yokohama
603 dms, 1,520 cs, 5 bbls, Troilus, Kobe
340 dms, 835 cs, 15 bbls, Troilus, Moji
75 dms, Troilus, Dairen
490 dms, 100 cs, Troilus, Shanghai
13 bbls, Quaker City, Hull
12 bbls, New York City, Cardiff
MINERAL, PURE—399 bbls, 10 cs, Collamer, Bordeaux
150 bbls, 10 dms, Collamer, St Nazaire
553 bbls, 62 dms, Ingria, Leixoes
NEATSFOOT—10 dms, Quaker City, Hull
5 bxs, San Raphael, Corinto
18 bbls, Ala, Antwerp
OLEO—62 bbls, Castilla, Havana
TRANSFORMER—50 cs, Troilus, Yokohama
105 cs, Troilus, Kobe
PAINT—13 dms, 8 cs, East Indian, Antwerp
1 cs, East Indian, Copenhagen
6 dms, 1 cs, East Indian, Rotterdam
ASSEMBLY—5 dms, East Indian, Havre
LIQUID—1 bx, San Raphael, Cristobal
MIXED—2 kits, Westpool, Hamburg
PARAFFIN—1 bbl, 16 bgs, Potter, Auckland
240 bgs, Potter, Sydney
CRUDE—1,508 bgs, Hokuroku, Hongkong
REFINED—300 bgs, Hokuroku, Kobe
525 bgs, Hokuroku, Shanghai
849 bgs, Hokuroku, Hongkong
508 bgs, Westpool, Hamburg
UNREFINED—51 bgs, Ala, Antwerp
163 bbls, Hokuroku, Kobe
2,695 bgs, Hokuroku, Shanghai
225 bgs, Hokuroku, Hongkong
216 bbls, Westpool, Hamburg
WHITE SCALE—38 cs, Hokuroku, Kobe
SOAP—2 bxs, San Raphael, Cristobal
COMMON—40 bxs, San Raphael, Cristobal
LAUNDRY—600 bxs, Quaker City, Leith
SODA, SILICATE—50 dms, 320 bgs, Castilla, Havana
7 dms, Troilus, Shanghai
TOILET PREPS—1 cs, City of Christchurch, Capetown
2 cs, City of Christchurch, Durban
1 cs, City of Christchurch, Port Elizabeth
VARNISH—45 dms, Ala, Antwerp

Clearance Dates

Ala, August 24
Cabo Villano, August 24
Castilla, August 24
C I P, August 18
City of Christchurch, August 10
Cliffwood, August 15
Collamer, August 19
East Indian, August 20
Hokuroku, August 17
Ingria, August 21
Kota Inten, August 19
New York City, August 26
Oilreliance, August 21
Potter, August 17
San Raphael, August 25
Silverwillow, August 6
Strix, August 18
Troilus, August 17
Virgilia, August 17
Westpool, August 12

Port Arthur Exports

KEROSENE—120,000 bbls, Australia, Shanghai
PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 73,000 bbls, Oina, Montreal
68,416 bbls, Athelbeach, Port De Roux
66,500 bbls, British Lantern, Montreal
80,000 bbls, Niobe, Montreal

Clearance Dates

Athelbeach, August 20
Australia, August 18
British Lantern, August 19
Niobe, August 24

San Francisco Exports

ACETYLENE—8 cyls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
ACID, MURIATIC—12 cbys, City of San Francisco, Amapala
SULPHURIC—2 cbys, City of San Francisco, Corinto
APRICOT KERNELS—700 bgs, Tacoma, Hamburg
ASPHALT—49 tons, City of San Francisco, Puntarenas
20 tons, Maunganui, Sydney
230 kegs, Tacoma, Tamburg
61 bgs, Tacoma, Antwerp
½ ton, Maunganui, Wellington
BLACK, CARBON—1 cs, Maunganui, Wellington
CALCIUM CARBIDE—6 dms, City of San Francisco, Puerto Angel
4 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
CARBONATE BISULPHIDE—100 tins, City of San Francisco, Mazatlan
40 dms, City of San Francisco, Corinto
6 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
CHEMICALS—1 dm, Ruth Alexander, Vancouver
28 crts, Maunganui, Wellington
CINNAMON—6 bls, City of San Francisco, San Juan
GASOLINE—12 dms, City of San Francisco, Pt Angel
25 cs, City of Panama, Pt Angel
150 dms, 50 bbls, City of San Francisco, San Jose de Guatemala
200 cs, City of San Francisco, Cristobal
250 cs, 300 bbls, San Mateo, San Jose de Guatemala
10 dms, San Mateo, La Union
100 bbls, San Mateo, Pt Limon
GREASE, LUBRICATING—10 bbls, 4 cs, City of San Francisco, Manzanillo
50 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
INSECTICIDE—1 dm, City of San Francisco, Cristobal
1 cs, Maunganui, Wellington
KEROSENE—150 cs, 10 dms, ity of San Francisco, Pt Angel
50 cs, City of San Francisco, Tumacao
300 cs, San Mateo, San Jose de Guatemala
45 cs, Maunganui, Rarotonga
LARD—500 cs, San Mateo, Corinto
50 cs, San Mateo, Buenaventura
COMPOUND—6 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
15 crts, Maunganui, Christmas Island
LEAD, RED—16 bbls, City of San Francisco, Mexico
8 kegs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
WHITE—13 kegs, Maunganui, Papeete
NICOTINE SULPHATE—1 cs, San Mateo, Cristobal
OIL, CAR—10 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
COCONUT—35 bbls, City of San Francisco, Puntarenas
1 dm, City of San Francisco, Champerico
6 dms, City of San Fracisco, La Libertad
27 dms, San Mateo, Panama City
DIESEL—20 dms, City of San Francisco, Champerico
30,000 bbls, Litiopa, Yokohama
49,000 bbls, Argonauta, Yokohama
ENGINE—6 dms, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
FISH, HARDENED—30 bls, City of San Francisco, Amapala
25 bls, San Mateo, Corinto
100 bls, San Mateo, Cartegena
FUEL—17,000 bbls, Litiopa, Yokohama
LUBRICATING—105 bbls, City of San Francisco, Manzanillo
12 cs, City of San Francisco, Pt Angel
40 cs, City of San Francisco, Tumacao
3 dms, City of San Francisco, Cristobal
10 dms, City of San Francisco, Jamaica
PEANUT—12 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
VALVE—4 bbls, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
PAINT—74 cs, 17 bbls, 4 kegs, City of San Francisco, Mexico
149 cs, 15 kegs, 4 bbls, City of San Francisco, San Jose de Guatemala
1 bbl, Ruth Alexander, Victoria
2 cs, Providencia, Santa Rosalia
25 cs, Maunganui, Papeete
9 cs, Maunganui, Rarotonga
10 cs, Maunganui, Christmas Island
PEPPER—30 bgs, San Mateo, Trinidad
POLISH, METAL—2 dms, San Mateo, Havana
RESIN—50 bbls, Maunganui, Sydney
SALT—1,650 pkgs, Maunganui, Wellington
1,000 pkgs, Maunganui, Sydney
10 pkgs, Maunganui, Papeete
SOAP—10 cs, Maunganui, Christmas Island
SODA ASH—3 bbls, Maunganui, Papeete
CAUSTIC—5 dms, City of San Francisco, Manzanillo
4 dms, City of Francisco, Guatemala City
4 dms, City of San Francisco, Amapala
2 dms, Maunganui, Papeete
SPICES—8 sx, City of San Francisco, Tegucigalpa
SULPHUR FLOWERS—5 bgs City of San Francisco, Corinto
TALLOW—60 dms, City of San Francisco, Corinto
28 dms, City of San Francisco, Amapala
37 cs, City of San Francisco, Champerico
100 dms, City of San Francisco, San Jose de Guatemala
12 dms, ity of San Francisco, Puntarenas
93 dms, City of San Francisco, Guatemala City
9 dms, San Mateo, Panama City
20 dms, San Mateo, Corinto
15 dms, San Mateo, San Jose de Guatemala
TREE SPRAY—100 sx, 72 dms, 95 cs, 40 kegs, 140 bbls, Maunganui, Wellington
TURPENTINE—10 dms, City of San Francisco, Puntarenas
50 cs, Maunganui, Sydney
VARNISH—4 cs, City of San Francisco, Quito
WAX, POLISH—1 cs, Maunganui, Papeete

Clearance Dates

Argonauta, August 3
City of San Francisco, August 4
Litiopa, August 1
Maunganui, August 5
Providencia, August 4
Ruth Alexander, August 4
San Mateo, August 4
Tacoma, August 1

Savannah Exports

ASPHALT, SOLID—4,500 lbs, Tampa, Stockholm
COTTON LINTERS—42 bls, Coldwater, Manchester
OYSTER SHELLS, CRUSHED—225 tons, Coldwater, Liverpool
25 tons, Coldwater, Manchester
ROSIN, GUM—2,159 bbls, Guelma, Rotterdam
3,801 bbls, Guelma, Hamburg
75 bbls, Guelma, Bergen
2,150 bbls, Guelma, Hull
525 bbls, Tampa, Oslo
3,614 bbls, Tampa, Gothenburg
50 bbls, Tampa, Stockholm
521 bbls, Tampa, Copenhagen
1,146 bbls, Maddalena Odero, Genoa
200 bbls, Maddalena Odero, Naples
2,262 bbls, Coldwater, Liverpool
103 bbls, Coldwater, Manchester
976 bbls, Coldwater, Hamburg
50 bbls, Coldwater, Bremen
1,150 bbls, Yuri, Yokohama
250 bbls, Yuri, Kobe
490 bbls, Yuri, Moji
250 bbls, Yuri, Osaka
WOOD—25 bbls, Tampa, Oslo
150 bbls, Tampa, Gothenburg
50 bbls, Coldwater, Newcastle
TANNING EXTRACT—133,174 lbs, Coldwater, Liverpool
TURPENTINE, GUM—15,000 gls, Coldwater, Liverpool
15,100 gls, Coldwater, Manchester
1,475 gls, Coldwater, Hamburg
5,900 gls, Coldwater, Rotterdam
5,000 gls, Coldwater, Antwerp
172,174 gls, Guelma, Rotterdam
95,294 gls, Guelma, Hamburg
2,475 gls, Tampa, Oslo
2,750 gls, Tampa, Gothenburg
WOOD—5,250 gls, Coldwater, Newcastle

Clearance Dates

Coldwater, August 15
Guelma, August 18
Maddalena Odero, August 25
Tampa, August 21
Yuri, August 24

Seattle Exports

CASCARA SAGRADA BARK—149 bgs, New Westminster City, Liverpool (from Aberdeen)
A quantity, New Westminster City, London (from Aberdeen)
GLASS, PLATE—56 cs, Yokohama, Osaka
OIL, COCONUT—20 cs, Yokohama, Tokyo

Clearance Dates

New Westminster City, August 15
Yokohama, August 18

Tampa Exports

PHOSPHATE ROCK—4,394 tons, Slemmestad, Kobe
3,100 tons, Cranford, Capele
1,004 tons, Tergestea, Venice
3,311 tons, Tergestea, Ancona
4,200 tons, Cody, Santander
1,100 tons, Labette, Spezzia
1,053 tons, Labette, Genoa
3,300 tons, Syros, Hamburg
ROSIN, GUM — 200 bbls, Palzella, Buenos Aires

Clearance Dates

Cody, August 23
Cranford, August 19
Labette, August 25
Palzella, August 19
Slemmestad, August 18
Syros, August 17
Tergestea, August 20

Shipments Between Domestic Ports

Beaumont Coast Trade

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—92,000 bbls, Byron D Benson, New York
95,000 bbls, William F Humphrey, New York
78,000 bbls, Robert E Hopkins, New York

Galveston Coast Trade

ASPHALT—1 car, El Dia, New York
BLACK, CARBON—1 car, El Dia, New York
BONE MEAL—3 cars, El Isleo, Baltimore
LARD SUBSTITUTE—1 car, El Oceano, New York
MAGNESITE—1 car, El Dia, New York
OIL, FISH—1 car, El Dia, New York
1 car, El Oceano, New York
SALT—10 cars, El Isleo, Baltimore
SULPHUR—1,900 tons, Herman Frasch, Portland
1,000 tons, Herman Frasch, Hoquiam
1,000 tons, Herman Frasch, Port Angeles
1,200 tons, Herman Frasch, Everett
500 tons, Herman Frasch, Bellingham
500 tons, Herman Frasch, Tacoma

Houston Coast Trade

BLACK, CARBON—5 tons, Point Brava, San Francisco

Los Angeles Coast Trade

GASOLINE—30,171 bbls, Edwin B De Golio, San Francisco
23,521 bbls, Betterton, Monterey
71,857 bbls, New York, Portland
51,776 bbls, Kekoskee, Portland and Seattle
7,000 bbls, Lobec, Portland
75,103 bbls, Emidio, San Francisco and Oakland
81,000 bbls, Llo, Portland
88,000 bbls, Christy Payne, Seawaren
114,000 bbls, Northern Sun, Philadelphia
OIL, DIESEL—4,716 bbls, New York, Portland
FUEL—63,210 bbls, J A Moffett, Martinez
20,554 bbls, Brandywine, Seattle
67,778 bbls, Richmond, Portland
63,976 bbls, Lobec, Portland
GAS—8,115 bbls, Brandywine, Seattle
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—76,126 bbls, W S Miller, Martinez
81,662 bbls, D G Scofield, Richmond
74,181 bbls, J C Fitzsimmons, Richmond
77,222 bbls, Cathwood, Oleum
76,126 bbls, W S Miller, Richmond
81,662 bbls, D G Scofield, Richmond

Mobile Coast Trade

AMMONIA PHOSPHATE—27 tons, Point Salinas, San Francisco
ROSIN—14 tons, Jacob Luckenbach, Los Angeles
TURPENTINE—16 tons, Point Salinas, Oakland

New Orleans Coast Trade

DRUGS—11 tons, Florence Luckenbach, San Francisco
FERTILIZER—18 tons, Florence Luckenbach, San Francisco
GLASS, WINDOW—30 tons, Florence Luckenbach, San Francisco
14 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Oakland
12 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Portland
79 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Seattle
MEDICINAL PREPS—13 tons, Florence Luckenbach, San Francisco
MOLASSES — 53 tons, Florence Luckenbach, San Francisco
OIL, LUBRICATING—31 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Oakland
15 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Seattle
PITCH, TAR—11 tons, Point Gorda, San Francisco
SALT—22 tons, Point Gorda, Portland
SOAP—18 tons, Point Gorda, Oakland
POWDER — 67 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Los Angeles
32 tons, Florence Luckenbach, Portland
WASHING POWDER—18 tons, Point Gorda, Seattle

San Francisco Coast Trade

ACID, BORIC—30 bbls, 500 sx, San Julian, New York
270 bbls, Oregonian, New York
SULPHURIC—5 dms, Californian, Portland
TARTARIC—1 kg, Californian, Portland
ALMOND KERNELS—15 bgs, Kentuckian, Seattle
ALUMINA SULPHATE—237 sx, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, St Helens
227 sx, Nabesna, St Helens
ANTIMONY—77 cs, Pennsylvania, New York
APRICOT KERNELS—650 bgs, Oregonian, New York
ASPHALT—16 tons, Jacox, Tacoma
100 bbls, Venezuela, New York
1,625 bbls, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Portland
874 bbls, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Vancouver, Wash
66 tons, W R Chamberlin, Jr, Seattle
20 tons, Caddopeak, Terminal Island
BLUE VITRIOL—14 bbls, Lake Frances, Seattle
BORAX—54 tons, Nelson Traveler, Baltimore
BRUSHES—3 cs, Pennsylvania, New York
CAMPHOR, REFD—150 cs, Harry Luckenbach, Philadelphia
112 cs, Pennsylvania, New York
CASEIN—313 sx, Kansan, Boston
CEMENT, LIQUID—15 tons, W R Chamberlin, Jr, Seattle
CHARCOAL, ANIMAL—1,000 bgs, Venezuela, New York
CHEMICALS—44 pkgs, Kentuckian, Seattle
CHILLIES—212 bgs, Pennsylvania, New York
CHLORINE BLEACH, LIQUID—1,000 crtns, Kansan, New York
1,000 crtns, Oregonian, New York
500 cs, Willaro, Charleston
2,000 cs, Willaro, Baltimore
11 tons, Nelson Traveler, Baltimore
3,000 cs, Oregonian, Philadelphia
CLEANSER—900 cs, Nabesna, Tacoma
COCONUT, DESIC—196 cs, Kansan, New York
129 cs, Kansan, Philadelphia
9 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Philadelphia
200 cs, Oregonian, New York
19 tons, Nelson Traveler, Baltimore
CRACKLINGS—30 tons, Point Loma, Seattle
DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES—1 pkg, Kentuckian, Seattle
258 pkgs, Californian, Portland
DYES—2 crtns, Californian, Portland
EGG YOLK—55 cs, Pennsylvanian, New York
GAS—300 cyls, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Portland
GLASS—890 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
GLUE, DRY—541 bgs, Venezuela, New York
25 tons, San Julian, New York
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Nabesna, Seattle
GUM, COPAL—35 sx, Kansan, New York
HAIR—37 cs, Harry Luckenbach, Philadelphia
HUMAN—8 bls, Willaro, Charleston
HEMPSEED—21 tons, Harry Luckenbach, New York
INSECTICIDE—12 bgs, Californian, Portland
LACQUER—2 pls, Kentuckian, Seattle
LARD—27 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
LEAD IN OIL—1,100 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
LITHARGE—28 tons, Cricket, Seattle
MAGNESITE—209 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Philadelphia
44 tons, Harry Luckenbach, New York
MEDICINAL PREPS—120 cs, Emma Alexander, Seattle
MILK POWDER—20 tons, Pacific Pine, Philadelphia
27 tons, Pacific Pine, Baltimore
200 bbls, Oregonian, New York
200 bbls, Oregonian, Boston
475 bbls, Willifaro, Charleston
20 tons, Nelson Traveler, Norfolk
SUGAR—150 bbls, San Julian, Philadelphia
MUSTARD SEED — 311 bgs, Kansan, New York
OIL—145 cs, Lake Frances, Seattle
3 cs, Oregonian, Los Angeles
58 pkgs, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Astoria
100 bbls, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Willbridge
APRICOT—1 dm, Kentuckian, Seattle
LUBRICATING—22 tons, Pacific Pine, Baltimore
75 tons, Caddopeak, Terminal Island
47 tons, W R Chamberlin, Jr, Seattle
OLIVE—62 dms, Venezuela, New York
5 cs, Californian, Portland
RAPESEED — 50 dms, Pennsylvania, New York
OLEOMARGARIN—450 crtns, Admiral Farragut, Portland
PAINT—390 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
2 crtns, 80 pls, Kentuckian, Seattle
1 cs, Kansan, Los Angeles
27 tons, Kansan, Philadelphia
15 tons, Jacox, Seattle
14 tons, Pacific Pine, New York
9 tons, Nelson Traveler, Port Newark
26 tons, Point Loma, Tacoma
AND WHITE LEAD—35 tons, Point Loma, Seattle
DRY EARTH—20 bbls, Kentuckian, Seattle
300 pkgs, Nabesna, Seattle
PEANUTS—1,000 bgs, Harry Luckenbach, New York
PEPPER—189 bgs, Oregonian, New York
BLACK—150 bgs, Venezuela, New York
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS — 60,000 lbs, Admiral Fiske, Portland
105 tons, Jacox, Seattle
182 tons, W R Chamberlin, Jr, Point Wells, Washington
SALT—15 tons, Jacox, Port Angeles
4,500 pkgs, Lake Frances, Seattle
850 bgs, Admiral Nulton, Seattle
500 sx, Admiral Farragut, Portland
1,200 pkgs, Charles L Wheeler, Jr, Portland
638 pkgs, Santiam, Aberdeen
550 pkgs, Admiral Moser, Seattle
3,600 pkgs, Nabesna, Portland
800 pkgs, Nabesna, Tacoma
15 tons, Cricket, Everett
15 tons, Cricket, Tacoma
50 tons, Point Loma, Seattle
SHELLS, POWD—50 tons, Point Loma, Seattle
SOAP—600 crtns, Admiral Farragut, Portland
16 crtns, Californian, Portland
SODA SILICATE — 150 sx, Lake Frances, Seattle
16 tons, Cricket, Seattle
40 tons, Cricket, Tacoma
27 tons, Point Loma, Aberdeen
SULPHIDE — 21 tons, Harry Luckenbach, Boston
SPICES—1 crtn, Kentuckian, Seattle
SULPHUR—176 tons, Jacox, Seattle
1,000 sx, Admiral Farragut, Portland
WAX, VEGETABLE—100 cs, Pennsylvania, New York

Containers Returned

New Orleans

CYLINDERS—10, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Vestvangen, Paramaribo
3, Demerara Bauxite Co, Riegel, Georgetown
10, R H Garrot, Turrialba, Puerto Castilla
15, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Contessa, Ceiba
CYLINDERS — 25, Pan American Exporters, Parismina, Puerto Cortez
17, R H Garrot, Parismina, Tela
8, United Fruit Co, Tela, Bocas del Toro
22, United Fruit Co, Atenas, Puerto Castilla
DRUMS—45, Chalmette Petroleum Co, Baja California, Belize
25, Republic Mining & Manufacturing Co, Vestvangen, Paramaribo
10, United Fruit Co, Baja California, Belize
108, Standard Fruit & Steamship Co, Tegucigalpa, Alvaro Obregon
85, Texas Co, Iriona, Cristobal
76, Standard Oil Co, Hibueras, Bluefields
100, R H Garrot, Hereda, Puerto Cortez
50, United Fruit Co, Heredia, Puerto Barrios
DRUMS—100, United Fruit Co, Nicarao, Bluefields
125, R H Garrot, Parismina, Tela
129, United Fruit Co, Parismina, Puerto Barrios
405, West India Oil Co, Copan, Belize
118, Texas Co, Tela, Cristobal

Los Angeles

DRUMS—276, Shinyo, Hankow
50, Kirishima, Kobe

San Francisco

CARBOYS—16 cs, General Chemical Co, Maunganui, Wellington
CYLINDERS — 14 crts, Certified Laboratory Products, Inc, Maunganui, Wellington
CYLINDERS—190, Great Western Electro Chemical Co, Shinyo, Shanghai
3 cs, Manukai, Honolulu
DRUMS—18, Gilmore Oil Co, Maunganui, Napier
10, Williams, Dimond & Co, Maunganui, Papeete
400, O'Connor Trading Co, Maunganui, Papeete
100, Williams, Dimond & Co, Maunganui, Papeete
6, California Ink Co, Inc, Emma Alexander, Victoria
30, T F Ryan, Purchasing Agent, Chiriqui Land Co, Suriname, Puerto Armuelles
50, The Best Foods, Inc, Kingsley, Vancouver
200, Shell Oil Company, Kingsley, Vancouver
60, Dewey & Almy Chemical Co, Kingsley, Vancouver
83, Manulani, Hilo
350, Maui, Honolulu
3,000, Golden River, Hongkong
DRUMS—80, California Ink Co, Inc, Admiral Chase, Vancouver
TANKS—1, P F G Harper Co, Emma Alexander, Victoria

New York

BARRELS—452, West India Oil Co, Veendam, Hamilton
25, West India Oil Co, Castor, Monte Christy
75, West India Oil Co, Thyra, San Domingo City
4, Grasselli Chem Co, Cornelia, San Juan

CARBOYS—67, Porcella Vicini & Co, Thyra, San Pedro
20, Grasselli Chem Co, Cornelia, San Juan
CARBOYS — 7, C L Huisking & Co, Inc, Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince
CYLINDERS—14, A A Lindo Co, Calamares, Limon
10, Swift & Co, Talisman, Rio Grande
62, Armour & Co, Talisman, Santos
23, F Matarazzo & Co, Talisman, Santos
10, Pratt & Brake Corpn, Southern Prince, Buenos Aires
8, National Ammonia Co, Orizaba, Progreso
16, Armou & Co, City of New York, Capetown
17, Armour & Co, City of New York, East London
17, Gillespie & Co, City of New York, Lourenco Marques
18, Gillespie & Co, Yoro, Kingston
32, Armour & Co, Oriente, Havana
3, Charles E Griffin & Co, Baracoa, Buenaventura
7, International Product Corpn, Baracoa, Cartagena
2, Air Reduction Sales Co, Thyra, Pt Plata
11, United Fruit Co, Metapan, Cartagena
1, United Fruit Co, Metapan, Kingston
2, L W & P Armstrong, Cornelia, San Juan
1, Bull Line, Inc, Cornelia, San Juan
CYLINDERS — 7, Air Reduction Sales Co, Veendam, Hamilton
2, National Ammonia Co, Borinquen, San Juan
2, Sigmund Gold, Borinquen, San Juan
3, United Fruit Co, Platano, Cortez
5, Armour & Co, Morro Castle, Progreso
5, Henry Bower Chem Mfg Co, Morro Castle, Vera Cruz
21, Lago Oil & Transport Co, E G Seubert, Aruba
24, Mexican Petroleum Corp, E G Seubert, Aruba
25, Phoenix Utility Co, Ulua, Cristobal
126, The Barrett, Ulua, Havana
12, P R Behring Co, Astrea, Maracaibo
6, United Fruit Co, Carrillo, Puerto Barrios
12 Spanish Amer Comel Co, Carabolo, Maracaibo
4, L R Wood, Inc, Bolivar, Kingston
31, Williams Chem Co, Capillo, Buenos Aires
14, Yglesias & Co, Emilia, San Juan
3, L W & P Armstrong, Emilia, San Juan
24, Paschall Oxygen Co, Emilia, San Juan
31, Armour & Co, West Cawthon, Durban
58, Armour & Co, West Cawthon, Algoa
DRUMS—4, M J Corbett & Co, Stuttgart, Bremen
5, Young & Hyde, Coamo, San Juan
5, Pacific Comi Co, President McKinley, Manila
96, West India Oil Co, Castor, Pt Plata
45, West India Oil Co, Thyra, San Pedro
11, Grasselli Chem Co, Cornelia, Ponce
7, Linde Air Prod Co, Cornelia, Ponce
DRUMS — 13, American Bluefriesveen, Inc, Santa Barbara, Cristobal
30, Kress & Owen Co, American Trader, London
6, Young & Hyde, Borinquen, San Juan
2, Barquineiro Tejeirdo, Borinquen, San Juan
250, The Texas Co, St Mary, Martinique

Recent Charters

MISCELLANEOUS—1,206 tons, Dan S S Dana, delivery Virginia, redelivery U K or Continent, $1.50, September
8,000 tons, Br S S Cape St Andrew, Calcutta to the Gulf and/or South Atlantic, three ports, 28s 9d, on deadweight, September 1-10
7,000 tons, S S ——, Poti to North of Hatteras, $3.40, option Nicolaieff loading, $3.25, prompt
1,930 tons, Ger S S Ursula Siemers, delivery North of Hatteras, redelivery U K or Continent, September
OIL TAR—4,500 tons, Br S S Adellen, New York or St Louis du Rhone, lumpsum, £3,000, September
PETROLEUM—3,907 tons, Amer S S Watertown, part cargo, gas oil, 7s 8d, consecutive voyages Gulf to North of Hatteras, 25c, October
4,411 tons, Nor S S Malmanger, 2 or 3 months, Coastwise, dirty trade, 3s 5d, August or September
2,893 tons, Ital S S Arcola, clean, Black Sea or two ports West Coast Italy, 7s 3d, September
8,000 tons, Br S S Athel, crude, Aruba or Medway, private terms, September
4,371 tons, Br S S Oleander, crude, Aruba or Teneriffe, 6s 6d, 1, 2 or 3 voyages, September or October
6,534 tons, Amer S S Ulysses, Gulf or North of Hatteras, 14½c, option Tampico loading, 17c, September, crude oil
5,500 tons, Nor S S Jenny, gas oil, Constanza or Ostermoor and Hamburg, 7s 9d, Ghent, 7s 3d, September

Imports Detained by U.S. At the Port of New York

Detentions made at the Port of New York in the week ended September 2, on determinations by the Food and Drug Administration that products offered for import were adulterated or misbranded under the Federal food and drug law, or did not comply with other customs regulations, included the following articles for the reasons stated:—

Ergot of rye, 40 bags, 28 cases, not U.S.P.
Mace, 8 barrels, wormeaten.
Medicinal preparations, 11 cases, false therapeutic claims.
Saffron, 1 case, excessive yellow styles.
Squill, 65 bags, not U.S.P. variety.

Foreign Trade Openings

Correspondence in regard to any of the following foreign trade opportunities should be addressed to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, or to any district or co-operative office of the bureau, and not to this publication. When writing, give the number of the item:—

Acids: including muriatic, citric and tartaric:—Purchase, Alajuela, Costa Rica (52606).
Aromatics, synthetic:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (53533).
Bags, paper:—Purchase, Birmingham, England (53621).
Bags, paper:—Agency, La Paz, Bolivia (53546).
Bags, paper:—Agency, Manila (53598).
Chemical products:—Agency, La Paz, Bolivia (53546).
Chemical products:—Agency, Caracas (53533).
Chemicals, soap, caustic soda, and dyes:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (53533).
Chemicals and insecticides, agricultural:—Agency, Paris (53576).
Druggists' rubber sundries:—Agency, Lisbon (53603).
Drugs:—Agency, Caracas (53592).
Essential oils:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (53533).
Essential oils:—Purchase, Alajuela, Costa Rica (53606).
Fish meal:—Agency, Rotterdam (53522).
Flavoring extracts, and glucose:—Purchase, Alajuela, Costa Rica (53606).
Foil, color; roll leaf:—Purchase, Copenhagen (53517).
Gelatin capsule-making equipment: — Purchase, Guatemala City (53615).
Honey in barrels: — Agency, Amsterdam (53590).
Hydraulic press for extracting oils:—Purchase, Port au Prince, Haiti (53618).
Lard:—Agency, Zurich (53593).
Lard:—Agency, Caracas (53592).
Lard and tallow:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (53533).
Lead, colloidal:—Purchase, Calcutta (53608).
Medicines, prepared; toothpaste, hair and toilet preparations, manicuring materials, perfumes and toilet soaps:—Agency, Panama City (53633).
Milk powder:—Agency, Calcutta (53588).
Moth exterminators:—Agency, Oslo, Norway (53515).
Paint sprayers, electrical:—Purchase, The Hague (53611).
Paint sprayers, for automobile shops:—Purchase and agency, Bordeaux (53581).
Paint sprayers:—Agency, Prague (53539).
Paraffin:—Agency, San Jose, Costa Rica (53533).
Paranitro - orthotoluidine, orthotoluidine, chlorotoluidine - sulphonic acid, tobias acid, alphanaphththylamine, sulphonic acid, metanitroparatoluidine, metanitroaniline, and alpha-naphthol-sulphonic acid: — Purchase, Butbach, Germany (53607).
Rosin:—Agency, Rio de Janeiro (53512).
Solvents, lacquer:—Agency, Vienna (53516).
Sulphate of ammonia:—Agency, Naples (53582).
Tanning extracts:—Agency, La Paz, Bolivia (53546).

U. S. Revenue: July

Collections of stamp taxes by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, during the month of July on various products were as follows, compared with the same month last year:—

Taxes Collected

	July 1931.	July 1930.
Distilled spirits, non-beverage	$761,113.73	$735,924.86
Still or sparkling wines, cordials, etc	7,988.01	6,908.02
Grape brandy, used to fortify sweet wines	3,245.39	4,729.22
Margarin, colored	10,919.80	54,536.20
uncolored	22,950.75	45,590.67

Quantities Taxed

	July 1931.	July 1930.
Distilled spirits, non-beverage gals.	562,345	546,520
Spirits or wines, rectified gals.	904	1,922
Oleomargarine:—		
colored lbs.	108,898	545,350
uncolored lbs.	9,180,300	18,236,268

American Chemical Society Meeting

(Continued from page 21)

was also described a rather novel device for simulating seawater exposures on the roof of the Washington laboratory. A comparison of flow coating versus brush coating was included.

Varnish Opacity Causes

W. H. Gardner

Some of the conditions which cause clear varnish films to become opaque were reviewed and discussed. These phenomena were divided into three classes in accordance with the different causes. A few examples were cited as a means of illustration, which are of interest especially to users of spirit varnishes. A theory was advanced to account for some of the results observed in the many varied experiments on which this paper was based. The results of a preliminary study of the effect of water and other non-solvents on shellac were cited and interpreted in the light of this theory. The whitening of shellac films was shown to be purely physical in nature.

Tricresyl Phosphate in Shellac Varnish

J. W. Paisley

The beneficial effects of using tricresyl phosphate as a plasticizer in nitrocellulose compositions had been well established. Tricresyl phosphate may also be added to shellac varnishes with desirable results. This paper described a study of the effect of water on films of bleached shellac varnishes containing varying percentages of this plasticizer. It was found that the use of 10 percent of tricresyl phosphate in varnishes of different grades or bleached shellac increased the water-resistance of the films.

Shellac Saponification Number

W. F. Whitmore, Harold Weinberger, and W. H. Gardner

A detailed study had been made of the method of determining the saponification numbers of shellac. It had been shown that the usually employed method of refluxing with half-normal alkali for half an hour does not give complete saponification. For an accurate saponification number, the solution must be refluxed for at least two hours. Aqueous hydrochloric acid may be used for back titrating with thymol blue as outside indicator. Rates of saponification indicate that the saponification takes place in three stages, which shows that shellac contains two types of ester linkages. Potentiometric titration curves of saponified shellac solutions show that all the constituent hydroxy acids are weakly ionized in alcohol ,since their soluble potash salts can be completely titrated with strong acids, such as hydrochloric acid. This paper gave the true saponification numbers of different varieties of lac. Fairly uniform ester numbers can be obtained for shellac when the chemical constants are expressed on the basis of weight of true resin. This method of expressing results was recommended.

Rapeseed Oil Blowing Changes

B. P. Caldwell and R. B. Price

On hourly samples taken from a thirty-two-hour blow of a 4,500-gallon batch of rapeseed oil, the following determinations were made:—Heats of combustion, iodine numbers, acid numbers, saponification numbers, mean molecular weights, specific gravities, viscosities, indexes of refraction. The oil had been brought initially to a temperature of 115° C.; after about ten hours of blowing, the temperature had risen to 150° C., at which point it was maintained constant by water-cooling. An apparent ten hours' "induction period" showed little change in the properties of the oil, after which time the heat of combustion and the iodine number rapidly fell, the other values rose. Toward the end of the blowing, the rate of change in most of the properties became much slower, increase in specific gravity and viscosity showed little slackening. Further work is in progress.

Linseed Oil Changes by Heat

B. P. Caldwell and J. Matiello

The time rate of change in properties of commercially heated 250-gallon batches of neutral raw linseed oil had been determined and interrelations between them had been studied. The properties were:—Color, specific gravity, mean molecular weight, refractive index, acid value, iodine value. Some values were given for heat of combustion. The temperatures ranged from 288° C. to 329° C. (550° (to 625° F.). The bearing of the experimental results on the character of the molecular changes was discussed.

Linseed Oil Acid Value

B. P. Caldwell and J. Matiello

The results of determining the acid value of raw and heat-bodied linseed oil by potentiometric titration were presented, as well as the potentiometric determination of the end-points in titration of stearic, oleic, and linolenic acids, and the mixed free fatty acids of linseed oil. Ethyl alcohol (95 percent), amyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, and an equal-volume mixture of benzene and ethyl alcohol were used as solvents, the last being preferred. The greater dependability of the quinhydrone electrode over the hydrogen electrode was shown, and comparison of end-points and acid numbers thus obtained was made with those obtained using phenolphthalein. While dissociation constants for the acids in these non-aqueous solvents have not been obtained, the results warrant the arrangement of the acids in order of decreasing strength, as follows:—Stearic, oleic, mixed linseed fatty acids, linolenic. The work was undertaken in connection with a study of the problem of livering, which study is still in progress.

Evaporation Rates of Organic Liquids

H. E. Hofmann

The literature pertaining to evaporation of liquids was reviewed and data useful to the protective coating technologist were discussed. The various methods of determining rates of evaporation were discussed from the standpoint of accuracy and reproducibility. The slopes of a large number of evaporation curves were calculated and compared with that of normal butyl acetate to which the arbitrary value of 100 was given. These slopes gave concordant results only in the case of slowly evaporating liquids. A simple method of determining evaporation rates was suggested, which gives reproducible results on solvents whose evaporation rates are determined on different days with widely varying climatic conditions. The evaporation rates so obtained were compared with the rates obtained by the usual method and an approximate formula for predicting evaporation rates was given. The evaporation phenomena existing in binary and ternary mixtures of the usual solvents were discussed especially with reference to the formation of constant evaporating mixtures. Several new constant evaporating mixtures of alcohols and hydrocarbons had been determined, which may be of interest to the lacquer chemist. Two ternary mixtures consisting of alcohol, hydrocarbon, and ester, which evaporate at essentially uniform rates and do not materially change in composition, were reported.

Lead Chromate Coloration

R. C. Ernst and A. J. Snyder

Lead chromates were prepared from lead acetate and nitrate with sodium and potassium dichromates varying the hydrogen-ion concentration. The acidity was regulated by nitric and acetic acids, sodium and potassium hydroxides. The potentiometric method of Ernst, Pragoff and Litkenhous (Ind. Eng. Chem., Analytical Edition, 3, 174, 1931) was used with the quinhydrone as the indicator electrode and the saturated calomel electrode as the standard half cell. The resulting colors of the two series were compared as to strength, tint, and mass tone. The method was discussed as a means of control of lead chromate colors.

Aliphatic Ketones as Solvents

J. G. Park and H. E. Hofmann

This paper presented a systematic study of the aliphatic ketones, acetone, methylethyl, methylbutyl, and methylamyl, from the standpoint of their inherent properties. The properties discussed included the solvent power, solubility of oils and resins, evaporation rates. Suggestions of applications as determined by practical tests were given.

Sugar

Sweet Potato Starch

F. H. Thurber and F. W. Coleman

Some of the physical properties of sweet potato starch, which will be of importance in determining its commercial value, were compared with those of white potato, corn, and cassava starches. Viscosity.—Measurements were made with a Stormer visocsimeter. Two-percent water solutions of starch were heated at a temperature of 98 degrees C. for periods of time ranging from five minutes to six hours. Values in fifth seconds showing the range in viscosity during the heating period are as follows:—Sweet potato starch 119—101; white potato 34000—810; corn 90—86. Cassava starch reached its maximum viscosity at a temperature of 80 degrees C.; sweet potato starch after thirty minutes heating at 98 degrees C. Adhesiveness by bursting strengh of starch films on filter paper:—Cassava gave the highest value, followed by sweet potato, white potato and corn starches. Alpha and beta-amylose content by electrophoretic separation at a temperature of 55 degrees:—The bursting of granules was brought about by heating in water and then freezing the resulting suspension with carbon dioxide snow. Sweet potato starch gave the highest a-amylose value, followed by corn, and then white potato starch. Values for b-amylose are in the reverse order. Photomicrographs of the starches and also of cotton yarn showing the relative penetration and coating powers of the starches studied were shown.

Calcium Gluconate by Electrolysis

H. S. Isbell, Harriet L. Frush and F. J. Bates

A new process was described for the production of calcium gluconate by the electrolytic oxidation of dextrose in the presence of a bromide and calcium carbonate. The bromide acts catalytically; hence a small amount of it will facilitate the oxidation of a large quantity of the sugar. A very simple electrolytic cell containing graphite electrodes is used. The process is continuous, dextrose and calcium carbonate being added while calcium gluconate is crystallized from the electrolyte which is drawn off at a convenient rate. The mother liquor from the calcium gluconate is returned to the oxidation cell along with the added dextrose and calcium carbonate. The sugar and calcium carbonate are added at approximately the same rate as the sugar is converted into calcium gluconate. This is determined by the amount of current flowing through the cell. Since the current efficiency is high and the raw materials cheap, the new process is of commercial value.

Pentoses and Pentosans Determination

G. M. Kline and S. F. Acree

This paper presented the results of a study of the standard and steam-distillation procedures for the formation and separation of furfural from xylose, a comparison of volumetric bromine methods and the gravimetric thiobartituric acid method for determining furfural, and the effect of various chemical substances and experimental conditions on the yield of furfural. The destruction or loss of furfural observed during the distillation of xylose with 12-percent hydrochloric acid according to the "standard" method is not avoided by the use of steam distillation. The precipitation and volumetric procedures show very good agreement for amounts of furfural greater than 0.01 gram. For smaller amounts, the excess-bromine titration method of Powell and Whittaker appears to be the most satisfactory. The distillation of furfural from a xylose-hydrochloric acid mixture by steam is practically complete when 400 milliliters of distillate have been collected. The presence of nitric acid in the distillation mixture results in the loss of furfural. The best method of reducing this loss is the precipitation of the nitrates with nitrol. Protection of the furfural distillate from exposure to air to avoid loss by violatilization and washing of the precipitate of furfuralmalonylthiourea with 12-percent hydrochloric acid instead of water to avoid colliodal dispersion were recommended. The accuracy over wide ranges of concentration and the very great time-saving value of the excess-bromine titration method of Powell and Whittaker were concluded to warrant further investigation of this procedure in the determination of pentoses and pentosans.

Water, Sewage and Sanitation

Zinc in Drinking Water

Edward Bartow and O. M. Weigle

This paper reported an investigation undertaken to secure data concerning the permissible amount of zinc in drinking water. Methods of analysis were checked and a method was adapted to test samples in the field. The more accurate A. O. A. C. standard method was used in the laboratory. A survey was made of natural waters of the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma zinc district. Waters containing as high as 50 parts per million of zinc were found. Animals and human beings were drinking waters known to contain zinc. Water containing varying amounts of zinc sulphate was fed two rats:—50 parts per million of zinc sulphate was drunk by the rats over a period of several weeks with apparently no harmful results. Zinc in many drinking waters comes from galvanized iron pipes. If a pure zinc were used in the galvanizing, there should be less zinc dissolved by the water.

The Balmogen Chemical Corporation, this city, has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State of New York, changing its capital from 500 shares, no par, to $50,000 at $10 share.

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FOR SALE at substantial reduction, one 15-in. Premier colloid mill, 50 H.P. equipped with transformer. Has only had approximately 50 hours of actual running time. Box 128, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

FOR SALE: 350 and 500 gal. lead and paint mixers; 30 x 30 pebble mills; vacuum pumps; air compressors; boilers rebuilt, guaranteed. Edw. W. Lawler, Inc., Durham avenue, Metuchen, N. J.

FIND WHAT you want right in New York City. Pony mixers, post mixers, Day sifter-mixers, Imperial mixers, revolvators, jacketed kettles, tanks, three-roller mills, dough mixers. Storms-Harvey Equipment Co., 50 West Third street. Spring 7-8955.

Equipment Offered

FOR SALE—Twenty 26 and 30 inch stone paint mills, 50 gallon Twin paste mixers, 100 gallon lead mixers, 9x24, 12x30 and 16x40 3-Steel roller mills, pebble mills, 15 and 40 gallon Pony mixers. Irving Barcan Company, 30 Church street, New York City. Cortlandt 7-2195.

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RED OR GREEN tar—Waterproof. Applied like paint. A splendid wood preservative for all wooden structures. Manufacturers, W. A. Briggs Bitumen Co., 3303 Richmond street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 15 Moore street, New York.

LINOLEATE - MANGANESE — True linoleate, made from pure linseed oil only; completely dehydrated. "Every pound the same." Made and sold by the Pantasote Leather Co., Passaic, N. J.

Materials Wanted

RESIDUES containing bromine wanted, please advise nature of residue, approximate bromine content, point of origin and amount available. Crude metallic bromide would be most acceptable. BOX 125, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

WILL BUY standard or off-standard products containing benzol, acetone or similar products. Salvage Chemical Co., Cornwells Heights, Pa.

WE BUY waste products, by-products, sludges, residues. Chemical By-Product Division New Jersey Color Company, 221-233 Suydam avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Positions Vacant

MAN to take charge of laboratory and assistant superintendent. Must be thoroughly experienced in the manufacture and formulation of industrial finishes, baking Japans, particularly in synthetic enamels. Good salary to man who is thoroughly competent. State age and experience in full detail. BOX 141, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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POSITION of responsibility wanted by chemist with ten years' technical and operating experience, covering all types of paints, varnishes and lacquers, both industrial and shelf. Well versed in uses and applications of new synthetic resins. BOX 135, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

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11—Pebble Mills, 15 gal. to 1000 gal.
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Flaxseed, Linseed, Oil, Cake, Meal

Linseed Oil

(Continued from page 30)

Variations in flaxseed prices in domestic markets last week were moderate. Trading in futures was rather quiet but there was a good demand for cash seed and cash premiums over futures were maintained or increased.

Minneapolis Linseed Oil

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 4, 1931.

Crushers reported little or no change for the week as compared with the preceding week. There was a steady patter of quick shipment orders covering smaller lots and some interest in deferred but contracts made usually covered moderate quantities. Buyers are more or less impressed with Argentine news and seaboard mills are forcing local crushers to quote very low prices, so low that there is little or no profit in making oil.

Shipping instructions are prompt and there is a fair outward movement of supplies, probably more liberal than a year ago at this time. Buyers want quick delivery more or less and wire in instructions with some of their orders.

Open contracts are perhaps a little heavier than they were a year ago at this time but are scattered over a longer period. Before the Argentine acreage report was issued there was considerable buying for movement after the turn of the year. Crushing capacity was increased slightly during the week and may be increased further before the end of the present week. Stocks on hand are light and so far for the season have shown little or no gain.

Quotations on carload lots, cooperage, 7.9c. per pound; tanks, 7.3c. per pound, and warehouse, 8.3c. per pound.

Daily shipments of linseed oil during the week ended September 4, and in the corresponding week last year, were, in pounds:—

	1931.	1930.
Saturday	366,010	407,083
Monday	302,300	*
Tuesday	222,988	63,963
Wednesday	434,930	383,452
Thursday	245,082	349,151
Friday	155,878	217,291
Totals	1,727,188	1,420,940
Season's total	116,765,578	96,224,520
From Sept. 1	1,058,878	1,013,857

Chicago Linseed Oil

CHICAGO, Sept. 4, 1931.

Linseed oil is slow and rather dull here, but the market seems to be holding its own fairly well and prices are ruling firm to perhaps a shade higher in some quarters. The inquiry is fair and the indications, some sellers say, is for continuation of present trends. Ruling prices are:—Tankcar, 7.2c. to 7.3c. per pound; car lots, 7.8c. to 7.9c.; warehouse deliveries, 8.2c. to 8.3c.

Antwerp and London Oil

Quotations on linseed oil in Antwerp and London last week were:—

	Antwerp. per 100 kilos. francs.	London. per cwt. s.	d.
Saturday	252	14	3
Monday	252	14	1½
Tuesday	247	13	7½
Wednesday	242	13	9
Thursday	240	13	6
Friday	240	13	3

Hydrogenation of Coal Progressing in Britain

Production of oil from coal on a large scale in Great Britain is now feasible, Imperial Chemicals, Ltd., foremost leader in the development, having ready a plant capable of hydrogenating 15 tons of bituminous coal daily, according to a statement by the company's chairman explaining the present stage of progress in regard to this process, the United States Department of Commerce has been informed. The British company claims that, in the new plant's process, about 60 percent by weight of the coal treated is recovered as gasoline, and that the product has been used successfully by motor vehicles of all descriptions. A slight rise in the price of gasoline price would make the industry self-supporting, informed British observers believe.

I. O. M. A. Bankrupt

CHICAGO, Sept. 3, 1931.

The Independent Oil Men of America, an organization of oil distributors active for a number of years, has filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy, according to announcement by C. Y. Hinchey, executive secretary. Mr. Hinchey states that "as soon as affairs of the old organization have been sufficiently clarified to permit a full and clear proposal" for a new organization of independent interests, steps will be taken looking to that end. It is intimated that some plans are under way to launch a group which would include not only marketers but producers and refiners as well.

It is stated that the association has debts totaling many thousands of dollars most of which are a number of years old, to balance which there exists a few hundred dollars' worth of physical assets in furniture and fixtures plus a greatly reduced membership.

Henry M. Toch Retires As Head of Toch Bros.

Henry M. Toch, president of Toch Brothers, Inc., manufacturer of technical paints, waterproofing compounds and other products, this city, retired September 1 as head of the company and was succeeded by his brother, Dr. Maxmilian Toch, formerly vice-president of the company. Mr. Toch was for more than fifty years the president of Toch Brothers, Inc., which was founded in 1848 by his father, Moses Toch.

Mr. Toch has been chairman of the board of directors of the Standard Varnish Works, this city, since 1926, and will remain as a director and chairman of that company it was stated by J. Heath Wood, president of the Standard Varnish Works. His statement follows:—

Our entire organization regrets Mr. Toch's decision to retire. We realize, however, that when a man has devoted over fifty years to an active business life as Mr. Toch has done with Toch Brothers, it is only proper that first consideration be given to his personal feelings. We are happy to say that Mr. Toch will continue as a director and chairman of our board, so that in an advisory position we may have the advantages of his wide experience and wise counsel.

R. W. Hafner Leaves Standard Varnish Works

Robert W. Hafner severed his connections September 1 with the Standard Varnish Works. He had been connected with the company for many years and had been director of purchases since 1917, according to a statement issued by the company expressing regret at Mr. Hafner's leaving the company. No information was given as to his future plans or as to the reason for his resignation. James S. Wolf, treasurer of the company, has taken over the direction of the purchasing department.

Dividends Reported Since Last Week's Issue

	Stock.	Class.	Amount.	Payable.	Of record.
Abbott Laboratories, Inc.	Com.	Q.	.62½c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 18
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Armour & Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
American Can Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Armstrong Cork Company	Com.	Q.	.25c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Brandram-Henderson, Ltd.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
California Ink Company	A.	Q.	.50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 21
California Ink Company	B.	Q.	.50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 21
California Ink Company	A.	Q.	.50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Clorox Chemical Company	B.	Q.	.50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Clorox Chemical Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.	Com.	Ext.	.50c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 14
Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.	Com. A.	Q	.62½c.	July ..	.....
Coca-Cola Bottling Corporation	A com.	Q.	62½c.	Oct. 1	.....
Coca Cola Bottling Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Nov. 1	Oct. 5
Dominion Tar & Chemical Co.	Com.	Mo.	05c.	Sept. 1	Aug. 24
Dominguez Oil Fields, Ltd.	Com.	Q.	.25c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Foster Wheeler Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
Foster Wheeler Corporation	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
General American Tank Car Co.	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 12
General American Tank Car Corp.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sep.t 18
Glidden Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Sept. 30	Sept. 17
Gold Dust Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Sept. 30	Sept. 17
Gold Dust Corporation	Com.	Q.	.75c.	Sept. 25	Sept. 14
Hercules Powder Company	Com.	Q.	.50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 1
Humble Oil & Refining Company	Com.	Q.	$1.00	July 1	June 25
International Cellucotton Prod. Co.	Com.	Q.	.75c.	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Irving Oil Company	Com.	Q.	.50c.	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Katz Drug Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Katz Drug Company	Com.	Q.	.20c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Kellogg, Spencer, & Sons.	Com.	Q.	$2.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 17
Lambert Company	Pfd.	Q.	17½c.	Sept. 10	Sept. 8
Lindsay Light Company	Com.	Q.	.22c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Lone Star Gas Corporation	Com.	Q.	.50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Mathieson Alkali Works	Pfd.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 11
Mathieson Alkali Works	Com.	Q.	.25c.	Sept. 15	Sept. 5
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.	Pfd.	Q.	.87½c.	Sept. 15	Sept. 5
McKesson & Robbins, Inc.	Com.	Q.	$1.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Metal Package Corporation	Com.	Q.	.15c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 21
Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co.	Com.	Q.	.31¼c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Monsanto Chemical Works	Com.	Q.	.15c.	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
New York Transit Company	Com.	Ext.	.10c.	Oct. 15	Sept. 15
New York Transit Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
North Central Texas Oil Company.	Com.	Q.	.25c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 19
Parke, Davis & Company	Com.	Ext.	.10c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 19
Parke, Davis & Company	Com.	Q.	.25c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Sept. 15	Sept. 1
Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.	Amer. ctfs.	..	10%	Sept. 12	Aug. 26
Pinchin, Johnson & Company	Com.	Q.	50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company	Com.	Mo.	.25c.	Sept. 15	Aug. 31
Petroleum Landowners, Ltd.	5¼% pfd.	Q.	1¼%	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Pure Oil Company	6% pfd.	Q.	$1.50	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Pure Oil Company	8% pfd.	Q.	$2.00	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Pure Oil Company	Com.	Q.	.25c.	Sept. 1	Aug. 20
South Texas Cotton Oil Company...	Com.	Q.	25c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
South Penn Oil Company	Com.	Q.	30c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Standard Brands, Inc.	Pfd. A.	Q.	$1.75	Oct. 1	Sept. 8
Standard Brands, Inc.	Com.	Q.	.40c.	Sept. 30	Sept. 15
Standard Oil Company of Kentucky.	Com.	Q.	.50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Swift & Co.	Com.	Q.	.65c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 2
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation	Pfd.	Q.	$1.62½	Oct. 1	Sept. 20
Walgreen Company	Com.	Q.	.50c.	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Company..	**Dividends Omitted**				
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company	Pfd.	Q.	$1.25	Oct. 1	.....

Petroleum Firms' Earnings

Associated Oil Company

	Six Months Ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net profit, after charges, taxes, depreciation and depletion	$1,111,308	$3,264,855
Net per share	$0.48	$1.42
	Three Months Ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net profit	$42,064	$1,524,835
Net per share	$0.02	$0.66

Atlantic Refining Company

	Six Months Ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss after charges, depreciation, depletion and inventory	$4,012,962	*$2,818,823
Net per share	....	$1.04
	Three Months Ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss	$1,850,162	*1,694,523
Net per share	....	$0.63

* Net profit.

Lion Oil Refining Company

	Six months ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss after expenses, depreciation, depletion and lease write-offs	$324,048	*$19,054
	Three months ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss	$142,519	*$17,339

* Net income.

Louisiana Oil Refining Company

	6 mos. ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss, after charges, depreciation and depletion	$1,058,997	*$47,810
	3 mos. ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss, after charges, depreciation and depletion	$614,626	*$111,608

* Net income before Federal taxes.

North Central Texas Oil Company

	Three months ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss after taxes, depletion and other charges	$1,915	*$50,875

* Net profit.

Penn Oil Company

	Six Months Ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss after taxes, depreciation, depletion and inventory	$1,133,588	*.....

* No comparison available.

Pacific Western Oil Corporation

	Six Months Ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Gross income	$1,934,275	$4,511,687
Operating costs, expenses and Federal taxes	933,312	1,594,645
Abandoned wells, leases, etc.	125,522	76,539
Depreciation and depletion	1,096,332	1,132,167
Total income	*220,391	1,708,335
Bond interest	467,630	485,654
Net income	*688,521	1,222,681
Net per share	*$0.69	$1.22

* Deficit.

South Penn Oil Company

	6 mos. ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss	$1,133,589	....

Tide Water Associated Oil Co.

	6 mos. ended June 30. 1931.	1930.
Net loss after charges, adjustments, etc.	$1,077,464	*$5,995,635

* Net income.

Oil Income Taxation Case in Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1931.

The right of the Federal government to tax income from oil derived from land leased from states is to be argued again before the Supreme Court of the United States if the court agrees to review a case just filed.

The case is that of the Collector of Internal Revenue against the Coronado Oil and Gas Company, and involves a lease from the state of Oklahoma. Courts have not agreed as to whether such a tax violates the constitutional prohibition against taxing an agency of a state government. The question was argued before the Supreme Court last year in the Group No. 1 Oil Company case, but the court evaded a direct decision by declaring that under the Texas constitution the lease of oil land in that state was really a sale of oil, and that income from resale of this oil was taxable by the federal government.

Naval Oil Reserve Suit To Be Heard November 23

Hearing in the suit of the United States government against the Pan-American Petroleum Company's seeking to cancel leases held by the company in the Naval oil reserves in Kern county, California, and to recover about $10,000,000 for oil taken therefrom, has been set for November 23 in San Francisco. The hearing was set by Judge William H. Sawtelle of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting at Tucson, Arizona, at the request of Ignatius F. Parker, assistant United States Attorney of Los Angeles, who stated he had presented the request in Tucson because Curtis D. Wilbur, senior judge of the court, would be disqualified from presiding as he was Secretary of the Navy when the oil suits were instituted in September, 1924.

Oil Spray Insecticides

Tests of oil sprays as a control for San Jose scale, which have been in progress since 1922 at the peach insect laboratory of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Fort Valley, Ga., showed that as much as 10 percent of oil can be used without damage to the trees while they are dormant. However, a 8 percent spray gives a 99 percent control of San Jose scale. The sprays did not retard or advance the blooming period of peaches and there was no evidence of cumulative injury to trees from eight annual applications of oil sprays of 3 percent strength. The results are discussed in a new publication, Technical Bulletin 253-T, Petroleum Oils and Oil Emulsions as Insecticides. H. S. Swingle and Oliver I. Snapp are the authors of the bulletin. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the Office of Information, Department of Agriculture, Washington.

A.P.I. District Meeting To Discuss East Texas

Discussion of problems and practices affecting drilling and production operations in the East Texas oil fields will occupy the regular fall meeting of the southwestern district of the division of production of the American Petroleum Institute to be held September 24 and 25 in the Angelina Hotel, Lufkin, Texas. Fire and accident prevention will also be subjects of consideration. Especially prepared papers will be presented detailing various facts along with recommendations describing safe and proper methods. Other papers of a technical nature will also be presented.

German Nitrate Trade Discussed by Daugherty

(Continued from page 19)

tiations were still in progress for renewal of the international agreement. There is a trend, he declared, against the production of sulphate of ammonia except as a by-product, as this follows coke output perforce, although large quantities of this material are still in demand for fertilizing various crops, while calcium nitrate is greatly increasing in popularity and there is a growing tendency toward wider use of compound fertilizer salts, although natural Chilean nitrate is in considerable demand. The Leunawerke nitrogen plant now manufactures sulphate of ammonia and some calcium nitrate and is operating at very reduced capacity, he said.

Turning to the petroleum situation, Mr. Daugherty said:—

The sensation in the oil industry is that deeper drilling in the Hanover field and other places has resulted in the discovery of new quantities of petroleum and of a higher grade than has been found heretofore, but Germany still lacks sufficient refining capacity to handle visible resources. Much of this drilling has been in the vicinity of potash mines, and three potash companies are now interesed in petroleum production. The Gewerkschaft Elwerath, an oil company, is also associated with potash operators.

The Burbach Potash Works recently brought in a high-grade of crude oil, and their well is now producing from 300 to 400 tons of crude daily. This crude is being hydrogenated by the Leunawerke nitrogen plant, which has discontinued the hydrogenation of lignite tar. The gasoline capacity from tar was 100,000 tons per year, and this is expected to be very much greater with crude oil as the raw material. However, even if half a million tons of gasoline are produced annually in Germany from all sources this will not make the country self-sufficient, as it consumes about 1,500,000 tons of gasoline and another million tons of other petroleum products, principally lubricants.

Attempts to popularize the use of alcohol in gasoline apparently have been more of a farm relief measure than affecting any change in gasoline consumption. The motor fuel of the alcohol monopoly, which contains substantial amounts of alcohol, is on the market throughout Germany, but gasoline marketers generally have preferred to purchase their required allotments of alcohol and then resell them rather than to mix the alcohol with their gasoline.

Mr. Daugherty said that the German-French potash industry apparently is not disturbed by growing production of potash in the United States and in Soviet Russia, and that the industry is facing great possibilities in the way of potash by-products, which in time may become more valuable than the potash. Among the salts which are being recovered he mentioned sodium sulphate, bromine for use in ethylene dibromide anti-knock preparations, magnesium chloride, magnesium sulphate, and various potash-ammonia mixtures.

F. W. D. A. Convention Discusses Co-operation

(Continued from page 19)

Louis retail drug stores, and the study of consumer demand for drug store commodities and service, should prove of aid to the drug wholesalers in co-operating with their retail contacts and more intelligently planning their own stocks as to character, quantity and service.

President Marshall in his address said in part as follows:—

The co-operative houses comprising the Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, while they were developed at different times and in different localities, have had for their objective one main point and that has been the betterment of the condition of the independent retail druggists so far as the cost of merchandise is concerned. These organizations are in no sense of the word charitable ones, but their object is an altruistic one, that of being of assistance and of benefit to one's neighbors.

The field in which the cooperative organizations have not developed is a very large one. There are so very few spots in our country that have even been touched. We must have large vision for the future to realize the possibilities of accomplishment in this unoccupied territory. We do know that the seed, if properly planted and nourished, will bring about tremendous results. I am of the opinion that we should undertake, as an organization, to call the attention of the independent druggists, in those sections where no co-operative houses have yet been developed, to the possibilities there are for them by the organization of such houses, I believe that we should do this in a very definite manner. My belief is that this can be more largely accomplished through the use of space in a number of pharmaceutical journals, whose columns are open to material of this kind.

I wish to recommend at this time that serious consideration of expansion of this character be taken seriously into consideration. The cooperative movement in drug circles at present seems to be at a stand still, and predictions have been made by members of various competitive organizations, that the work of the co-operative has ceased to function and that in a very short time that they will pass out of existence. The cooperative houses have exerted so much of an influence for good for the independent druggists that I do not believe that they will allow a condition of this kind to become a fact.

No one who views the past and realizes the vast strength of our organization and what it has accomplished, can doubt that the experiences through which we are passing at this time are more than a passing trial. From it will come a great knowledge of the weaknesses of our system, and from this knowledge must come the courage and wisdom to improve and strengthen us for the future.

Current Market Prices

(Continued from page 15)

X

Xylene (xylol), 5 deg., works, drums	gal.	.35 @	—
tanks	gal.	.30 @	—
10 deg., drums	gal.	.32 @	—
tanks	gal.	.27 @	—
commercial	gal.	.29 @	—
tanks	gal.	.24 @	—
nitration, drums	gal.	.40 @	—
tanks	gal.	.35 @	—
Xylidin, drums	lb.	.36 @	.37
Xylol (see Xylene)			

Y

Yara yara, crystals, cans	lb.	1.50 @	3.00
Yellow:—			
Cadmium (see Cadmium sulphide).			
Chrome, C.P., dry, ton lots, barrels	lb.	.16½@	—
in oil, cans	lb.	.40 @	.43
Dutch, pink, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Iron oxide, natural, barrels	lb.	.04 @	.05
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.08 @	.10
Mercury oxide (see M).			
Ocher, domestic, golden, barrels	lb.	.03½@	.07½
yellow, barrels	lb.	.01¾@	.02¾
works	ton.	22.00 @	45.00
French, dry, dark, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.04½
dark, medium, casks	lb.	02¾@	.03
extra light, casks	lb.	.03¾@	.03¾
light, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
light medium, casks	lb.	.02¾@	.03
medium, casks	lb.	.03 @	.03¼
in oil, cans	lb.	.21 @	—
Zinc, barrels	lb.	.21 @	.23
Yellow dock root, bales	lb.	.07 @	.08
Yellow root (xanthoriza), bales,	lb.	.09 @	.10
Yerba santa leaves, bales	lb.	.07½@	.08
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials,	oz.	2.65 @	2.75

Z

Zinc (see daily quotations in market report).			
Carbonate, technical, barrels,	lb.	.10½@	.11
U.S.P., precipitated, powdered, barrels	lb.	.28 @	.30
Chloride, fused, works, drums,	lb.	.05¾@	.06
granular works, drums	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
solution, works, tanks	lb.	.02¾@	—
Cyanide, drums	lb.	.38 @	.43
Dust, car lots, barrels	lb.	.0560@	.0585
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07½@	.07½
Fluoride, barrels	lb.	.15 @	.20
Iodide, bottles, jar	lb.	5.45 @	5.50
Oxide, pigment, domestic, American process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, barrels,	lb.	.07 @	—
bags	lb.	.06¾@	—
leaded grades, 5 p.c. car lots, bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06½@	—
less car lots, bags,	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
10, 20 or 35 p.c., car lots, bags	lb.	.06¼@	—
barrels	lb.	.06½@	—
less car lots, bags,	lb.	.06½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
French process, commercial, lead free, car lots, bags	lb.	.06½@	—
barrels	lb.	.06¾@	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.07 @	—
green seal, car lots, bags,	lb.	.10¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.10¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.10¾@	—
red seal, car lots, bags,	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
less car lots, bags	lb.	.09¾@	—
barrels	lb.	.09¾@	—
white seal, car lots, barrels	lb.	.11¾@	—
less car lots, barrels,	lb.	.11¾@	—
imported, green seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.10 @	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.10½@	.10½
red seal, ex dock, barrels,	lb.	.09 @	—
ex warehouse, barrels	lb.	.09¼@	.09¾
white seal, ex dock, barrels	lb.	.11¼@	—
ex warehouse barrels	lb.	.11½@	.11¾
U.S.P., car lots, barrels	lb.	.13 @	—
less car lots, barrels	lb.	.13½@	.18
Palmitate, barrels	lb.	.20 @	.23
Resinate, fused, dark, hard, barrels	lb.	.05¾@	.06½
precipitated, barrels	lb.	.14 @	.14½
Stearate, technical, precipitated, barrels	lb.	.18½@	.21
car lots	lb.	.18 @	—
U.S.P., barrels	lb.	.18 @	.20
Sulphate, crystals, barrels	lb.	.03 @	.03½
car lots, works, barrels, 100 lbs.		2.80 @	—
Sulphide, barrels	lb.	.13 @	.13½
Sulphocarbolate, N.F., barrels,	lb.	.22 @	.24
Zinc-ammonia chloride, casks	lb.	.05 @	.05¼
Zirconium oxide, f.o.b. works, 70 p.c. pure, kegs	lb.	.33 @	—
98 p.c. pure, kegs	lb.	.99 @	—

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